"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, followed by clearing today; Sunday fair, colder; strong, shifting winds, becoming variable.
☞ For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,832. . . . NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROCKEFELLER SR. AND CARNEGIE ON THEIR VAST GIFTS

Industrial Commission Finds Ironmaster Spent $324,657,399, Oil Man $250,000,000.

BOTH AIM TO UPLIFT MAN

Carnegie Raises Roars of Laughter as He Tells Triumphs of "The Little Boss."

PROUD TO BE CALLED 'ANDY'

Says He Was Indulgent with Workmen and Still Thinks Dying Rich a Disgrace.

ROCKEFELLER IN IGNORANCE

Never Told of Workmen's Claims, He Testfies, and Has Never Attended a Foundation Meeting.

Within a space of two hours yesterday afternoon two of the wealthiest men in the world, Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller, Sr., testified before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations in the Assembly Room of the Metropolitan Building. They told how, through benefactions to mankind, they were trying to get rid of part of the immense fortunes they had amassed.

Mr. Carnegie proudly and enthusiastically related how his foundations and gifts already amounted to $324,657,399, and Mr. Rockefeller, with more restraint but equal satisfaction, discussed his gifts, estimated at $250,000,000.

The testimony of both men was gripping in its appeal and the audience of about 500 men and women, made up principally of Socialists, students of sociology, and labor sympathizers, enjoyed the drama hugely.

Rockefeller Not Expected.

Mr. Rockefeller's appearance was in the nature of an anti-climax, for Mr. Carnegie had been counted as the important witness of the day and no one in the room knew that the Standard Oil man was to appear up to the time he actually took the stand. Chairman Walsh had expected to call Mr. Rockefeller today, but the latter had asked as a favor that he be allowed to appear while he was in the city.

Mr. Carnegie was the most remarkable witness that had yet appeared before the commission. Captivating the commission, as well as the audience, by the sheer force of his infectious geniality, he was allowed to tell his story in his own way, and had the crowd in roars of laughter, without any effort being made to restrain him. With an appealing sweep of his arms, as if he wanted to include the whole world in his philosophy of benevolence, the Laird of Skibo beamed as he told how his associates fondly called him "Andy," and how he wanted the poor and distressed to share in his happiness.

His Theory of Life.

Sitting in the same chair a few minutes later, Mr. Rockefeller, in studied phrase, with no display of emotion, explained that his theory of life, likewise, was to accomplish all the good possible.

Both men read carefully prepared statements as answers to questions the commission had submitted to them, and then they were allowed to amplify their views through questions put to them by Mr. Walsh.

On leaving the stand Mr. Carnegie said he had never enjoyed himself so much in his life before, and his audience believed him. He did not meet Mr. Rockefeller, although the two passed close to each other. When he took the stand the ironmaster was asked by Chairman Walsh what his business was.

"To do as much good in the world as I can," the witness replied, with a smile. "I have retired from business."

Safeguards About Foundation.

Mr. Rockefeller was questioned along the lines of his Foundation. He said the sole motive underlying all his philanthropies was a desire to devote a part of his fortune to the service of his fellowmen. He regarded the restrictions placed about the Foundation by the Legislature as an entirely sufficient guarantee against serious abuse of the funds.

The witness thought the stockholders of any corporation were responsible for the choice of the best men as Directors, and that the Directors ultimately were responsible for the general conduct of the business. He stated his belief in the right of all men, workers and those engaged in business, to organize "with the proper limitations in respect to safeguarding the interests of the public."

The best way to help the laboring man was to give him steady work and fair wages, Mr. Rockefeller said. That was better than all charity. He said he would be very happy to see all laborers share in some substantial way in the profits of their employers, and thought that, like all stockholders, they should be represented in the Board of Directors. There were no privileges or rights that

Continued on Page 4.

FEARS MISSING MAN HAS BEEN MURDERED

Father Concludes H. C. Coe, Jr., Is Either Dead or Being Held for a Ransom.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Dr. Henry Clarke Coe of New York, father of Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., the Standard Oil representative here, who dropped out of sight last Saturday morning, said today:

"Everything points to the theory that my son has met with foul play. I am almost certain that my son has been murdered or is being held for ransom in Boston.

"Mrs. Coe, Jr., is bearing up wonderfully under the strain. We are watching her carefully to see that nothing occurs to upset her any more than can be helped.

"Mr. and Mrs. Ainsley, my son's wife's father and mother, are now on their way to Boston from Duluth, and will probably arrive here tonight.

"Already the cranks have begun to send me telegrams and telephone messages, but I believe it is through the newspapers that we shall eventually solve the mystery of my son's strange disappearance.

"I have investigated every cause for his disappearance, but I can find nothing. I went to the offices in Boston of the Standard Oil Company and found his accounts were perfectly straight. I am convinced there is no woman in the case, for my son was wholly wrapped up in his wife and his home. He has been away from home without his wife only once in the eight months of his married life, and that was to attend a meeting of a benevolent society, of which he is a member.

"He has not touched a drop of liquor since he was married. He never used liquor to excess, and when he was married dropped its use entirely. He did not gamble.

"Therefore, it all resolves itself into one of three things in my mind, either he has been murdered or he is being held for ransom, or he has become a victim of amnesia, or some like malady. Of the three, I am inclined to believe the first two more probable, though I have seen many persons affected by amnesia from no apparent cause.

"My son kissed his wife good-bye on Saturday morning, and was in a most cheerful mood. He was seen by a resident in another apartment to board a Park Street car. That is the last trace of him we have been able to find.

"A short time ago my son worried somewhat because his sales were smaller than usual. I talked the matter over with him and told him not to worry over that, as the times were hard and money tight, and that they would increase as the times brightened. Following the talk he seemed much more satisfied, and on Saturday I received a letter he wrote me on Friday night. Its tone was cheerful, and he seemed to be taking a great deal of interest in life. He had never in any way quarreled with his wife."

It was learned today that the young wife of the missing man, who was reported to be in a serious condition, was about to become a mother.

CHICAGO BANKS BULGING.

Money Pours In from the Country Till It Is a Drug on the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Banks of this city report an unprecedented flow of money to this centre from country banks of the Central West and the Northwest. It is estimated by bankers here that between $50,000,000 and $75,000,000 has been received in Chicago from country correspondents within the last thirty days.

Notwithstanding this great influx of money the banks here report little demand for loans. Business men are extremely conservative and banks, free to buy commercial paper with their excess in reserve, find commercial paper even at 4 and 4½ per cent. a comparatively scarce article.

"Money in Chicago is rapidly becoming a drug upon the market," said E. H. Hulbert, Vice President of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, today "It should be known there are ample funds to finance any legitimate business."

James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, confirmed the statement as to the great influx of funds, adding that as the situation now stands the paper market is very quiet because of business inactivities and the banks are more or less at a loss to know what to do with the enormous sums of money on hand.

JOBLESS AS ARMY RESERVES

Representative Loft's Scheme to Aid Them and Nation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Representative Loft of New York introduced a bill today to provide for a census of the unemployed, and authorize the President to enlist unemployed persons for labor on public works, able bodied males among the number to be detailed for four hours each day for military training.

The enlistments would be for four months, and at the end of that time the men receiving military training would go into an army reserve.

BOY COASTER KILLED.

Woman Suffers Fractured Leg When Bobsled Overturns.

Robert Stewart, 10 years old, of 930 Columbus Avenue, struck a tree while coasting on a sled in Morningside Park near 110th Street early last evening and was rendered unconscious from concussion of the brain. Companions put him on the sled and took him to St. Luke's Hospital near by, where he died at 6 o'clock.

A quarter of a mile stretch between 191st Street and Dyckman Street known as Fort George Hill was like a sheet of ice last night and probably 500 sleds were in evidence until the police drove them away after an accident in which Mrs. Mary Lehman, 30 years old, of 20 Arden Street, broke her right leg and badly lacerated her left leg when the bob sled on which she was coasting overturned. She was taken to the Washington Heights Hospital.

LONDON WHEAT GOES UP.

Sells at 60 Shillings a Quarter, Highest in 50 Years.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Wheat sold at 60 shillings a quarter on the corn market today, the highest price in more than half a century.

No connoisseur omits ANGOSTURA BITTERS in punches and fancy drinks.—Advt.

M'CALL USED CITY AUTO AS HIS OWN

Service Board Chairman Made Long Trips in Car to His Summer Home.

SLIPS CONTRADICT DENIAL

Municipality Paid for Chauffeur's Suppers—"All Rides for Public," Says McCall.

DEFENDS HIS LAW PRACTICE

But He Gave It Up Because Commission Work Swamped Him—Albany Predicts His Removal.

Chairman McCall was accused yesterday at the Legislative Committee's inquiry into the Public Service Commission of having used one of the official automobiles, which cost the city last year $3,821.72, as practically his own private car. The charge came immediately after he had answered, "Oh, dear, no," to the suggestion that he had been in the habit of riding about in it on his personal concerns, and it was backed up by a sheaf of documents containing the daily reports made by the chauffeur on how he was employed. Some of them were even indorsed with the fact that the man had expended 75 cents on his supper and charged it up to the city.

Col. Hayward, counsel for the committee, went pitilessly through the record and showed how afternoon after afternoon the Chairman's car had been to the Polo Grounds, and how it had made long 170-mile trips to Easthampton, L. I., where the Chairman lives in Summer, and then for several days together taken short runs of 35 miles or so in "Easthampton and vicinity." The witness joked a little about the fact that everybody went to see the ball games, and he declared emphatically that when the chauffeur was out overlong with him he invariably paid for his meals, but he could say little when Easthampton began to appear in the record.

When the catalogue was finished, however, he said, bravely enough:

"All these rides were taken for the public service."

"Well," said Col. Hayward, "you have said that the commission should have jurisdiction over Long Island. Perhaps you were trying to annex Easthampton."

Mr. McCall Explains.

Then Chairman McCall made his defense. He was forced, he said, to leave his own car in the Summer at Easthampton because he could not deprive his family of it. He had never once taken a vacation since he had come to the commission, and he was accustomed after his work in the office to ride part of the way to his country home in the commission's car until he was met by his own and could transfer to it. That was what was meant by the entries, "vicinity of Easthampton."

"Do you often use the Subway?" asked Senator Lawson of Brooklyn.

"Often," replied the Chairman.

"And are you familiar with the Brooklyn Bridge in the rush hours?"

"Yes," answered Mr. McCall, and then added: "I wish I had it on record how often I have used my own car on public business."

Col. Hayward, in introducing the subject of automobiles, stated that he had been told by one of the commission's staff that its fleet consisted of "five automobiles and two trucks," and then proceeded to read into the record the chauffeurs' slips. It appeared, for example, that on July 30, 1913, the Chairman had ridden 95 miles, including a trip to Yonkers. On July 31, Aug. 14, Aug. 20, Aug. 21 and Aug. 22 he had ridden up to 155th Street and stayed there all the afternoon.

"Now, Judge," Col. Hayward asked, "if we started uptown about 2 o'clock and stopped for some hours at 155th Street, where would they be likely to look for us? At the ball park?"

"I don't know," replied Mr. McCall. "That's the most natural place, I suppose. I'd go there if I had the time."

Then there came the trips to Easthampton. On May 29, 1914, the Chairman, according to the chauffeur's slips, left his home in Eighty-sixth Street in the morning early, the car having been taken from the garage at 7 o'clock, and the day's journeying ended at Easthampton at 10:30 P. M., with 148 miles to the car's credit.

Record of 183-Mile Run.

On May 30 the chauffeur recorded that he was on duty from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M. in "Easthampton and vicinity," and that he had run 78 miles. On May 31 he was again on deck at 8 A. M., and he was back at Eighty-sixth Street by 10 P. M. with a run of 183 miles.

Another visit apparently was paid to Easthampton in the middle of June, for on the afternoon of June 13 the car was busy in "Easthampton and vicinity" from noon until 4 o'clock with 30 miles as the run, and on June 14 a similar record showed that under the same heading between noon and 5 o'clock a run of 35 miles was accounted for.

Other runs noted on the record included a trip taken by Mr. McCall on May 20, from his home in Eighty-sixth Street to the office and thence home by way of Garden City. This kept the chauffeur busy from 7:45 o'clock A. M. to 8:30 P. M., and registered 68 miles. On Nov. 19 the Chairman ran out to Piping Rock, leaving the commission's office a little before 3 o'clock and getting home at 9:30 o'clock, and on May 15 he paid a trip in the official machine to Douglas Manor.

This revelation as to the convenience which the Chairman found in his official car came almost at the end of a session, the beginning of which had been marked by his defense against the charge that he had been unable to follow the work of the Public Service

Continued on Page 5.

Be Sure to Get the Lincoln Portrait.

Examine your copy of tomorrow's Sunday Times to make sure that it contains the rotogravure reproduction of the Marshall portrait of Abraham Lincoln. There will be an unusual demand for

TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER IT TODAY; THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

ENVOYS TO MEXICO ALL READY TO QUIT

Whole Diplomatic Corps Threatens to Abandon Country, Cutting All Ties.

CONSULS WOULD BE LEFT

Restricted Communication and Small Respect from Shifting Governments Given as the Cause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—So serious has the friction become between the Carranza Government and members of the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico City that the withdrawal of many foreign legations is now threatened.

Some of the prominent diplomatic representatives of European countries already have cabled their home Governments suggesting that inasmuch as communication is growing more and more restricted and little respect is given them by the Carranza authorities, it might be advisable to unite with other Governments in a movement to abandon all foreign legations in Mexico.

Some of the diplomats suggested that they go to Vera Cruz, not as an act tending to imply recognition of Carranza, but because of unsettled conditions and scarcity of food in the capital.

State Department officials tonight declined to discuss this phase of the situation. As the American Embassy has been closed since the rupture with the Huerta Government, the action on the part of the other diplomatic missions is being considered without consulting the United States, so far as known.

The plan of the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico City, which is understood to be acting as a unit, is to leave affairs in Mexico in charge of Consular officers. This would mean practically a severance of diplomatic relations by all countries and present a unique status for Mexico in the family of nations.

The situation in the Mexican capital has been replete with diplomatic embarrassments since the rapid changes in Executive authority ensued. When Gen. Carranza, in his capacity as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, first abandoned Mexico City and moved his capital to Vera Cruz he invited the Diplomatic Corps to accompany him. The diplomats formally declined, on the ground that such a step might be construed as a recognition of his Government. Since then the relations between Carranza and the foreign diplomats in Mexico City have not been cordial. The return of the Carranza authority to Mexico City, where Gen. Obregon is in command, has now developed into a menacing situation because the latter has threatened, by direction of Carranza, to deport the Spanish Minister unless Angel de Caso, who claims to be a confidential agent of the Spanish Government, is surrendered from his hiding place in the Spanish Legation. He is accused of complicity in the Villa movement.

With the strict censorship on press dispatches, the most rigorous known in Mexico in years, and the difficulties of foreign diplomats in communicating with their home Governments, the situation has caused much anxiety among officials and diplomats here. Some of the embassies here tried a few days ago to communicate with their missions in Mexico City and had the cipher messages returned to them, the Mexican telegraph officials refusing to receive them. Since then there has been a modification of the embargo on code messages, but diplomats declare the uncertainties of communication have not been removed.

So far as known from official telegrams, the City of Mexico is quiet. Comparatively little news of military activity in the southern republic reached the State Department today. No reply had been received to the telegram sent by Acting Secretary Lansing to the Brazilian Minister to exercise his good offices in behalf of Angel de Caso and officials admitted the meagerness of their information about the situation.

YAQUIS TERRORIZE SONORA.

Mines Closed, Farms Neglected, and Great Suffering Among the Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The State Department in a report on the Mexican situation says today:

"The department is in receipt of a report dated Jan. 24, from Hermosillo, with reference to conditions in the State of Sonora. It is said that as the Yaquis control all the roads in the section of the State around Hermosillo, it is extremely difficult for people living in the outside districts to obtain food supplies, unless they travel in very strong parties or are accompanied by an escort of soldiers, which, as a rule, is given only to foreigners.

"It is reported that mines in most districts are shut down, and that farms have not been cultivated on account of the depredations of the Yaquis. As a consequence, supplies and the means of obtaining the same are few, and it is thought that this condition will result in great suffering among the poorer classes. From reports that have come in from outlying districts, it would appear that unless some assistance is rendered, those that are affected will be destitute of the barest necessities. It is stated that in Hermosillo there is no actual suffering at present, but it is feared there will be if there is no improvement in the general situation.

"Advices just received by the department with reference to the situation at Guaymas state that, according to reports emanating from there on Jan. 30, there were mutinies between the Yaqui and Mexican troops at the railroad wharf on the night of Jan. 29. It is reported that about 600 were engaged in the mutiny, and that about 3,000 shots were fired. Col. Garcia and a Lieutenant are said to have been wounded, but no foreigners were hurt. Conditions were quiet on the morning of the 30th."

Señor Arredondo, Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalist Agency in Washington, made public tonight the following telegram from El Paso:

Gen. Juan Cabral arrived in Agua Prieta last night, following a hairbreadth escape from the hands of Maytorena. A break occurred between the two Villa leaders, when Maytorent's jealousy was aroused on account of Villa's naming Cabral as Military Governor of the State of Sonora. Gen. Cabral is a close friend of Gen.

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INDORSE QUEER TALE OF KILLING THE AGED

Superintendent and Three Porters at Yonkers Home Are Locked Up as Witnesses.

SAY EIGHT WERE MURDERED

Confession of Mors, Who Was Taken for a Lunatic, Backed Up by Former Fellow-Workers.

Superintendent Adam Bankert and three porters of the German Odd Fellows' Home in Yonkers were arrested last night as material witnesses in the case of Frederick Mors, the ex-orderly, who has been in Bellevue under observation since his confession that he killed eight of the aged inmates of the home. A warrant was also issued for Mors's arrest. Coroner Dunn of Yonkers would not disclose the charge against Mors, but said the warrant would be served when the latter was released from the hospital.

Bankert was taken in the custody of Sheriff Wiesendancer to the County Jail at White Plains. By order of the Coroner, he was not permitted to see any one after being locked up.

The arrests followed a visit to the Home in Tuckahoe Road by Coroner Dunn and Sergt. Healy and Lieut. McGowan of the Yonkers police. On Thursday, Healy and McGowan had come to the city and with Detectives Oswald and Willemse, of the Second Branch Bureau, visited Mors in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue. They questioned the man at great length, but could not shake his story.

"I am no more crazy than you are," he insisted, and advised the detectives to go to the Home and ask some of the other orderlies if what he had confessed was not true.

So yesterday Coroner Dunn and the police called at the Home and invited three of the porters, Max Ring, Fritz Reichert, and Frank Schmidt, to come with them to the station. There the men were questioned at length, and their stories, it is said, tallied with that which Mors had told.

Smelled Chloroform in Room.

Ring proved the most communicative. On Aug. 9, when the home was situated at Unionport, he said, according to the police, he had occasion to go to the room of Christian Hitzel, one of the inmates. Entering, he saw Superintendent Bankert sitting at one side of the bed and Mors at the other, he said. Ring said he also noticed a strong odor of chloroform in the air.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Oh, nothing," he says they told him. However, the pair went to the window, threw it open, and lighted cigars and also the gas, according to Ring. In a few moments the odor disappeared, he said.

Ring also told the Coroner that on Jan. 4, after the home had moved to Yonkers, he stepped into the room of Ferdinand Schultz, another inmate. He said he found Schultz in bed and Mors shaving him.

"What are you doing that for?" Ring asked.

"To save the undertaker the trouble," was the reply, according to Ring.

Again, Ring says, he noticed the odor of chloroform in the room. Two hours later Schultz died.

On another occasion, he told the Coroner, Mors showed him a bottle of chloroform, remarking:

"That's the stuff that puts 'em out of the way."

Ring then cited the case of Elizabeth Hauser, a sixty-nine-year-old inmate, who died on Dec. 2. In the afternoon of that day the woman's husband called to see her. She appeared cheerful and healthy. Before leaving, the man went to get a bite to eat. When he came back the woman was dead.

Ring, according to the police, said Mors had done away with five inmates since the home moved to Yonkers, and three before that. In Yonkers chloroform was used, he said, while before that arsenic, morphine, and chloroform had been employed.

At the conclusion of his story Ring and the two others were placed under arrest and held as witnesses, while a warrant for Supt. Bankert was sworn out. The three porters were held in Yonkers, but it was thought best to send Bankert to White Plains.

Amelia Bonopane, the fourteen-year-old girl, who had charge of the Home's Dispensary, was again questioned at the Coroner's inquiry. She said Mors had often spoken to her of the uselessness of the inmates and that on one occasion he remarked that "it would be a good thing to get rid of more of them." The girl said she repeated this talk to Superintendent Bankert and that the latter had promptly discharged Mors. A few days later the man made his confession.

KILLS WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

Contractor Aims at Son, Then Shoots Himself and Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 5.—When William C. Hennion, a contractor, got to his home at 88 Rockland Street this evening he found his family at the dinner table discussing the intention of his wife's sister, Miss Theresa Newman, to take out life insurance. Hennion began to chaff Miss Newman roughly, and his wife, Mary, rebuked him, telling him that he was under the influence of liquor. Hennion threw a book at her, whereupon she, with her 18-year-old daughter Majorie, her 8-year-old daughter Clara, and Bessie Healy, 3 years old, the child of a neighbor, withdrew and went to Mrs. Hennion's room on the second floor of the house.

Hennion, Miss Newman, her crippled father, Patrick Newman, who is 80 years old, and Hennion's 16-year-old son Walter remained in the dining room, and it seemed as if the family row had subsided. But Hennion, in ugly humor, soon went to his wife's room and renewed the altercation in the presence of the three children. Suddenly becoming crazed with anger, Hennion drew a revolver from his pocket and shot his wife in the head, killing her instantly. Marjorie screamed, and the father leveled his weapon at her, fired, and killed her.

Walter ran upstairs to his mother's room. As he opened the door his father aimed at him, but the boy jumped back and slammed the door before the man could fire. As Walter was running down the steps he heard a third shot, and, venturing back, found his father lying on the floor with a bullet through his head. Clara Hennion and little Bessie Healy were huddled in a corner dumb in terror.

Hennion was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died before midnight. He was 40 years old.

MOVE TO PROTECT AMERICAN SHIPS

German Sea Order Discussed by President and Cabinet—Ask Gerard About It.

OUR VESSELS WON'T HEED IT

Neutrals Not Bound to Observe Such a Decree Unless Enforced by Blockade.

ENGLAND HINTS AT ACTION

Von Tirpitz Expresses Hope That Neutral Nations Will Observe the Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Evidently seriously concerned over the matter, President Wilson and members of his Cabinet today considered the effect and possibilities of the situation caused by the action of Germany in declaring that it would establish a naval war zone around the British Isles, beginning on Feb. 18.

In the absence of Secretary Bryan, who is in the West on a speechmaking trip, Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department, and Acting Secretary of State, attended the Cabinet session. The Department was without official notification of the action of Germany and the matter could not be taken up officially, but the aspects of the situation, according to the semi-official understanding of the issue, was canvassed, and while no other official action was taken it was decided to ask Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, for the text of the German Admiralty order.

If the German proclamation, when officially transmitted, is the same as the wireless report of it which came yesterday the American Government probably will inquire first of the German Government what measures of protection or convoy can be expected by American merchant ships passing through the designated war zones to neutral ports.

The wireless report of the proclamation contained this sentence:

"Also, neutral ships in the war zone are in danger, as in consequence of the misuse of neutral flags, ordered by the British Government on Jan. 31, and in view of the hazards of naval warfare, it cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships endanger neutral ships."

Ask About English Order.

If this be found in the official proclamation when transmitted the American Government's second move probably will be to ask the British Government whether or not it issued the alleged order permitting the use of neutral flags by British merchantmen. A denial by Great Britain of the existence of the order would be followed, it is understood, by an inquiry of the German authorities as to proof of their charge.

One point as to the attitude of the United States Government may be positively asserted—it does not admit that neutral vessels may be destroyed for violating a blockade. The only way in which submarines could effectively prevent neutral vessels going in, even if the right of a submarine blockade came to be recognized, would be for the submarine to warn the steamer, and, if the steamer should not heed the warning, to destroy the steamer, and this would at once precipitate a grave issue with the United States or any other neutral nation if attempted, because the American Government will not recognize the right of belligerents to destroy American steamers for entering a submarine war zone.

Rumors of a Protest.

Reports were circulated in Washington late this afternoon to the effect that the Government had protested, or decided to protest, against the establishment of the proposed war zone. These reports were denied in high official circles, where it was pointed out that the Government could not take any sort of action until it had officially learned the facts. Even when the United States has been officially informed, it is not likely that a protest will be made hastily. The issue involved in the newly launched war between Germany and England over the question of food supply and the way in which recognized principles of international law are being disregarded, while new ideas of international warfare are being developed, contains so many difficult elements as to inspire officials here with the belief that the issue should be considered in its broadest and most far-reaching aspects before the American Government acts.

This does not mean, however, that the United States intends in any way to ignore the issue. On the contrary, the matter in all its phases is being considered very carefully, even in advance of official information, so that no time may be lost when it becomes evident that a definite and decisive line of action must be pursued. The unofficial text of the German Admiralty order contains no statement that it is the intention of the German Admiralty to destroy the ships of neutral nations. As interpreted here, the order was only intended to convey a warning to neutral shipping that vessels of non-belligerent nations would be endangered if they entered the waters of the war zone.

Presents Grave Problem.

Even if neutral shipping is not to be deliberately, but only incidentally attacked, it is recognized in Washington that the dangers of foreign complications, such as may involve the United States, will be far more serious than they have been since the outbreak of the war, if the Wilhelmina case and the German war zone decree are not

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AIRMEN'S BOMBS MAKE GERMAN GENERAL FLEE

Allied Aviators Force Alsatian Commander to Abandon His Altkirch Headquarters.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Feb. 5.—Gen. von Bordungen, staff commander of the German operations in Lower Alsace, with headquarters near Altkirch, has been forced by allied aviators, who bombarded the headquarters, to return to Mülhausen, from which place State papers and valuables are being removed to Freiburg.

A German aeroplane fell at Mudorf, near the Swiss frontier at Basle, yesterday. The two officers in the aeroplane were seriously injured and the machine was smashed.

3,000,000 MEN NOW IN THE BRITISH ARMY

So Say Official Financial Estimates Which Parliament Considers Next Week.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The army estimates, to which Parliament will devote the first part of next week's session, give the number of effective men in the army, exclusive of those serving in India, at 3,000,000.

There is this year a change in the form of the estimates, no totals of estimated expenditures being given. The vote under each of the fifteen headings is set at the nominal figure of £1,000. This gives the House of Commons opportunity for the discussion of each heading, while the Government may spend whatever is necessary under the various headings to prosecute the war.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AIDS WAR VICTIMS

Credit of $60,000,000 Opened for Those Who Had Property Destroyed.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—President Poincaré has signed a decree, opening a credit of 300,000,000 francs ($60,000,000) to meet the most urgent needs of persons whose property has been destroyed as a result of the war.

PARIS, Jan. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Official statistics give the number of applications for Government aid as 2,116,000, of which 261,600 were refused. At present daily allowances are paid to 1,857,000 persons, the average per family being 2 francs, 10 centimes, (42 cents.) The daily outlay is 3,900,000 francs ($780,000.)

CZAR'S TELEGRAM WAS "UNIMPORTANT"

Reason Germany Omitted Arbitration Offer from White Book, According to a Berlin Paper.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes a reply today to the statement in the Official Messenger of Petrograd that the German Government in its White Book failed to publish a telegram sent by Emperor Nicholas to Emperor William on July 29, 1914, offering to submit the Austro-Servian dispute to The Hague Tribunal.

The newspaper says the Russian Emperor's telegram was omitted in the White Book because "only important documents" were given, and adds:

"Emperor Nicholas's telegram was not considered important because on the same day Russia had mobilized thirteen army corps against Austria."

FINDS GERMAN BIAS EVIDENT IN SPAIN

Rancor Over War With Us, English Resident Asserts, Still Influences Sentiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A curious phenomenon in national psychology is being witnessed in Spain, according to an English resident of that country now visiting London. Spanish opinion outside the restricted Court circle, where King Alfonso's personal influence is predominant, and also outside official Government limits, where the requirements of strict neutrality are understood, is strongly, almost overwhelmingly, pro-German.

It has been believed in England that the reason for this popular sentiment was to be found in an extensive German propaganda, and especially because of the efforts of the German official press bureaus, whose energy has put the Allies' endeavors in that direction completely in the shade. A new interpretation of the situation is given by the traveler quoted, whose knowledge of the Spanish people dates back over twenty years.

Spanish pro-Germanism is, he says, the outcome of the Spanish-American War, and chiefly arises from the belief that the United States favors Great Britain. Whatever its origin, Spanish sympathy with Germany has been sufficiently marked to make it necessary for Premier Dato to make an emphatic appeal to the Cortes not only for the strict observance of neutrality, but also for the avoidance of acts which by expressing sympathy with one belligerent nation give proofs of the contrary to nations with which it is at war. The particular fact which called forth the rebuke, it is asserted, was the indiscreet behavior of certain elements of Spanish society on the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday, when it is said 10,000 cards and telegrams conveying good wishes were received at the German Embassy in Madrid.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH—Rubber. Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

RUSSIANS KILL 30,000 GERMANS IN 6-MILE FIGHT

Mackensen, Charging with 100,000 Picked Men, Backed by 600 Guns, Meets Disaster.

LED BY 'DIVISIONS OF DEATH'

Czar's Hosts in Counter-Charge, Sweep Over Trenches and Recapture Gumine.

ADVANCE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Force Passage of River Angerapp, but Give Ground in Carpathians After Attack on Austro-Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Every fresh stroke in the terrible struggle raging in the bare, frozen region of the Rivers Bzura and Rawka makes it clearer that this is again one of the very great battles of the war.

The concentrated fury of the incessant German attacks came to a climax by noon on Wednesday, when from the infernal confusion of bursting shells, point-blank slaughter by rifle fire and bayonet, and the overhanging mass of poisonous chemical smoke, the Russians emerged victorious and charged across three lines where the Germans had intrenched themselves after Sunday's tremendous fight.

Gen. Mackensen made this crucial effort on Wednesday morning by swiftly forcing a picked army of 100,000 men, backed by nearly 600 guns of all calibres, pouring shell without pause, into a comparatively open gap of country six miles wide, which has for its main features a deserted distillery on the north, near Gumine, and in the south, near Bolimow, the large manor house of Wola-Szydlowiecka, standing in a woody park.

Throughout their advance the Germans maintained a hurricane of shrapnel over the well-concealed Russian shelters. Many of the enemy's guns fired shells charged with suffocating gases, which caused burning pains to the eyes. But the Russians withstood all this murderous business and remained unshaken even when the Prussian Guards were brought up fresh from Lowicz.

Counter-Charge Irresistible.

When the German supreme effort was spent, the Russians rose up through the smoke and doubled forward upon the low, broken walls around the distillery, where the Germans had been working fifty machine guns. The Russians captured fourteen, and a desperate, close-quarter fight ensued.

Meanwhile the Russians at the southern end of the battle found a weak position in the German line, and through this they poured into the park at Wola-Szydlowiecka. About an hour later the Germans were driven some distance southwest from the mansion, leaving thousands of dead. They lost about 30,000 killed in this six-mile battle. Very many of them fell by the bayonet.

The Russians established a great advantage by compelling the Germans to use their reserves prematurely. It is evident that Hindenburg left Mackensen no free troops for manoeuvring. All signs, however, point to a renewal of this headlong fighting as being an imperative necessity of the plan to launch great battles simultaneously in Central Poland and the Carpathians.

The position in the south is for the moment indeterminate, the Russian offensive succeeding in all the passes as far east as Tucholka Pass behind the sources of the Opor, a tributary of the Stryl River. A great combined column of Germans and Austrians holds this gap, and have the railway to Munkacz in their rear. The Russians aften ten assaults drew back to prepared positions northeast of the fringe of the Stryl Valley. The German leader refuses to send his men forward.

The Russians continue to make valuable progress in East Prussia. One of their northern columns has emerged westward from the dense forests north of Pilkallen, and another army which has forced a crossing of the River Angerapp is now deploying on a wide front on the left bank of the river. It holds the country south of Darkhemen, and faces open country free from lakes.

Solid Legion Shattered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have attempted to force a way through the Russian defense at Borjimow by sheer weight, using infantry precisely as cavalry was used in the old days. The attempt failed, but the fighting continues without abating or intermission.

This last attack of the Germans represents something never before witnessed since breech-loading rifles were invented. Even the cavalry charge of the old days illustrates inadequately what the Germans attempted at Borjimow, for the cavalry work was completed by the infantry. Perhaps the nearer comparison is to a legion of locusts, white ants, or rats on the move, the last being a terrifying thing to witness in its suggestion of elemental impulse.

Several divisions were massed solid in one place on a front less than 1,200 yards wide. They were, according to prisoners' stories, dubbed by the Germans the "divisions of death," and duly earned their name. It seems almost incredible, but it is a fact that against deadly weapons of precision, to say nothing of the men behind them, the Germans advanced to the attack not merely shoulder to shoulder, but rank upon rank in close order.

The slaughter here was beyond the power of words to express, for the Russian artillery, after many weeks' work precisely on this spot, have every range marked, not to yards but to inches.

Emperor Nicholas left Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday morning for the front. The usual small suite accompanied his Majesty, who only returned a month ago from a very prolonged tour of the whole front held by the Russian armies against Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. This is the fourth time the Emperor has visited the armies in the field since the opening of the war. His last tour extended just over a month. The present will extend at least ten days.

The Emperor proceeds direct to the headquarters of the Commander in Chief on the German front, after which it is expected he will pay a visit to the base hospitals. Whether the Empress and their elder daughters, who are all actively engaged in hospital organization and work, will join his Majesty during the latter part of the tour is a matter not yet decided.

While leaving the organization of victory entirely in the hands of the military experts, the Emperor has been extremely assiduous in giving encouragement by his presence to every other form of activity on which the well-being of the armies depends.

Austrians Lose 10,000 in Five Days.

ROME, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to uncensored news from Budapest, during the last five days of fighting in the Carpathians the Austrian losses exceeded 10,000.

Owing to the severe cold and lack of food, men are dying from exhaustion. The hospitals are crowded with frost-bitten soldiers.

The Russians have resumed the offensive on the Donajec, and occupied important positions in the Beskids, where it is expected they will be sufficiently reinforced shortly to penetrate Moravia, since it is feared that the Russian future plan consists of the invasion of Moravia across Hungary instead of through Silesia.

Germans Rush to Aid Hungarians.

VENICE, (via London,) Feb. 5.—Dispatches from Vienna state that 30,000 German troops have arrived in Hungary on the way to Korosmezo in the Carpathians, to assist Hungarian forces said to be threatened with envelopment by the Russians.

Austrian forces, dispatches say, have attacked the Russian left flank at Jacobeni, in southern Bukowina, forcing the Russians to retreat toward Radautz.

It is stated also that an Austrian advance guard has been annihilated in Uzsok Pass.

Confirmation is given the report that 200,000 German troops are being sent from Poland to assist in attempting the relief of Przemysl.

RUSSIA'S BIG 1915 BUDGET.

Duma Committee Believes Country Can Meet Expenditures.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.—The Budget Committee of the Duma, in its estimates for 1915, places revenues at 3,132,000,000 rubles ($1,566,000,000); expenditures, 3,680,000,000 rubles, ($1,846,000,000); extraordinary expenditures 134,000,000 rubles ($67,000,000).

The committee expresses the belief that all budgetary expenditures can be met by the financial resources of the country, and says that this is indicated by the large revenues collected within the last few months.

RED CROSS PLEA TO RUSSIA.

Would Send American Doctor to Watch Relief for Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In view of Russia's refusal to permit relief expeditions to minister to German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia, the United States today forwarded a modified request through Ambassador Marye at Petrograd. It asked that an American doctor be permitted to accompany the Red Cross medical and relief supplies to observe their distribution.

An expedition composed chiefly of missionaries had started from Peking after apparently satisfactory negotiations between American Minister Reinsch and the Russian Minister there, but was halted by a sudden refusal from Petrograd to permit them to proceed.

The plan of the American Red Cross is to be assured that $10,000 worth of hospital supplies now at, or on their way to, Vladvistok will be distributed equitably and in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of each detention camp without oversupply at any one place.

A cable also was sent to American Minister Reinsch asking whether he could obtain the services of an American doctor who would be prepared to start promptly on the Siberian trip.

RUSSIA WANTS OUR COTTON.

Ready to Take Large Quantities When It Can Be Shipped.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Russia will absorb large quantities of American cotton as soon as there are facilities for shipping it to that country, American Consul General Snodgrass at Moscow reports. Russian dealers have been endeavoring, with poor results, to obtain a cotton supply from England, but no goods are accepted via Archangel, and railroad lines from Sweden to Russia are badly congested. The Consul says the Russian crop for 1914-5 amounts to 1,320,000 bales. Practically no American cotton is now going forward to Russia, he states.

No more cotton should be shipped to Goteborg, Sweden, at present, according to Commercial Attaché Thompson at Rotterdam because of congestion at that port. He says there is no difficulty in shipping through Rotterdam to Germany.

American exporters, Mr. Thompson says, may possibly find a splendid opportunity in Holland for linseed oil, as it is receiving considerable attention there.

TO TILL GERMAN VACANT LOTS.

Wurttemberg Government Prepares to Guard Against Famine.

All vacant or fallow land is to be utilized for agricultural purposes, with a view to insuring as large a food supply as possible for Germany, according to an announcement of the Ministry of the Interior at Stuttgart, published in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Jan. 10, just received here.

The Ministry has instructed the town, village, and municipal authorities to utilize for this purpose all land now unoccupied or idle by reason of the absence of its owner owing to his services at the front. The cultivation of potatoes and various kinds of vegetables is especially recommended. The communal authorities are to furnish the necessary seeds for the work.

COTTONSHIP NAVAHOE HELD UP

Steamer May Not Be Allowed to Deliver Cargo at Bremen.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5.—Inasmuch as the exportation of cotton from Denmark is prohibited, a question has arisen whether the steamship Navahoe, which was towed into Esbjerg after having grounded on the bar, will be permitted to proceed to Bremen with her cargo.

The American Consul General is endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Danish Government to the forwarding of this cargo.

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.—(*Night Report*)—The combats on the Bzura and Rawka Rivers continue with undiminished energy. Our troops began an offensive movement, crossed the Bzura near its mouth, captured a portion of the enemy's position near Dakhova, and dislodged the Germans from their bridge head.

In the vicinity of Borjimow, Goumine and Wola Szydlowiecka our attacks alternate incessantly with those of the enemy under an unbroken artillery fire.

On the remainder of the left bank of the Vistula front, south of the Skierniewice-Warsaw Railway, the artillery firing has diminished somewhat.

We blew up a bridge on the Nida which had been constructed by the enemy near the village of Gerniki and repulsed some attempts by the enemy to launch an offensive on the Nida near Rembowo and on the bank of the Dounaietz, opposite the bridgehead at Conar.

In the Northwest Carpathians, in the direction of Oujok, we continued the offensive and took as many as 3,000 prisoners. To the southeast of Oujok we are still being submitted to very high pressure by the enemy's forces.

(*Day Report*)—In East Prussia we are making progress by fighting our way along both banks of the River Schesehuppe, in the vinicity of Lasdehnen, to the east of Tilsit.

On the left bank of the River Vistula the fighting between Borjimow and Wola Szdlowiecka has continued with extraordinary ferocity. The enemy has brought into the engagement compact masses of men. In the endeavor to penetrate our front the Germans have here introduced into a sector of ten versts (about six miles) no fewer than seven divisions, supported by 100 batteries of artillery. Certain divisions advanced on a front only one verst wide.

Our counter-attack began the night of Feb. 3, and was immediately followed by a series of engagements at the point of the bayonet. We succeeded in compelling the enemy to assume the defensive. At a point near Borjimow we took possession of two lines of German trenches, and we drove the enemy out of Goumine. After desperate fighting, which had lasted two days, our troops entered Wola Szydlowiecka. The fighting here is still going on with desperate stubbornness, particularly around a neighboring distillery, which was still in the possession of the enemy the night of Feb. 3.

In the Carpathians the fighting continues along the front, which is between the Dukla Pass and Mount Wyszkow. We advanced at a point near Svidnik, in the valley of the River Labortch, moving in the direction of Oujok. We took 2,000 prisoners and 10 machine guns.

At Mount Toukholka and Mount Beskid our troops during the last few days have been confronting the enemy with a desperate resistance. They accepted no less than ten engagements at the point of the bayonet. On Feb. 3 we resolved to withdraw our soldiers from the mountain positions to other positions, previously selected and organized by us. The offensive strength of the enemy in this vicinity is very considerable.

Offensive operations of the enemy in the vicinity of Mount Wyszkow have been repulsed with the infliction of heavy losses.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—On the whole western front, except for an isolated French attack against the German positions to the northwest of Perthes, which was unsuccessful, only artillery duels took place.

On the East Prussian frontier renewed Russian attacks to the south of the Memel River were repulsed.

Strong Russian attacks against the positions recently taken by the Germans to the east of Bolimow (east of Lowicz) were equally unsuccessful. We have taken prisoner in that vicinity since Feb. 1, 26 officers and about 6,000 men.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—During the night of Feb. 4-5 some German contingents endeavored, but without success, to advance from their trenches from Notre Dame de Lorette.

Our artillery has done some very effective shooting in the valley of the Aisne.

In Champagne to the north of Beausejour our troops made some slight progress during the night.

To the north of Massiges the enemy began an attack during the day of Friday, which was repelled.

In the Argonne we have consolidated our positions on the ground which we captured Feb. 4 at Bagatelle.

In Alsace a German attack to the south of Altkirch was repulsed.

An aviator dropped several bombs upon St. Dié, and it is reported that four civilians were killed.

(*Day Report*)—In Belgium German aviators yesterday showed great activity.

The announcement given out last night reported the occupation of a trench of the enemy to the west of the road from Arras to Lille. This trench was a cause of annoyance to the troops, occupying the positions won by us several days ago, to the east of this road. Consequently we blew it up with a mine, and immediately afterward a detachment of Zouaves and Light African Infantry installed itself securely in the conquered positions. All the Germans in the trench thus occupied were killed or taken prisoners.

Our artillery silenced the batteries of the enemy at a point near Adinfer, (south of Arras,) near Pozières, (northeast of Albert,) near Ham, as well as in the sector of Pailly, (south of Noyon.)

There is nothing new in the region of Perthes.

In the Argonne there was yesterday one attack at Bagatelle. This attack, which in the beginning took from us about 100 yards of trenches, provoked two counter-attacks on our part, which resulted in our not only getting back this 100 yards, but in gaining ground beyond, where our lines had been previously.

In the Vosges yesterday there were artillery exchanges. Along the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

GERMAN NAVY LOSSES KEPT FROM PUBLIC?

Cruiser Kolberg, 8 Destroyers, 2 Submarines Sunk and 2 Submarines Said to be Missing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Feb. 5, [Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.]—I learn that besides the published German naval losses there are eight destroyers and two submarines written off in the official lists.

Two of the destroyers were lost in the Channel on Sept. 4, three on the Dogger Bank and another, the S-190, in Asiatic waters. One of the submarines sank off Westende and one near the Dogger Bank. Two others have been missing for more than three weeks. The armed auxiliary cruiser Kronprinzessin Cecilie is also scratched off the official tables.

A statement made by German bluejackets captured after the Heligoland naval battle of Jan. 24 that the light cruiser Kolberg sank is confirmed, though not publicly admitted in German naval circles.

The reports published early in December that the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and armored cruiser Hertha had been lost in the Baltic were incorrect. The armored cruiser Friedrich Karl sank after striking a German mine in the Baltic on Nov. 18. It is known that this vessel has gone to the bottom, but the manner of its loss never has been definitely announced.

SEGURANCA A COTTON SHIP.

Breitung's New Vessel Being Enlarged at Brooklyn Dry Dock.

The American steamship Seguranca, which was recently purchased from the Ward Line by Edward N. Breitung, the owner of the steamship Dacia, which Great Britain has declared she will seize, is being converted into a cotton carrier at a dry dock in South Brooklyn. The Seguranca arrived here from Havana on Feb. 1 and was inspected by representatives of Mr. Breitung and her purchase recommended.

The men at the dry dock are working to enlarge her freight-carrying capacity, and a representative of the purchaser said yesterday that it was expected the vessel would be ready to sail for Galveston within two weeks. There she will be loaded with a full cargo for delivery in Bremen.

The report that the Seguranca might take the cargo of cotton now on the Dacia was denied. The Dacia, it is said, is due to arrive in Norfolk today. There she expects to coal and continue her voyage to Rotterdam.

JAPAN'S HUGE SALES OF ARMS.

Orders for the Allies Said to Amount to $41,000,000.

TOKIO, Jan. 12.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Information published by the Bank of Japan shows that a redeeming feature of the depression in trade caused by the war is the sale of arms and ammunition to the allies of Japan. The amount of war material manufactured in Japan and sold abroad is believed to have reached $20,000,000, while additional orders on hand will aggregate as much more.

Japanese houses have secured Russian orders for 500,000 leather belts, 500,000 water bottles, for the same number of cartridge belts or bandoliers and a large quantity of other necessaries. In the open space near the Imperial Diet a number of sheds have been erected for the manufacture of the articles ordered, which will be delivered in April.

BELGIANS CITE US IN EXEQUATUR PROTEST

Insist Germany Had No Right to Cancel Consular Permits and Say We Hold Same View.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Belgian Government has issued a protest against the recent action of Germany in annulling the exequaturs of the Consuls of neutral powers in Belgium.

The United States and Belgium agree, says the protest, that Germany has no right to annul the exequaturs. The two countries, it adds, only recognize the right of Germany to suspend the mission of Consuls when military exigencies make such a step necessary.

In the answer which Secretary Bryan made last month to the German note concerning the annulment of exequaturs of Consuls in Belgium, the question of the legality of the action of the Berlin Government was carefully avoided, as was also the question whether Germany held sovereignty in the occupied territory. Referring to the German notice of cancellation, however, the American note virtually stated that it was only a suspension of authority, the language being: "This Government is not disposed at this time to raise the question of the right of the German Government to suspend the exequaturs of United States consular officers within the districts occupied and subject to military jurisdiction."

ROUSED BY RUSSIAN THREAT

Germany Protests Against Treatment of Bomb Droppers as Pirates.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—"The German Government, through a neutral channel, has protested strongly against Russia's intention to sentence as criminals the crew of the German Parseval balloon, shot down near Libau," says the Overseas News Agency. "The Kölnische Zeitung demands the severest reprisals by Germany against Russian war prisoners."

The foregoing statement evidently refers to the Russian announcement of Feb. 3 that aviators who attacked unfortified towns would be treated as pirates. The German airship which raided Libau, described in previous dispatches as a Zeppelin, was brought down by Russian artillery. A Petrograd dispatch said that the airmen captured would be placed on trial in order to establish the legal status of bomb-dropping.

FOOD LECTURES IN GERMANY

Government Sends Out Speakers to Urge Table Economy.

BERLIN, Feb. 3, (via London.)—Herr von Loeb of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, in opening a course of lectures today designed to prepare public speakers for instructing the population on economy in eating, admitted that during the first half year of the war the people had not lived as economically as their duty toward the Fatherland and the seriousness of the situation demanded.

"While German soldiers are risking their lives with incomparable courage for our security," said Herr von Loeb, "we at home have been living just as in times of peace, seldom thinking of saving. As the soldiers are fighting in arms against the enemy, so must we battle with all our might against palate and stomach. The participants in this lecture course must organize the home army in this great struggle."

MOVE TO PROTECT AMERICAN SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

most carefully and diplomatically handled. It is known here that the German Government regards the Wilhelmina case more seriously than any other issue that has arisen since the outbreak of the war. The official German view is that England commits an act of piracy if she seizes the cargo of foodstuffs now crossing the Atlantic on the Wilhelmina.

The action of the British Government in declaring that it will stop the cargo of the Wilhelmina is based on the belief that the German decree commandeering all provisions in Germany will place all foodstuffs there in the control of the German Government. This is regarded by the British as a departure from international law, which has always made a distinction between foodstuffs destined for the army and those to be used by the civil population. Under this conception foodstuffs have been treated as conditional contraband. The text of the German commandeering decree has not been received from Ambassador Gerard, although he sent a summary of it which indicated that the German Government was giving assurances that imported foodstuffs would not be commandeered. Yesterday Germany offered to consent to the cargo of the Wilhelmina being received by the American Consul at Bremen and distributed to non-combatants under his supervision.

Starvation Campaign.

The German official view is that Great Britain wants to starve the civilian population of Germany and thus build a back fire of discontent behind the German Government and its armed forces. On the other hand, it is known here that the British Government is satisfied in its own mind that Germany is willing to toss the obligations of international law to the winds in an effort to starve out England, and cut off the shipment of supplies and ammunition, not only from the United States to the British Isles, but from England to its field forces in France. The war zone order was preceded by another German Admiralty order establishing a similar zone around the north and west coasts of France.

Ambassador Gerard had notified the State Department that on Feb. 2, two days before the general war zone order was promulgated, the German Admiralty issued a proclamation warning all merchant vessels not to approach the north and west coasts of France, because it was the intention of the German Government to use all means which it had at its disposal against British troopships and ammunition shipments to France. Ambassador Gerard informed the State Department that the German Government recommended that merchant vessels bound for the North Sea take the north of Scotland course.

The effect of the two German war zone orders is to close the North Sea as a path for neutral commerce if they can be enforced. Under international law it would be possible, if Germany possessed the requisite naval means and ability, for the German Navy to establish a blockade of the ports along the English Channel, but this blockade would have to be effective to be binding. The war zone proposed to be established by the German Admiralty is not to be in the nature of a blockade, and, as understood here, is to be utilized as a theatre of operations for submarines sent out to destroy the merchant ships of the Allies. Submarines are not able to maintain a blockade in the present situation, and the way in which the war zone is to be utilized is wholly new and novel and without precedent in maritime warfare.

View of Wilhelmina Case.

The relation of the German war zone order to the action of the British Government in the Wilhelmina case was discussed in a cabled statement from the British Government to the British Embassy at Washington, a copy of which was handed to the American State Department, and also made public at the embassy, as follows:

> The new German decree makes it evident that all grain and flour is to pass under the control of the German Government, and must, therefore, when imported, be regarded as virtually consigned to the German Government or to authorities under their control.
>
> This creates a novel situation, and it is probable that if the destination and cargo of the Wilhelmina are as supposed, the cargo will, if the vessel is intercepted, be submitted to a prize court in order that the new situation created by the German decree may be examined and a decision reached upon it after full consideration.
>
> There is no question of taking any proceedings against the vessel, and the owners of the vessel will be indemnified for any delay caused to it and the shippers of the cargo compensated for any loss caused to them by the action of the British authorities.
>
> There is no truth whatever in the statement made in the press that it has been decided that other such consignments will be seized, together with the ships, without compensation to neutrals, for no decision has yet been taken to depart from previously existing rules or practice.
>
> The apparent intention, however, of the German Government to sink merchant ships by submarines, without bringing them into port or providing accommodation for their crews, and regardless of loss of civilian lives, and the attempt to effect this, even against a hospital ship, has raised very seriously the question whether Great Britain should adopt in retaliation more stringent measures against German trade.
>
> It is recognized that when any such decision to this effect is reached, due care must be taken not to inflict loss upon neutral ships which have sailed before any warning has been given or the decision announced.

England to Retaliate.

This communication only serves to emphasize the dangers of the situation for neutral shipping, because it makes plain the fact that England is seriously considering retaliatory measures against German trade to meet the projected submarine attacks. The British announcement declares that due care will be exercised not to inflict loss upon neutral ships which have sailed before any warning has been given or decision announced.

The German Government does not say that neutral ships will be attacked, but warns them that they will be in danger if they enter the war zone, and gives them fifteen days' notice from yesterday, because the order of the German Admiralty is not to become effective until Feb. 18. The German Government warns all neutral ships to keep out of English waters and to take the northward coast around England toward Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. Although there is no notice that neutral ships will be attacked, the interpretation placed on the German order is that it seeks to dissuade neutral vessels from going to England by warning them of the hazards they will encounter should they enter the zone in which this new and novel form of submarine warfare will be prosecuted.

The view of the American Government will be that neutral ships will not be subject to destruction. Should an American ship be destroyed in the new German form of submarine warfare, the United States would protest vigorously. Whether any action will be taken by this Government in the direction of warning Germany or England that care must be taken not to interfere with neutral ships remains to be developed.

The submarine war zone plan raises new and novel questions of naval warfare wholly aside from the problems of international law. Naval officers are wondering whether the war zone scheme may not result in new rules of naval warfare and extensions or modifications of the recognized rights of blockade in time of war.

The generally accepted rules of blockade, summarized in the Declaration of London, are, that a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy, and that, in accordance with the Declaration of Paris of 1856, a blockade, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, it must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coast line. International law also requires that a blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations. The rules of blockade require a declaration of blockade specifying the date when the blockade begins, the geographical limits of the coast line under blockade, and the period within which neutral vessels may come out.

It was announced at the Legation of the Netherlands today that a conference would be held tomorrow between the Minister, Chevalier van Rappard, and officials of the State Department in order to ascertain the probable action of this Government in regard to the German order. Officials at the Legation characterize the situation as extremely serious for all neutrals whose ships ordinarily pass through the danger zone, and especially for Holland, whose entire coastline is affected.

VON TIRPITZ HOPED FOR NEUTRALS' ASSENT

Germany Determined to Smash England's Sea Tyranny, He Tells Berlin Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Representatives of the Berlin press were summoned to a meeting with the Imperial Chancellor last night, when the head official of the Naval Department made a speech expressing the conviction that the public and press of Germany would unanimously agree to the policy of a blockade of the English coast.

England, he said, had since the beginning of hostilities carried out the war on the seas in a way which had no resemblance to historic usage. Now Germany's patience was exhausted.

Germany had at her disposal all the necessary means to carry out a blockade, and those means would be used with all possible swiftness after a fortnight's respite had been given to neutral States to bring their ships safe to port.

The German Government hoped that neutral States would not only realize the situation, but agree to the blockade decision, as England's tyranny on the seas of the world would only be smashed in this way.

By the British Admiralty's recently published and absolutely authentic secret order that commercial ships should fly neutral flags, England had placed herself outside of international law, while by the blockade of the northern part of the North Sea she had already assented to the legitimacy of Germany's blockade policy.

The "head official of the Naval Department" referred to in this dispatch can hardly be other than Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of State for the German Navy, who only a few weeks ago voiced in an interview with an American correspondent the determination of Germany to wage a ruthless war on Great Britain's merchantmen.

LONDON VIEWS OF DECREE.

Sir Thomas Barclay Likens German Order to Napoleon's "Blockade."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6.—The Daily News prints some instructive comment on the German manifesto declaring a blockade of Great Britain made by Sir Thomas Barclay, a well-known authority on international law. He said:

"What is being attempted is a revival of Napoleon's 'blocus Continental,' which, of course, proved an utter fiasco. Germany's threatened action runs counter to every canon of international law. The only ground on which neutrals could be seized would be if they were breaking a blockade or carrying contraband. As for destroying a neutral vessel, that would be a flagrant violation of the declaration of London."

"It is clear, therefore," says The Daily News, "that in her declaration of intentions Germany abandoned the agreed law of nations, as completely as she disregarded the Belgian neutrality treaty. To neutral nations no remedy remains except recourse to arms, and the neutrals involved are, as Germany no doubt fully recognizes, among the weaker powers. There is, however, one important exception, the United States, which cannot be held to be unaffected by the so-called blockade.'

In a further editorial entitled "Germania Contra Mundum" The Daily News says: "The deliberate sinking of neutral vessels and their crews by a German warship will be an act of war which will be answered by the entry of the neutrals into the struggle. The comment of the neutral press leaves no doubt as to that, and the thing is so obvious that the new German policy can be explained only by the assumption that the rulers or people of Germany, or both, have lost their sanity."

Says "Bluff" Won't Frighten.

In an editorial headed "Bluff," The Daily Mail says:

"It is often said that different nations rarely appreciate the same jokes, but the joke of a German blockade of British coasts has met with instantaneous and universal success. What perhaps particularly tickles the world's sense of humor is the crudity of the attempt to frighten not only Great Britain, but also the United States of America, two countries inhabited by peoples who are not commonly supposed to mistake turnips for spooks or to lose their nerve without at least some provocation.

"There has been nothing quite like this since Napoleon issued the Berlin decree. He promulgated it, as Mahan says, at a time when he 'Could not keep a ship of war at sea except as a fugitive.'

"Anybody can proclaim a blockade; the trouble begins when an attempt is made to enforce it. Our American friends, in whose country the game of poker was invented and brought to its highest development, are well qualified to distinguish between pretensions and performance, and beneath their indignation at Germany's latest effort of frightfulness and their sharp reminder that so far as American ships and cargoes are concerned, she will carry it out at a cost she little reckons, one discerns an amused consciousness that the threat is all of a piece with German bluff."

Von Bieberstein's Pledge.

The Daily Chronicle says: "In view of the continued violation by Germany of The Hague conventions relating to naval warfare it is interesting to recall the attitude adopted by her at The Hague conference of 1907, when important laws were framed affecting the use of torpedoes and mines.

"Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, some time German Ambassador in London, was the representative of Germany at the conference, and following are a few of the sentiments he expressed: 'Military proceedings are not regulated solely by stipulations of international law. There are other factors—conscience and good sense. A sense of the duties which the principles that humanity impose will be the surest guide for the conduct of seamen, and will constitute the most effectual safeguard against abuse. The officers of the German navy—I say it with emphasis—will always fulfill in the strictest manner the duties which flow from the unwritten law of humanity and civilization. As regards the sentiments of humanity and civilization, I cannot admit that any Government or any country is in this respect superior to that which I have the honor to represent.'"

Not to Be Frightened.

The Chronicle editorial says:

"We should be foolish to be overfrightened by the latest threat of the German Admiralty, because by being so we should achieve its main purpose. The Germans cannot hope that their submarines will sink enough of our merchantmen to make such material difference, but they are great believers in 'moral' weapons. In other words, in the value of frightening their opponents. If a few lines published by an Admiral in Berlin could have the effect of raising our marine insurance premiums, delaying the sailings of our ships, and assisting the tendency toward higher food prices, they would think it ink well spent.

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has told a Danish interviewer that he cannot help injury to neutral interests, because the neutrals are allowing England to starve Germany. In passing we may notice that our principle hitherto has been to refrain from interfering with any food cargoes not shown to be destined for the German Army, and that if we now extend our interference, it is simply because the German Government, by commandeering the whole food supply in its country, has destroyed the distinction between civil and military supplies. But the German Chancellor continues with invective against English 'inhumanity,' which seeks to 'starve 70,000,000 people, men, women, and children.'

"Has no one ever heard of the siege of Paris 44 years ago. 'There were 1,500,000 people in Paris and not one-third of them were combatants. Did the Germans let the non-combatants out? Did they let the food go in to them? Not they. The city capitulated after four months' siege and capitulated in consequence of starvation—starvation of non-combatants. It is hard to see by what logic the policy which the Germans themselves thought admirable against the French becomes wickedness when enforced against Germany. Equally hard it is to see how neutral States, which acquiesced in being forbidden to send food into Paris, are to be expected to protest if forbidden to send it into Germany.

The Daily Telegraph says editorially: "By her acts of savagery Germany is proving to the world at large that we have been showing her a generosity to which she was not entitled, and her madness must be met by a resort to more severe pressure. We command the seas, and we must make that command more effective as an economic factor.

"One thing is certain, however complete may be the measures adopted by the Admiralty for the protection of shipping in British waters, the Germans must be punished for this further threat of frightfulness. We are convinced that any action in this direction which the British Government, for and on behalf of the Allies, may take will receive the support of the civilized world."

The Morning Post characterizes The Hague Conventions and the Declaration of London as nothing but a carefully prepared conspiracy engineered by Germany against the British sea power. The paper argues that, Germany now having thrown off the mask and declared for full rigor of the game, Great Britain should throw overboard the whole paraphernalia of declarations and conventions with which the navy is encumbered and reply to the German threats with another screw in the blockade.

The Morning Post also urges practical measures such as the arming of British merchantmen and trawlers with rifles, maxims, bombs, and quick-firers—not to make them belligerents, "but for employment against piratical attacks."

The London Times says: "Admiral von Tirpitz in a notorious interview asked 'what America would say' if Germany were to adopt the policy she has now announced. If the Admiral will read the comments of the American press, which were produced today, he will be fully enlightened. They are outspoken enough to penetrate even Teutonic imperviousness. Perhaps they take the new departure little too seriously. In Great Britain it is looked upon as a mere outburst of temper and bravado, a confession of strain and failure, rather than a token of confidence or determination. But in so far as it was intended to frighten American shippers and coerce American opinion into subscribing to the view that Germany is too terrible to be resisted, it has failed like all of Germany's previous efforts to gauge the character of the American people."

Law of Neutral Flags.

The London Times naval expert, writing on the German notice, says:

"These announcements are indeed a confession that the submarines have actually failed to accomplish their purpose, nad it therefore has been necessary to make a paper pronouncement of the danger, in order to exaggerate its seriousness in the eyes of those whom it is desired to influence. If the very real peril which the Admiralty said the Olympic only escaped by great good fortune failed to intimidate neutrals, it is not likely that the threat of a submarine blockade will do so.

"Much rubbish is being written about neutral flags carried by merchant ships. There is no necessity for the Admiralty to give any order on this subject, nor do I believe that any order has been given. In ordinary circumstances a merchantman has no right to fly a neutral flag, but the custom of the sea and very many precedents admit of his doing so, if he is endeavoring to escape from an enemy. Every nation which has possessed a merchant navy of any importance will find examples in its own history. Not many years ago Great Britain acknowledged the right when she was herself a neutral, and so acquainted her representatives abroad. If our merchant ships hoist a neutral flag to evade the attentions of a hostile submarine, they will have the law on their side."

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Evening Standard characterized the plan as "a fantastic blockade," and concluded:

"What justification have submarines for supposing that they are competent to prevent the access of merchantmen to the French and British coasts? Did they manage to stop a single man of our expeditionary force from reaching the shores of France? They have blown up a few cruisers and one battleship that were not sufficiently on their guard. But when any precautions are taken submarines are useless. They did absolutely nothing in the Heligoland and North Sea battles."

The Standard said the Germans were copying the announcement made by the British Admiralty in October including the North Sea in the military area, but added that there was one feature of the British declaration which the Germans were unable to imitate.

"We gave incoming neutral vessels sailing directions which passed them up the east coast of England to the Faroe Island, whence a safe route was given them to the southern promontory of Norway," the Standard continued. "Our imitators can only go so far as to say that neutrals may skirt round the Faroe Islands, then down the coast by the Danish and Norwegian shores. Such a voyage is already impossible, under the British declaration of October last."

The Pall Mall Gazette said:

"We so far have been loath to push our belligerent rights to the last extremity, but the advertised intention of the enemy to sink all merchant ships plying to and from our shores without making provision for the safety of the passengers and crews justifies a more rigid application of pressure, in which we shall have the support of the conscience of the whole world. We shall still do our best to avoid unnecessary loss and inconvenience to neutrals, and in this we shall be assisted by the fact that commodities which we intend to prevent reaching Germany will be very useful to ourselves. We ourselves have no complaint to make. By the threatened action of the Germans we obtained full liberty of action."

"The pompous decree threatening sudden death to all who venture to approach the British coasts adds nothing to what our enemy has done or has attempted to do since the beginning of the war," said The Westminster Gazette. "The same effort for the past five months has been made continuously against our warships and transports with results that have been almost nil. From the military point of view, if the Germans turn from legitimate war to the threat of piracy, it is merely because in legitimate war they hitherto have had no success. The use of submarines against British merchantmen will no more induce the Government to scatter the fleet for supposed security against these sea raiders than did German mines and Zeppelins, or the raids on undefended coast towns."

TO FORFEIT NEUTRAL LIVES.

Men and Freight Doomed to Sink, Says The Berlin Post.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 5.—The entire German press greets with satisfaction the Admiralty's declaration that the waters surrounding England, Scotland, and Ireland have been included in the war zone. The headlines of several papers speak of the announcement as a blockade. The Berlin Post declares it is a blockade and must be so considered.

"Neutral shipping," says The Post, "is given time to take refuge in safe harbors. Only after a measured period do all merchantmen going to and from the British Isles run into danger. Then, to be sure, men and freight, not only on British ships but under a neutral flag, are doomed to sink."

The Taglische Rundschau says:

"We have accepted England's battle conditions. We let England play its rôle, and assume ours with all its rights and obligations. Let him guard himself who feels like coming between us."

The Lokal Anzeiger asserts that England's own weapons are being turned against herself, and when Germany destroys the "English yoke under which the world has suffered for centuries" it will have accomplished a high historical mission and freed the world from one of its most dangerous enemies.

The Tageblatt says that England's conduct to which the new decree is an answer has been an admission that it could not defeat Germany with weapons which Germany realizes are not inconsiderable. The paper expresses the opinion that neutral powers will suffer losses from the new declaration, but declares these losses will be small compared with those which England imposes upon them.

ANOTHER GERMAN WARNING.

This, Like a Previous One, Refers to Dangers on Coast of France.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Chief Admiral of the Staff of the German Navy has issued the following official communication:

"England is on the eve of shipping numerous troops and large quantities of war material to France. Against these English transports we will proceed with all the means of warfare at our disposal.

"Neutral shipping is earnestly cautioned against approaching the northern or the western coasts of France, as in these waters such vessels would run the serious danger of being confounded with ships whose purposes are warlike.

"The best route for the North Sea is around Scotland."

This announcement is similar to one issued several days ago, before the declaration of an intention to establish a war zone around the English coast.

SHIP INSURANCE GOES UP.

German Decree Sends Up Rates Here and in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The immediate effect of the German "blockade" announcement at Lloyds was a sharp all around rise in rates. A more or less flat rate of 20 shillings per cent. was quoted for all risks, this representing in many cases a substantial increase.

The extent of the recent rise can be judged by the fact that up to a few days ago the rate for the Atlantic voyage was quoted at from 5 shillings per cent. to 10 shillings per cent., and to the East and Australia at from 12 shillings, 6 pence to 15 shillings per cent. As regards home waters, some little business was done on east coast voyages at 10 shillings per cent. A similar charge is being made for the Irish crossing, the latter comparing with a rate of from 2 shillings 6 pence to 3 shillings 4 pence per cent. in force up to a few days ago.

The war rate was doubled yesterday by marine underwriters in this city on risks destined to Liverpool, Havre, and other ports likely to be affected by Germany's decision to establish a war zone around the British Isles. On Thursday the war risk quotation on British bottoms and cargoes from New York to those ports was one-half of 1 per cent., with the same rate for neutral ships.

Yesterday the figures advanced to 1 per cent. on ordinary freight-carrying steamers under the British flag and to three-quarters of 1 per cent. for fast steamers. The quotation on American and other ships was unsteady around one-half of 1 per cent., with indications, according to insurance men, that the rate would be advanced to 1 per cent. today for all.

Underwriters were apprehensive over the outlook, chiefly because they had not been able to gauge the actual intent of the German Government to prevent commerce between England and France and other nations. During the morning rates quoted by several of the more prominent underwriting firms remained on Thursday's basis. When cables from London were received saying that a war risk of 1 per cent. was being quoted on ships sailing to Havre from English ports, a corresponding advance occurred at this centre.

While the 1 per cent. rate represented an increase of 100 per cent. over the figures prevailing before, the new rate was not high as compared with risks quoted on British vessels clearing from New York to English and French ports in early stages of the war. For a time they were well above 2 per cent. Before the Emden was destroyed rates quoted here on vessels sailing from Calcutta and other ports of the Indian Ocean ranged from 8 to 10 per cent., and previous to the destruction of the German South Pacific fleet by Admiral Sturdee war risk rates on British vessels sailing to and from ports on the west coast of South America were between 2 and 5 per cent.

DECREE ANGERS THE DANES.

They Denounce Germany's Move as a Violation of Commerce Laws.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German Admiralty's threat to sink ships flying neutral flags is another blow to the peace and dignity of the northern nations, who already have suffered much during this war, particularly in the loss of many ships through the strewing of German mines broadcast in the international waters of the Baltic and off the Scandinavian coasts.

Such a threat is viewed here as an unpardonable violation of the rights of free commerce, and the whole Scandinavian press and people condemn it as such. Admiral Richelieu, President of the United Steamship Company, the largest shipping concern in Denmark, which owns 150 ships, including the Scandinavian-Amerika Line to New York, and many steamers carrying food and mails to England, declares that Germany's alarming declaration will have no effect on the company's sailings from Denmark for the present.

The National Tidende, one of the principal Danish newspapers, will print a leading article tomorrow protesting against the German Admiralty's newest proclamation.

BRITISH SAILINGS WON'T STOP.

Liverpool Ships to Keep the Sea Regardless of Risks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany's "blockade" declaration excited little comment here today. Shipowners merely repeated that sailing would be continued as usual. This is not said in any spirit of bombast, although the threat to torpedo vessels without regard to the lives of the passengers is not treated lightly. The view of shipowners is that shipping must go on at whatever risk, because it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the nation.

Col. Concanon of the White Star Company said: "The threat will not alter the British shipping policy in the least. If we were to stop our sailings we should be doing just what Germany wants. Obviously we cannot allow any threat to make us do that. As to the sinking of passenger vessels, I doubt whether even Germany would go to that length, but whatever they are prepared to do, one thing is unalterable—it is vital to this country that our ships should keep the seas. We could not exist otherwise.

"We are quite prepared to meet this new form of warfare, having every confidence in the power of our navy to deal with the situation. From the beginning of the war our ships have been afforded the fullest protection. While the utmost precautions will be taken, our sailings will continue as usual."

SLIGHT CONCERN IN HOLLAND.

Diplomats Think German Move Is Aimed at American Cargoes.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Feb. 5.—Although Germany's notice concerning the danger to merchant shipping in British waters has not called out much comment in the Dutch press, diplomatic and business men are discussing it with animation.

In shipping circles it is declared that the notice will have only the slightest effect on Dutch vessels, most of which are expected to continue to carry out their voyages according to schedule, although some ships may choose the northerly routes. The opinion expressed by the companies is that vessels may still take the risks of which notification has been received, especially liners engaged in East Indian traffic, which would be greatly inconvenienced if compelled to abandon their ordinary routes.

In diplomatic and other circles the view is expressed that the notice is aimed principally at vessels carrying supplies from America, whose constant arrival with cargoes for countries allied against Germany has aroused the greatest indignation in that country, it is said.

The Dutch Government thus far has declined to express an opinion.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Feb. 5.—An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held at The Hague today, according to the Handelsblad, at which Germany's statement regarding the treatment that was to be accorded to enemy shipping was discussed. No decision was reached as to the Dutch Government's stand, because a large number of points in the German statement were regarded as requiring explanation.

$12,000,000 IN GRAIN HELD UP.

Forty Cargoes Waiting at Genoa, Italy, to be Unloaded.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—From Switzerland comes a complaint that American grain reaching Genoa is often detained many weeks before it can be transhipped and sent on to its destination.

At present there are no fewer than forty cargoes of grain, worth about $12,000,000, waiting to be unloaded at Genoa. These include twenty-five shiploads from the United States and fifteen from South America. The greater part of this grain is bound for Italy, but there are four cargoes of wheat destined to Switzerland.

The machinery and other arrangements for unloading at Genoa are insufficient. Cargoes coming into port now must wait in warehouses until the middle of March.

VIEWS OF THE LOCAL PRESS.

Comment on Germany's War Zone Proclamation.

From The Herald.

Do Americans realize the full meaning of the German official announcement published yesterday that the seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are hereby declared to be a military zone? It means that Germany declares war upon the entire world. Ships belonging not only to the nations with which Germany is at war, but also those belonging to neutral nations—to the United States, to Italy, to Holland, to Sweden, to Norway, to Denmark, to Greece, to Spain—are, according to this fiendish document, to be destroyed even when it may not be possible to preserve crews and passengers from danger.

Germany's Warning Impolitic.

From The Sun.

As it is impossible for the Germans to establish an effective blockade of British waters with submarines or with any other warships, the United States, unless it is supinely willing to forego plain neutral rights on the high seas, will disregard the "war zone" warning. Its tone of bluster and menace will make no new friends for Germany and is likely to alienate old friends. A more impolitic document was never issued.

Why Mr. Wilson Should Protest.

From the World.

It is the duty of the United States Government to issue a formal protest against the German "war-zone" proclamation.

Although it is highly improbable that any neutral ship will be attacked by a German submarine in this "war zone" that the German Government undertakes to draw around the British Isles, the theory upon which the German Government acts is so fantastic that the United States cannot afford to recognize it even to the extent of ignoring such a negation of international law.

International law knows nothing of naval "war zones," and they cannot be created by the fiat of a belligerent.

If Washington keeps silence, Germany will have the right to assume that the United States acquiesces in "war-zone" methods of naval warfare, and it would be unfair to Germany to permit her to be deceived.

Germany's Crowning Blunder.

From The Tribune.

German diplomacy for years past has been a record of blunders, due largely to arrogance. But in its affront to the interests and sensibilities of neutral nations no other blunder has been quite so flagrant as the threat contained in the "war zone" proclamation just issued by the German Admiralty.

If the German Government is looking for trouble with the United States, or Spain, or Italy, all it has to do is to permit a submarine to torpedo an American, Spanish, or Italian vessel entering the German Admiralty's psychological "war zone." Every neutral is bound to respect a real blockade and to accept a belligerent's warning as to the presence of mines in any particular area. But it must reject as a piece of unwarranted arrogance the suggestion that a German naval officer may happen to be careless enough to torpedo a neutral ship making a voyage which it is clearly within its rights in making.

We are confident that the United States will meet this issue as it ought to be met.

What von Tirpitz Meant.

From The Press.

Whether in a sincere conviction or in what the Allies call a bootless bluff, Admiral von Tirpitz could not have meant more by his extraordinary proclamation than that his submarines would be destroying so many ships of the Allies all the time under such wide stretches of water that all other vessels would better keep an eye out for stray shots, as any citizen might better avoid getting between two men blazing away at each other with revolvers in the street of a city.

The other possibilities of the proclamation are of very little consequence.

SECOND GERMAN LOAN NEAR

Announcement That It Will Probably Be Issued Early in March.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—According to the Overseas News Agency, a second German war loan will probably be issued at the beginning of March and on favorable terms, as the condition of the money market is exceptionally good.

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HORN MAY PLEAD IMMUNITY NOW

Suggestion That His Sentence to Jail May Bar Extradition.

A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

Would Granting of Canada's Demand Put Him Twice "in Jeopardy of Life and Limb"?

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The action of Trial Justice George H. Smith, at Vanceboro, Maine, yesterday, in sentencing Werner Horn to a month's imprisonment in jail at Machias, on the charge of malicious mischief in connection with his attempt to blow up the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, may introduce an element into the international aspects of the affair that will work to Horn's advantage. This element involves the question whether Horn, under the guarantees of the Constitution of the United States, can be again tried for his attempt to destroy the international bridge.

Horn says he is a German subject, and he has sent a telegram to the German Embassy in Washington asking its assistance to prevent his extradition to Canada for trial. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador here, has applied to the State Department for Horn's extradition, and the department is awaiting the action of a United States Commissioner before whom extradition proceedings will take place. Should the Commissioner decide that Horn should be extradited in accordance with the British request, his report will go before the State Department for review. The department will have the right to reverse the order of the Commissioner for Horn's extradition, but not to review the proceedings if Horn is ordered released by the Commissioner.

It was suggested here today that the point might be raised, when the extradition proceedings were started, that Horn could not be extradited because he had already been tried once for the same offense. Article V. of the Constitution of the United States provides: "Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." Under treaty arrangements between the United States and Germany, Horn, as a German subject, has a guarantee of the same rights under the Federal Constitution and laws as an American citizen.

While it was said in a well-informed quarter that such a claim might have merit, it was pointed out that the liberty of a person accused of an offense under the laws was not regarded as in jeopardy unless he was tried after indictment for a criminal offense by a jury, and the proceedings against Horn before a justice of the peace might not be considered as placing his liberty in jeopardy within the meaning of the Constitution. The Government, it was suggested, had, in addition, guaranteed by treaty that an offender should be surrendered for trial in the country in which the crime alleged was committed. It was said also that the offense for which Horn was tried yesterday was an offense against the laws of Maine and might be regarded as separate from the offense against Canadian law charged by the British Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 5.—United States Commissioner Reid is out of the city and could not be reached tonight, but lawyers well versed in such matters say that the jailing of Horn for a short sentence for a minor offense can have no bearing or influence upon any future proceedings against him for other and different or greater offenses. Patrick H. Gillin, a leader of the Penobscot bar, says that the sentence of Werner Horn to Machias Jail and his confinement therein for thirty days or any part of that period will have no effect whatever on any proceedings against him for his attempt to destroy the Canadian Pacific Bridge at Vanceboro.

Horn was arrested Thursday on a warrant charging him with damaging property in the State of Maine, and when arraigned pleaded guilty and was sentenced to thirty days in jail. This, says Mr. Gillin, was punishment for a minor offense, entirely within the jurisdiction of the trial Justice, and it has no necessary legal connection with or influence upon any proceedings that may be taken against Horn for the major offense alleged, that of blowing up the bridge, or on other charges. Something was needed to hold Horn pending the result of extradition proceedings, and sending him to jail for thirty days for a minor offense was found most convenient.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 5.—It is expected here that the extradition proceedings in the Horn case before the United States Commissioner in Maine will begin within a few days. The Attorney General of New Brunswick and the Canadian Pacific Railway will be represented, and possibly also the Department of Justice at Ottawa, although it is not certain yet that this will be necessary.

HORN LODGED IN JAIL.

Extra Precautions at Machias to Guard Against a Rescue.

MACHIAS, Me., Feb. 5.—Werner Horn, who asserts that it was as an act of war that he dynamited the international bridge at Vanceboro on Tuesday, tonight began to serve a sentence of thirty days at the county jail here. This imprisonment, imposed by the trial Justice at Vanceboro after Horn had pleaded guilty to a technical charge of maliciously damaging property on the American side of the border, is expected to keep him in custody until the Department of State at Washington determines what disposition shall be made of Canada's request for his extradition.

Extra guards were placed in the jail and around it tonight. Sheriff Woodman said the precautions were taken because of a possibility that an attempt might be made to free the prisoner.

Horn, who asserts he is an officer in the German Army Reserve, entered upon his jail term without apparent concern. Asked if he had any statement to make before he was locked up for the night, he said: "No, only that I wish to repeat that I am a German and committed the act in the interest of my country, which is at war."

It was necessary for Horn and his custodian, Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross of Vanceboro, to travel 200 miles to get to this city, only eighty miles from the border town which they left this morning, in order to avoid going into Canadian territory. The trip was made without incident.

WILL SELL HORN'S EFFECTS.

His Former Landlord Says He Has Had No Word from Him.

William Rohlfs, proprietor of the Arietta Hotel in Tompkinsville, S. I., said last night that unless he received some word from the man who had been living there under the name of Werner Horn since Dec. 30 last he would open Horn's room and take possession of his trunk and wearing apparel. Rohlfs says that Horn's rent was paid up to midnight last night.

Horn left the hotel some days ago without saying when he would return or where he was going. Since then Rohlfs says he has heard nothing from him. He admits that the description of Horn fits closely that of the man who is under arrest for attempting to dynamite the St. Croix bridge.

No mail has arrived at the hotel, for Horn, Rohlfs says. He says he will keep Horn's trunk and wearing apparel for thirty days, as the law requires, and will then dispose of them. He says he has not been served with any warrant for the search of Horn's effects.

UNDERSEA SUPPLY BASES?

Certainly, Says Simon Lake, Who Thus Explains German Raids.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 5.—"I do not know whether Germany has submerged supply stations for her submarine fleet, but such a scheme is feasible," said Simon Lake, the builder of submarines, in an interview today.

"On account of the success of Germany's undersea craft in their raids on English commerce," he went on, "I long ago formed the opinion that they had such stations, and from their latest threat against British commerce, I am more convinced than ever that they have.

"The German submarine is practically a Lake boat, in that it is supplied with a diving compartment. It is easy for a man in a diving suit to leave the submarine when it is submerged.

"The German submarine has the Diesel engine, which uses crude oil. It is no great problem to have submerged tanks for crude oil. I long ago perfected such a tank myself. As regards supplies of food, that is a still simpler problem. It is only a matter of packing food in water-tight packages.

"Supply stations along the English Coast would enable a German submarine to continue its activities for months. These underwater stations would be temporary affairs and the supplies would be brought by their fast torpedo boats, which could get away after sinking the supplies, leaving the submarine behind to continue operations.

"The large submarine boat can operate 500 miles from its base. That, in my opinion, explains the sudden appearance of submarines in the Irish Sea, attacking the British merchant ships."

GERMAN SIDE OF SEA FIGHT.

Damage to the Seydlitz Minimized by a Marine Writer.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, (via London.)—The newspapers of Berlin have begun the publication of a series of articles on the German Navy and its activities by Otto von Gottberg, a well-known German writer. It evidently is his purpose to give eyewitness accounts of engagements at sea, for in the first of his publications he describes the engagement in the North Sea of Jan. 24, using information obtained from the men who took part in this fight.

"With the exception of the Blücher, the cruiser Seydlitz was the only German vessel to sustain any real injury as a result of the two-hour bombardment from the British fleet," he says. "The British were firing at an extreme range. They kept at this distance in order to be protected from the fire of our secondary batteries. This probably is the reason that the shell which struck the Seydlitz and the other which struck the battleship Derfflinger were virtually without force. The blows they gave were so weak that it has not been necessary to replace the armor plates.

"The shell which caused the fire on the Seydlitz pierced the foundations of a turret and detonated some ammunition on board. This caused a fire and loss of life in the turret. Otherwise the Seydlitz was not damaged and her fighting ability was restored as soon as this fire was extinguished. The German squadron was damaged so little that the Admiral in command has not found it necessary to dock a single ship. The patching of the Seydlitz took only a few days."

Continuing, the article gives additional details of the alleged sinking of one of the British cruisers, an incident which has been reported by officers of several vessels of the German fleet, as well as by a German airship. "Too many eyes saw the sinking of this cruiser," writes Herr von Gottberg, "and too many individuals in different places reported it to admit the possibility of an error."

TIGER WANTS TO FIGHT AGAIN.

Letter from Signalman Disposes of German Talk of Cruiser's Loss.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6.—The Daily News this morning says:

"The German naval authorities are still repeating to the world their pet fiction that a British battle cruiser was sunk in the recent North Sea battle. The enemy lost the Blücher and the German Admiralty officials are doing their best to raise the spirits of their countrymen by stoutly professing the conviction that in spite of the British official denials our navy suffered the loss of the Tiger.

"Yet we are able to publish a letter from the leading signalman of the Tiger, describing the battle and expressing the hope that the warship would 'have another bump at them next week.'"

TO BUY SUBMARINES HERE.

Spanish Parliament Authorizes the Purchase of Four Vessels.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Parliament has authorized the Government to purchase four submarines for the Spanish Navy from a builder in the United States.

Deny Russians Sank a Destroyer.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Official denial was made here today of the announcement from Petrograd on Feb. 3 that a Russian submarine had sunk a German destroyer in the Baltic Sea, off Cape Moen, Denmark, on Jan. 29.

NO LONGER TO SEIZE RESIN.

England Will Permit Shipments to Holland, Italy, and Denmark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Exports of resin from this country to the Netherlands, Italy, and Denmark will no longer be held up by the British Government unless there are evidences of fraud in connection with the shipments. This fact was learned by THE NEW YORK TIMES Bureau today from a high authority.

Resin has been treated as absolute contraband by the British Government on the theory that it is used in making explosives. For some time shipments to the three countries named have been held up, and this action has been embarrassing to American exporters.

The change of attitude on the part of the British Government is based on the fact that the three nations named have just placed resin on their prohibited export lists. Consequently, England has decided to allow American resin shipments to go forward when destined to specific consignees, under an arrangement by which the shipper of the resin will furnish confidentially to a British Consular representative the name of the consignee.

TO BUY ARGENTINE WHEAT.

The Government of Victoria Will Purchase 1,500,000 Bushels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Victoria State Government has arranged to import 1,500,000 bushels of Argentine wheat to fulfill milling requirements and to enable more locally grown wheat to be used as seed for the next crop, which, under special Government encouragement, will be the largest ever sown.

Throughout Australia general efforts are being made to increase the wheat acreage in order to supply the world's markets.

The barrier mining companies have arranged to dispose of huge quantities of zinc concentrates to America, the Government being satisfied that the consignments will not reach enemy countries.

Premier Fisher, after a tour of New Zealand, says that the war has drawn that country closer to Australia. He is optimistic about the possibilities of preference agreements. Mr. Fisher cherishes the hope that federation between New Zealand and the Commonwealth may yet be accomplished. The Government intends to do its utmost to bring about closer relations between Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and South Africa, with the object of binding the Empire's outposts closer.

GERMAN BIPLANE FALLS.

Pilot and Passenger Killed in 180-Foot Drop at Potsdam.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5, (via London, Feb. 6.)—A military biplane fell today while flying over Potsdam at a height of about 180 feet.

The pilot of the machine and a passenger were killed.

GERMANS APPLAUD NEUTRALITY LEAGUE

At Last, Says the Frankfurter Zeitung, German Voters Here Are Showing Their Power.

LONDON MARVELS AT IT

Flouts American Ideals, But Americans Will Know How to Take Care of It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6.—Sharply contrasting views on the subject of the German-American Neutrality League, recently organized in Washington, are expressed in representative German and English newspapers.

In a long leading article the Frankfurter Zeitung says that German-Americans have vindicated their reputation, which, it says, was not high in Germany before the war. The Zeitung asserts that the American note about contraband was due to "the energetic pressure of the German-American voters and their representatives in Congress." It says:

"The German-Americans have long practiced reserve and felt themselves in public that they were Americans, and that only at home and among their friends were they Germans.

"Suddenly in the hour of need and peril of their old home they rallied, and, lo and behold, it is seen that they are a political power of first rank in American life. For these German-Americans comprise more than three million voters. They are splendidly organized through their many associations and they defy the despotism of English opinion."

The London Times says this morning:

"We can imagine nothing more nicely calculated than this policy of blackmail to overstep the good-humored tolerance which the American people have extended to the various nationalities that make up the republic. It flouts that ideal of fusion and assimilation which Americans have always and justly upheld as one of the glories of their commonwealth. It raises in their midst the insolent standard of a divided allegiance. It indicates a cleavage that if it were permitted to develop would strike at the very roots of the political and social organizations of the United States.

"The Americans, whose loyalty is only to America, will know how to take care of this menacing piece of effrontery. The marvel is that any one should have been guilty of it who had once breathed the American air and lived under American institutions."

ALLIES ACTIVE IN BELGIUM.

Reports of a Strong Offensive Movement Reach Rotterdam.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Reports received here state that during the last two days there has been great activity in western Belgium and that the Allies have begun a strong offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PICARDY, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—News has just come of heavy fighting yesterday in the triangle between Bethune and La Bassée. The results were two trainloads of wounded, who arrived during the night. Nearly 400 of the men were Germans.

It appears that the fine, dry weather had improved the ground so much that after discovering that there was a wide intersecting trench with a firm bottom, which did not seem to be strongly held by the Germans, the British officer commanding in that region, determined on a sally.

Accordingly at breakfast time he launched his attack, and the result was to spring a surprise on the Germans. Many of them threw up their hands and surrendered immediately.

A SHAM RAILWAY STATION

Built Outside Cologne to Deceive French Airmen, It Is Asserted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—That a sham railway station was erected near Cologne to deceive French aviators at the beginning of the war is an assertion made by the Liberté's Berne correspondent, who obtained his information from the head of a well-known Swiss metal firm. The latter says that on Aug. 6 he noticed a conglomeration of sheds and hangars some two miles from Cologne, with a network of shining railroad tracks entering them, but unconnected with the rest of the system, while round about were numerous masts bearing arc lights.

The same informant gives instances of German ante-war preparations. One notice, dated July 21, 22, and 23, directed all possessors of carrier pigeons to deliver them to the authorities. In the latter part of July at the Vevey Depot a German railway car was marked "Reserved for mobilization."

Orders were given to German metal firms months before the war to set aside a portion of their best materials for the possible requirements of the Government, the latter paying interest to them at higher rates than the banks.

CAPTIVES ON SHORT RATIONS.

French Prisoner Says German Pressure for Food Is Felt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Temps publishes a letter from a French prisoner in Germany which was sent uncensored by a secret route. The writer says that every one is fairly well treated except the English, whom the Germans regard as "dogs or pigs." He says the food is poor and very limited in quantity. The sentries assert that this is owing to the pressure for food throughout Germany.

French Mohammedan troops have been sent east, he says, to aid the Turks "in defense of the holy cause of Islam," which is the second time this statement has been made in a prisoner's letter.

CASTELNAU'S SON SAFE.

Recovering from a Wound While a Prisoner in Germans' Hands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Berne correspondent of the Liberté states that the Swiss aviator Blanpain on Wednesday left Fribourg to offer his services to France.

He bore a message to Gen. Castelnau, saying that the General's son, long ago announced as being missing, was a prisoner at Anhalt and had almost recovered from a wound.

INSULT AMERICAN DOCTOR.

Viennese Angry Because They Heard Him Speak English.

VENICE, Feb. 5.—Dr. Frank C. Davis, President of the American Medical Association of Vienna, has addressed a complaint to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse in which he says that recently he has been molested three times in the Austrian capital because he spoke English. In one instance, he says, a woman wanted him ejected from a street car, and in another case the proprietor of a café ordered him to leave the establishment.

The paper remarks in an editorial that it is unfortunate that so many persons in Vienna forget there are one hundred million Americans speaking English, and says it is especially regrettable that American doctors should be so insulted at a time when they are caring for sick and wounded Austrian soldiers voluntarily and with self-denial.

ATTACK ON WILSON MADE BY CLEMENCEAU

Sarcastic Article in the ex-Premier's Paper — President Referred To as a "Jurist."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 4.—Under the heading "Neutrality's Vacillations," ex-Premier Clemenceau devotes the leading two columns in L'Homme Enchaîné to a characteristically sarcastic criticism of President Wilson, whose alleged desire to act as a mediator in the war he condemns equally with Mr. Wilson's congratulatory telegram to the Kaiser on the latter's birthday, and his determination to push the Ship Purchase bill.

Beginning with the statement, "I have not hidden from my readers my opinion that President Wilson was likely to cause us annoyance." M. Clemenceau maintains that the present conflict —representing an irreconcilable struggle between the forces of tyranny and freedom—must be fought to a finish, and that it is impossible, owing to its nature, that it can be settled adequately by a mediator, even "one selected by the more or less politically corrupt choice of a democracy." He continues:

"It is worthy of our attention to consider how party questions, in which the Germanic influence in the United States plays a preponderating rôle, have been able to turn aside from the shining path an eminent jurist. Enough for us to get an accurate impression of Mr. Wilson as revealed by authentic manifestations of his thoughts translated into acts, about which misconception is impossible, such as the congratulatory telegram to the Kaiser.

"What was the reason of the great jurist's felicitations? Was it the Kaiser's new method of handling scraps of paper, commonly called treaties, or the successful destruction in Belgium of cities, factories, churches, property—in a word the organized violences of barbarity against men, women, and children? Perhaps we will be enlightened later.

"If Mr. Wilson cherishes in his heart ambitions of mediation, this action, and other besides it, seem insufficient to justify it. I refer to the Dacia affair and to the strange legal project which would substitute the American State for Germany in the exploitation of the Kaiser's mercantile marine. The acquisition by a neutral of a ship belonging to a belligerent is generally considered contrary to the rules of neutrality. It would be an opportunity for the Kaiser to return the President's congratulations, since they agree on the principle that each can act as he chooses toward the duties of neutrality.

"We will not discuss intentions. Emperor William would not own that his were bad when he sacked Belgium for the sake of peace. The President wants to make new openings in South America for United States commerce. It is an excellent idea, but why execute it for Germany's benefit, to the detriment of nations defending violated justice?"

EX-SULTAN REPEATS ADVICE

Says Turkey Cannot Be Saved Unless She Begs at Once for Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 5, (Dispatch to The London Times.) — The statement that ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid has urgently advised the Young Turks to conclude peace is confirmed.

According to my information, the deposed Sultan declares that the possession of Constantinople, and even the independence of Turkey, cannot otherwise be preserved. The step should be taken immediately, he says, inasmuch as the withdrawal of Turkey from the war at the present moment would afford appreciable advantages to the Entente powers, enabling Russia and Great Britain to transfer their forces in the Caucasus and Egypt to other theatres of war. In return for these advantages Turkey would be allowed to exist as an independent power.

As a means of carrying out this policy, despite the opposition of the Germans, the ex-Sultan suggests the opening of the Dardanelles and the appearance of an allied fleet at Constantinople. Peace could thus, he thinks, be imposed, Turkey would be saved, and Enver, the cause of all her misfortune, would disappear.

The ability and experienceof the former sovereign are unquestionable. By adopting his advice in time Turkey might conceivably obtain another lease of life. After further defeats she may be disposed to accept it, but it would then be too late.

Meanwhile her position is already desperate. Owing to lack of munitions the Holy War is proving a fiasco, while the German officers are daily becoming more unpopular with the troops owing to their arbitrary behavior.

BRITISH TAKE MORE TURKS.

Satisfaction Over Showing of Territorials and Australasians.

CAIRO, Feb. 5.—There was no engagement of any importance yesterday (Thursday) in the vicinity of the Suez Canal. There has been no fighting since the action of Feb. 3, when the Turks advanced on the posts at Toussoum, (thirty-five miles north of Suez,) but were later in the day forced to retire.

Two hundred additional prisoners fell into the hands of the British, as did three machine guns and ninety camels loaded with stores and ammunition.

In the fighting in the vicinity of Toussoum the Turks left behind them 400 men in killed and a total of 600 prisoners.

Judging from the reports coming into Cairo, the total casualties of the Turks number at least 2,400 men, exclusive of prisoners.

The body of a German officer has been found among the Turkish dead.

The British casualties were given originally as two officers and thirteen men killed and fifty-eight men wounded. Subsequent reports have not increased these lists.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6.—Aside from confirmation of the report that no fewer than 12,000 Turkish troops composed the expedition which attacked the Suez Canal, little news has been received in London relative to the operations in Egypt.

The failure of the Turks in their preliminary attack on the canal gives a good deal of satisfaction in England, as it is felt that the Territorials and Australasian troops engaged there have proved their mettle.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The Ministry of Marine tonight issued the following statement:

"The French warships Requin and D'Entrecasteaux contributed effectively to the defense of the Suez Canal against the attacks by the Turkish army on Feb. 3. The Requin silenced the enemy's heavy artillery and the D'Entrecasteaux scattered large bodies of the attacking troops.

"There was no loss on either ship."

GERMAN OFFICERS IN TRIPOLI?

Italy Suspects Them of Inciting Arab Risings There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 5.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Signor Mosca, has just returned from a visit to Tripoli and Cyrenaica. In reporting to the Government on the results of his trip, he said he had discovered German officers in the interior of the new colonies.

This fact is believed to lend an entirely new complexion to the recent risings there, and a profound impression has been created in political circles by the news. It is understood that the Italian Government will ask the German Government to explain the circumstance.

WAR ON SERVIA RESUMED?

Reports of Hostilities by the Austrians Received in Geneva.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Feb. 5.—Hostilities against Servia have been resumed by the Austrians, according to reports received here from sources which usually have been well informed.

GERMANS ARRESTED A BRITISH DIPLOMAT

Grant Watson, Second Secretary at Brussels, Sent to a Fortress.

SEIZED AT OUR LEGATION?

One Version of His Arrest Says It Occurred Just Outside—Whitlock's Action Unknown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—From neutral sources I learn of a diplomatic incident in the German occupation of Brussels which, though obscure in some of its details, some in its essential features calculated to provoke a lively exchange of correspondence between Wilhelmstrasse and the Washington State Department. The British Government is also concerned in the affair, but, so far as can be ascertained, has up to the present taken no action in the matter, pending the receipt of full information.

When the Germans occupied Brussels H. Grant Watson, Second Secretary of the British Legation, did not accompany his colleagues in their removal to Antwerp, but remained in the Legation, which had been placed under the protection of the American Minister, Brand Whitlock. For some weeks the German military authorities in Brussels either ignored or were not aware of Mr. Grant Watson's presence there, but eventually action was taken in regard to him. As to the details of this action there is some confusion and obscurity in the information which I have been able to obtain. According to one account—which, it is again useful to specify, reached me from a neutral, impartial, and trustworthy source—Mr. Grant Watson, learning that his arrest was imminent, took refuge in the American Legation.

There a German Lieutenant with an armed squad appeared with orders to make Mr. Grant Watson prisoner. Diplomatic immunity was invoked, but the Lieutenant stood by his orders and waited at the entrance of the American Legation till Mr. Grant Watson made his exit, and arrested him.

According to another account of the incident, the arrest was made not at the American Legation, but at the British.

Whether any sort of protest against the arrest was made by the American Minister is not stated. In one case the question of extraterritoriality of the American Legation might be involved; in the other the pivotal point would be whether the right of diplomatic immunity had been sacrificed by Grant Watson's remaining in Brussels after the departure of his British colleague. Until full information is obtained as to the reasons which led him to remain in Brussels when all the other members of the Diplomatic Corps of the countries at war with Germany moved with the Belgian Government to Antwerp it seems probable that the British Government will withhold any protest against the apparent disregard of diplomatic immunity.

After his arrest Grant Watson was sent as a prisoner of Germany. At first he received the treatment accorded to a private soldier, but latterly, thanks to representations made by the American Embassy in Berlin, he has been treated as an officer prisoner, and is now confined in Magdeburg. Grant Watson is 35 years old, and consequently of military age.

The point in the whole incident of chief concern to America is, of course, whether the German action in regard to Grant Watson in any way infringed the Diplomatic Code under which the American Minister in Brussels took charge of British interests there. That there can have been a breach of the extraterritorial rights of the American Legation seems incredible; it is, however, suggested among Americans here that the incident may have formed the subject of a report to the State Department at Washington, which, for one reason or another, has not yet been made public.

SEES A WAR DANGER HERE.

Japanese Professor Warns Against Ancestral Partisanship.

If the United States is plunged into the European war it will probably be due more than anything else to the bitter feelings of citizens of foreign extraction unable to restrain themselves, according to Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Professor in Chicago and Waseda, (Japan,) Universities, and recently a Secretary of the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs, who spoke on "Japan's Relation to the Present War," before more than 200 members of the Patria Club last night at Delmonico's.

"I observe just now a sign of a dangerous tendency in the United States, of which THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday editorially gave a strong note of warning," said Dr. Iyenaga. "I mean the tendency among some Americans of foreign extraction who, carried away by their likes and dislikes of one or other of the belligerent powers, are tempted to deviate from the path of strict neutrality their Government has elected to follow.

"In such a vast country as this, composed of so many elements of different nationalities, it is but natural that there should be much difference in the sympathy shown toward the several belligerents. But if these feelings of partisanship are not held under proper control passion will come to override sober reason and sentiment to overrule true national interests. Then war may step into many American households, if nothing worse happens."

In this connection the speaker made it plain that the Japanese, though at war with Germany, felt no enmity toward the Germans. On the contrary, he said, the Japanese as men for men had a great admiration for their Teutonic foes. This, he explained, was because the Japanese had learned through centuries of discipline to make a clear distinction between personal friends and the enemies of the State, and, further, had been "trained by the code of Bushido to be courteous and generous even to their enemies." He added:

"So the most striking fact is that the Chinese became more friendly to us after the Chino-Japanese war, and the Russians more friendly to us after the Russo-Japanese war; and I am sure the Germans will become more friendly to us after this war."

Dr. Iyenaga reviewed the events leading up to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and asserted that the seizure of Kiao-Chau by Germany inaugurated an era of European aggression in China, until Russia, France, and England all held possessions, pointing finally to the dismemberment of the country. It was because England was determined to maintain the open door policy in China that the Japanese-English alliance at last was brought about.

"Kiao-Chau," he said, "was the child conceived, begotten, and bred by the Kaiser's 'mailed fist' policy. Who could tell that, when Germany was fully prepared, the nucleus of German imperialism at Kiao-Chau would not develop into a factor whose power the world had not yet measured? Japan, therefore, in co-operation with her ally, decided to root out imperialism."

Chester D. Pugsley spoke on the Hague Tribunal.

The Chairman of the meeting was Frank D. Tansley, President of the club, who introduced the speakers, who delivered their addresses before instead of after the dinner. Another innovation was the arrangement of the seats as in an auditorium and their shifting after the speeches to make room for the tables.

There's something about them you'll like-
Twenty for a Quarter
Trade Mark
Herbert
Tareyton
London Cigarettes

WAR RELIEF FUNDS GROW.

List of Donations Received Yesterday—Belgium Thanks America.

A picture of the terrible conditions in Belgium is given in a letter of thanks to the American people from S. Franqui, the Belgian banker, President of the National Committee of Belgium, in which M. Franqui expresses the "eternal gratitude" of the Belgians to the Americans for their efforts to lessen the suffering of that stricken country. The letter is addressed to Edward B. Robinette, a Philadelphia banker, who recently returned from a visit to Belgium. The letter closes with this sentence:

"All of us Belgians will keep in everlasting remembrance the kindness shown by your noble country to the whole of the miserable people in Belgium."

The Rev. Walter D. Johnson, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will sail today on the New York for Belgium to assist the Commission for Relief.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $908,632.54, of which $2,369.08 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Wallace's Farmer, (col.)	$208	M. L. Hall	$10
Guantanamo & W. R. R. Co.	143	Mrs. E. F. Moody	10
Miss V.	100	C. S. Fellows	10
C. F. S.	100	W. B. Foots	25
H. B. Platt	100	E. Y. Ward	25
Hazelton C. Club	110	Frank Irwin	25
C. Du Bois	100	F. S. Calsey	10
Reynolds, Thomas & Friedman	100	J. W. Shoemaker	25
Mrs. S. C. Millett	100	Maria O. Le Brun	10
Mrs. Gatlieff and Mrs. Preston	75	Bertha Harrison	10
C. S. Canniff	50	Anonymous	25
Cornelia Beckman Chapter, Peekskill	10	Alice B. Coney	10
W. De P. L. Hard	10	Effie A. Carter	25
Mrs. C. W. Chapin	25	Helen C. Rollins	10
Mrs. K. P. Bronson	10	L. D. Smith	10
Mrs. J. Douglas	15	Clark Mills friends	23
Mrs. P. R. Allen	12	1st Parish S. S., Brunswick	10
J. K. Parrish	25	J. J. Slechta	10
Anonymous	10	Dr. Grace T. Hammond	10
A. C. Neaves	25	Jacob G. Still	100
M. Elizabeth Bates	10	J. W. White	50
F. L. Stoutenburgh	10	Eliz. Goodwin	25
Mrs. P. K. Browning	10	Peter Barton	10
Stephen Wood	10	Miss A. M. Fuller	200
		Anonymous	20
		Newark P. O. employes	15

Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $453,-$27.17. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Westchester Red Cross	$1,109	Uptown office	$27
Mem. J. L. Griffiths	300	The Rev. M. E. Schwartz	15
Vt. Col. Dames	200	"Entertainment," Hillsdale, N. J.	88
Mrs. P. H. Senior musicale	200	Independent, (col.)	66
C. P. Howland	60	A. S. Fleet	20
Fannie P. Mason	60	Nunda, N. Y.	10

Thanks to Times Readers.

The following letter extending the thanks of the Seamen's Church Institute to the readers of THE TIMES has been received:

1,645 Second Avenue.
New York, Feb. 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of the Rev. Archibald Mansfield, Superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, New York, and the Rev. Maximilian Pinkert, German missionary to the institute, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES who responded to the appeal published in your columns, the sincere thanks of the German seamen who were benefited by their generosity. I quote below a statement showing how these and other contributions were disposed of from Nov. 20 to Jan. 20:

Number of men for whom permanent employment has been secured	174
Number of men for whom temporary employment has been secured	321
Number of men furnished with clothing, shoes, &c	692
Number of men assisted in other ways than above	1,207
Number of meal and lodging tickets issued	3,112
Contributions received to date	$722.45

Of the above number of men assisted 66 per cent. were formerly employed by English and French lines and were discharged because they were German citizens or bore German names. Mr. Pinkert is doing noble and self-denying work, and extends to the public a cordial invitation to witness at the institute his endeavors among the needy seamen of this port.

Future contributions of money and clothing will be used in the above way and should be addressed to the Rev. M. Pinkert at 209 East Forty-second Street, New York.

F. F. OSER.

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in this country, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, now totals $108,759.14. These additional subscriptions of $10 or more are acknowledged:

Office employes of Barber & Co.	$25
Dock employes of Barber & Co.	14
W. W. Lyons, Newark	10
G. Whitefield, Bloomfield	10
Sons of Great Britain and Ireland of the Town of Cortlandt	731
Commercial Cable Company staff	35
Lancaster (Penn.) Britishers	39

For French Women and Children.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, at 14 West Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $126, making a total of $57,728.34. The donors included Mrs. Joseph C. Fraley, $10; Mrs. Maurice Leon, $10; Mrs. Carroll Dunham, $20, and Miss Marie Louise Fontaine, $80.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, all contributions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $323,-448.85, of which $796 was received yesterday from the following:

W. P. Blake	$100	Mrs. G. W. Forsyth	$20
C. F. S.	100	Mrs. H. Friest	10
P. R. Frothingham	25		

In addition to the above, $540 was received to support a nurse for nine months, to be known as "Tuxedo Nurse."

KINGS AID RELIEF WORK.

President Poincare Also a Patron of American Committees.

PARIS Feb. 5.—The American Relief Clearing House has perfected the organization of an Advisory Committee to aid in the distribution of relief supplies received from the United States.

The patronage of President Poincaré, King Albert of Belgium, King Peter of Servia, and King Nicholas of Montenegro has been obtained for the committees in those countries, which will assist in relief work.

Gabriel Hanotaux, President of the Franco-American Committee for the Development of Political, Economical, Literary, and Art Relations, expressed thanks in the name of the Allies today to the members of the clearing house for the aid rendered by the people of the United States, and suggested that some testimonial of gratitude be given to the United States, to the New York committee, and to Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, for their assistance.

$1.00, 65c, 55c
Neckwear,
35c
(3 for $1.00)

$3.50 Evening Shirts.....$2.35
$3.00 Evening Shirts.....$1.85
$6 and $5 Silk Shirts.....$3.85
$2 Pajamas.............$1.35
$1.65 and $1.50 Shirts.... 95c

All in the season's newest, smartest colors and patterns, and clinchingly guaranteed.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

FRENCH STARVING IN GERMAN CORNER

American Commission Goes to Rescue of Villages in the Occupied Territory.

ONLY FOOD FROM SOLDIERS

Messenger Walks 150 Miles from Sedan to Namur with an Appeal for Help.

NAMUR, via London, Feb. 5.—Thousands of women, children, and aged men in those portions of Northern France lying along the Meuse River which are occupied by the Germans are facing starvation with no hope of relief except the food that the American Commission for Relief in Belgium is sending south from Namur. Carts drawn by horses supplied by the German Army are being used for the transportation of food through the mountains to some sections. Sedan, Monthermé, Nouzon, Charleville, Mohon, Mezières, and scores of other villages are absolutely without food excepting the rations that the German soldiers share with the civilians.

The bridges over the Meuse were burned by the French when they retreated. The Germans built pontoon bridges and consequently water transportation is absolutely cut off in a large territory. A messenger walked 150 miles from Sedan to Namur bearing a message from the Mayor of the former place to the Relief Commission. The message said:

> In the name of the 12,000 inhabitants of Sedan I have the honor of bringing to your notice the following conditions:
>
> After six months of war, without resources, we have now reached the extreme state and are dying of hunger and sickness for want of nourishment and medicines. Therefore, I appeal to you in behalf of my fellow-citizens. I know beforehand that it will be sufficient to inform you briefly that your great republic, a sister of France, may do all in her power to help us in this calamity, which is hopeless without your aid. Receive for yourself and the American Government our greatest thanks for your generous and noble work.
>
> V. MOLITER.

The commission sent an inspector to Sedan, and he also visited many other towns, finding appalling conditions along the Meuse and Semois Rivers. At Givet crowds gathered about the motor car bearing the commission's banner and pleaded for bread. The Burgomaster said that 15,000 in that canton were virtually without food other than that given them by German soldiers. At Monthermé the Burgomaster said that many civilians were starving rather than appeal to the soldiers for food.

As the railway was operating to Givet, three carloads of flour were ordered there immediately. After the arrival of the flour the Burgomaster said to the commission's inspector: "We have dreamed of such generosity as that of your country, but we never had an example of it before the arrival of that flour."

The relief commission is organizing its work as rapidly as possible in Northern France and hopes soon to relieve the immediate wants. Negotiations are pending with the French Government looking to Government aid. Heretofore the relief work in France has been confined to cities near the Belgian border, but the distress is even greater further south.

FRENCH SURGEONS AT FRONT.

Ninety-three Have Been Killed, 260 Wounded, and 440 Are Missing.

PARIS, Jan. 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Prof. Truffier, in an address before the Surgical Society, stated that of the 14,000 surgeons in the army, 6,500 were at the front.

At the end of December, 93 had been killed, 200 wounded and 440 were among the missing, while 155 had been mentioned in orders for gallant conduct on the field of battle.

RICH BELGIANS IN BREAD LINE

Dr. Williams Back with Word Picture of Devastated Country.

Dr. Percy H. Williams of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who went to Belgium early last December and took charge of the feeding of nearly a million people in the Province of Liége, arrived home yesterday. At the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, Dr. Williams talked last night of his experiences in the stricken country. The picture he painted was one of the blackest misery, a whole nation plunged into deepest despair.

"My whole impression," said Dr. Williams, "after all these weeks in Belgium is one of the deepest gloom. I never saw a smile. People go about waiting, waiting. They are neither frightened, nor are they hoping. They are just waiting. It is simply a land of 7,000,000 people, who are living on black bread and soup. Many of their homes are in ruins. Many of their close relatives are dead or lost. There is no work. For example: I went into a lace store one day at Liége. There were several clerks, but they told me I was the only person who had been in the store that day.

"Another impression; it is a country of old people and of children. There were over 700,000 children in Belgium before the war between the ages of 1 and 9 years, and they are there now. At Vise, for example, where there is no longer a house, where the whole little city is gone, I saw children, children everywhere. They are living in cellars and going to school in sidetracked and wrecked passenger cars. We gave them two meals of food a day so that they might keep in school.

"As a surgeon I made it a point to visit some of the hospitals, and I saw no wounds of atrocity committed on the persons of the Belgians. So far as I know, there had been no atrocities.

"It is true, however, that town upon town, and city upon city, had been destroyed, ruined, totally devastated. This was done in the early part of the war. A relatively small part of Liége was burned. Of course, the main part of Louvain is gone, with the exception of the best residential section.

"It is not a question of being rich or poor. The richest people of Belgium are in the bread line. For example, I spent one night at the home of Senator Woroque, the leading philanthropist of Belgium and its wealthiest man. He is known as the Coal Baron. He is now acting as the head of the Provincial Committee. He lives in the Château Mariemont, near Charleroi. On his table the night I was there I ate the same supply of bread that the poorest, humblest laborer in Belgium is getting. This supply is 250 grams of brown bread per person per day.

"There is certainly no hope of an improvement in conditions in Belgium until the next harvest or until the war ends.

"There is no rebuilding going on, because of the fear that when Belgium becomes a new battleground these buildings will be destroyed. The damage that has been done in Belgium is simply frightful. It has been estimated to have been more than one billion dollars to the end of December, and this sum includes only the physical damage. The damage in lack of work—in the arrest of industries, of course—is another huge sum.

LOAF 16 CENTS IN TRIEST.

Austrian Grain Markets' Condition Said to be Desperate.

VENICE, (via London,) Saturday, Feb. 6.—An official decree issued in Triest raises the price of a two-pound loaf of bread from 14 cents to 16 cents.

The grain markets in Austria are said to be in a desperate condition. The war bread that is being sold is composed largely of substitutes for flour.

The people in Vienna are reported to be complaining of the constantly increasing price of meat. Hogs are said to be almost unobtainable.

Portugal's New Foreign Minister.

LISBON, Feb. 5.—José Rodriguez Monteiro, a Colonel of artillery, has been appointed Foreign Minister.

The Portuguese Cabinet, of which Victor Hugo A. Coutinho was Premier, resigned on Jan. 25 and Gen. Pimenta Castro was selected to form a new Ministry. It was announced at that time that Gen. Castro would hold provisionally the portfolios of Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War in addition to the Premiership.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Special introductory offering today of

Men's Initial
Pajamas & Nightshirts

Known as the "My-Letter" brand, having your initial handsomely embroidered on the handkerchief pocket, giving you individuality at bedtime, and preserving your identity in the wash.

"My-Letter" Pajamas at $1.35.
Look like silk, and wear longer. Coat trimmed with double wood silk frogs. In white, blue, and champagne.

"My-Letter" Nightshirts at 95c
Of medium weight, linen-like, soft, serviceable material, and cut on roomy, hospitable lines, with low neck.

55c & 65c Neckwear } 29c
The balance left from our 55c and 65c sales—every scarf perfect, but the assortments are incomplete.

Blanket & Terry Robes } $2.95
These are shown in an attractive variety of designs and colorings, and they are splendid value at this price.

Specials in Men's Underwear

Shirts & Drawers, of medium weight merino, and natural worsted, perfect in every stitch of making. Special at } 69c

Combination Suits, in both medium and heavy weight natural color worsted, with closed crotch. Special at } $1.65

Special sale today of
Men's Fur-lined Gloves at $1.95
Gray suede and tan suede gloves, lined with rabbit, and warranted to give a maximum of warmth and wear. Nothing better ever at $1.95.

Also, Glace & Suede Gloves for Men at 89c
Discontinued styles and broken assortments, that are as good as gold so far as quality and serviceability are concerned.
Main Floor.

URGES WIDER HUNT FOR SENATE FRAUD

Committee Adopts Drastic Resolution Making an Inquiry in Any State Possible.

KERN WILL REPORT TODAY

Action at This Session Regarded as Doubtful—Penrose Expresses His Perfect Unconcern.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—A comprehensive investigation of last Fall's Senatorial elections, not merely in Pennsylvania and Illinois but in Indiana, South Dakota, California, and Alabama, and possibly in other States, is provided for in a resolution today ordered favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The proposed investigation is the outcome of charges made by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, the defeated Democratic candidate for Senator in Pennsylvania, that the liquor interests and the manufacturers of the State had expended large sums of money in the interest of Penrose.

By today's action the investigation may go far beyond the Keystone State, and promises, if it takes place, to include a number of States where Democratic candidates supported by the President were successful.

The meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was called today after the announcement had been made that Senator Penrose, who had been confined to his home in Philadelphia by illness, would come here to help make a Republican majority against the Ship Purchase bill. Construing this meeting of the committee as a threat to Penrose intended to scare him away, the Republicans mustered their forces with a view to countering the blow which they thought the Democrats intended to land.

Consequently, when the committee met this morning Senator Sutherland of Utah, Republican, proposed an amendment including the Senatorial elections in the States of Alabama, California, Indiana, and South Dakota, with Pennsylvania and Illinois among those to be investigated. A substitute even more sweeping then was proposed and adopted, so that if the investigation is undertaken, and evidence is produced that warrants the action, the Senatorial election in any State where a Senator was chosen last Fall may be scrutinized. As amended the resolution reads:

> Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate be, and hereby is, authorized, empowered and directed to make an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the expenditure of money made by candidates and other persons, committees, organizations, corporations, and associations, in the nomination of candidates for the United States Senate at the primary elections recently held in the States of Pennsylvania and Illinois, and such other States, and in any other States where such evidence is presented to said committee as in judgment will warrant such an investigation.

Another clause of the resolution directs the committee to make the same investigation and recommendations in regard to the collection and the expenditure of funds in behalf of the election of the candidates who were nominated at these primaries. Thus both the primaries and the general election are included in the proposed investigation.

Senator Kern, Chairman of the committee, said that he would make a report to the Senate on the resolution tomorrow, and that it would go upon the calendar. It was approved unanimously by the committee, but Mr. Kern could not say when it would be called up for action. He said that so far as he was concerned, he would content himself with reporting it, and allowing it to go upon the calendar.

Grave doubts were expressed today as to whether there would be an opportunity at this session to obtain action on the resolution, in view of the Ship Purchase bill blockade. Republicans profess not to care whether it is acted upon, now that the States in which Democratic Senators were chosen have been included. It is asserted, however, that if the resolution comes up in the Senate, an amendment will be proposed to specify Alabama, Indiana, South Dakota, and California, just as Pennsylvania and Illinois have been specified. When he was asked for a statement this evening Senator Penrose said:

"The statements originally submitted to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections were intended solely for campaign purposes. This object was so apparent that members of the committee refused to consider them until after election. There is no foundation for these statements, and so far as I am concerned, it makes not the slightest difference whether or not there is an investigation.

"From the beginning I have taken this position, and I shall be satisfied with any action the Senate may take. The election in Pennsylvania resulted in such an overwhelming Republican victory that the irresponsible utterances of defeated candidates are hardly worthy of consideration. According to well-defined reports, there were flagrant abuses in the elections of several States, and I understand the attention of the Senate will be called to these reputed violations of the law. In this way the investigation may be extended to all the States where Senatorial elections were held."

Representative Rupley of Pennsylvania, who, with Mr. Palmer, appeared before the last meeting of the committee and charged that $1,000,000 had been expended in Pennsylvania by the liquor men and others to elect Senator Penrose, saw Senator Kern after the meeting today. He said that evidence was being collected by himself in different parts of Pennsylvania, especially in Dauphin, Fayette, and York Counties, which would show that fraud was practiced in the last election. It is alleged by Mr. Rupley that votes were purchased in Harrisburg, and that in Fayette County more than 2,000 fraudulent votes were cast.

Mr. Palmer did not appear at the meeting today. He is suffering with acute indigestion and is confined to his room. Some time ago Mr. Palmer asserted that he had given the committee sufficient prima facie evidence to warrant the investigation into Penrose's election, and that he would not use his influence to force the investigation.

CHINESE GUNMEN EXECUTED

Bodies Are Brought from Sing Sing, but Police Prevent Outbreak.

The bodies of Lee Dock and Eng Hing, the Chinese gunmen, who were put to death at Sing Sing for murder, yesterday, arrived at the undertaking rooms, 208 Spring Street late in the afternoon and contrary to expectations there was no Tong war in Chinatown.

Inspector Wakefield, with thirty plain clothes men and every available man from the precinct was on duty there last night. At the meeting rooms of the On Leong Tong, 18 Mott Street, the police held up suspicious Chinamen and searched them for concealed weapons.

The execution was without a hitch. Eng Hing muttered a protest that the United States could not kill a Chinaman. Lee Dock, as the straps were being adjusted, called: "P. K.," which in Sing Sing means Principal Keeper. Principal Keeper Deeley came and stood beside Eng as he was being strapped in. The latter was the first to be executed. Warden Osborne was not present.

Eng Hing and Lee Dock were members of the Hip Sing Tong. They killed Lee Kay, a nephew of Tom Lee, the aged head of the On-Leong Tong, on Feb. 27, 1912. It was charged that Jung Hing, an On-Leong Tong man, had killed Clung Pong Sing, a Hip Sing man, and Eng Hing and Lee Dock were detailed to avenge the murder. They carried out the order by killing Lee Kay in his uncle's store, 18 Mott Street. Their funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon. They will be buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

ENVOYS TO MEXICO ALL READY TO QUIT

Continued from Page 1.

Calles, in command of the Carranzista garrison at Agua Prieta, and it is expected that Cabral will join the Carranza forces and aid Calles in his campaign in Sonora against Maytorena.

Agents of the United States in Mexico have been embarrassed recently by the use of their names in connection with the publication of Mexican news in American papers when based on official announcements from the State Department. To avoid such embarrassment the department, in issuing announcements on the Mexican situation, will withhold the name of the Consul or other agent transmitting the information.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 5.—Gen. Juan G. Cabral, who was ordered by the Mexican convention nearly two months ago to go to Sonora to take command of the anti-Carranza troops in that State and who vanished after leaving the border near El Paso, reappeared here today, having escaped from Cananea, where he had been held a prisoner by Gov. José Maytorena.

Cabral would make no statement save to say that he was through with Mexican affairs, but friends asserted that Maytorena had disobeyed the convention's demands and instead of turning over military authority to Cabral as directed, imprisoned the General and threatened to execute him.

DISTRESS IN MEXICO CITY.

Many People Have Only Villa Money, Which Is Now Void.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 5.—Except that the national tricolor was displayed, the fifty-eighth anniversary of the national constitution was not otherwise observed. It is recalled that two years ago this was the last public official ceremony at which President Madero was present. The anniversary of his death on Feb. 22 will be made the occasion of a special commemoration.

The decision of First Chief Carranza against the legal tender circulation of Chihuahua notes was not unexpected, as it was known his stand from the first on this subject has been firm. The plan to establish relief stations or soup kitchens which the First Chief recommends will do much to ameliorate the condition of the poor. The chief sufferers from the paper-money decree are the wage-earners, mechanics, artisans, commercial clerks, and other employes who received their last pay in notes now taboo, and find themselves suddenly without resources. In addition there is considerable distress among the people of the middle and even the upper class, who cannot get work just now and are ashamed to beg.

It is not uncommon to see men of fair station going about with coat collar turned up, concealing the lack of shirt collar, and generally out at elbows. It is thought, however, that this is the inevitable consequence of civil strife, and can be remedied rapidly when the authorities establish peace.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 5.—Venustiano Carranza was the principal guest at a celebration held tonight on the occasion of the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of 1857. Gen. Carranza accepted a gold medal presented to him by the City Government as a mark of its gratitude for his decree announcing the independence of the municipalities from the central Government.

The United States battleship Delaware is off the harbor tonight. She will remain in these waters until she is relieved, probably by the New York. With the exception of the supply ship Brutus there has been no American naval vessel in Vera Cruz for two weeks.

VILLA DEFEATS GUTIERREZ.

Reports Rout of Former President's Forces Below San Luis Potosi.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 5.—Gen. Villa arrived at Silao, Guanajuato, today. From that place he telegraphed a report tonight upon the progress of his troops in various parts of Mexico. Gen. Augustin Estrada, operating in Guanajuato, has defeated a much stronger force of Carranza troops, Villa's message said.

He also told of fighting below San Luis Potosi in which Villa declared his forces practically had crushed the forces under Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, the former Convention Provisional President. The Gutierrez forces, it was said, were fleeing into the mountains about Maize. It was asserted that valuable artillery and munitions were captured. Villa also reported more than 1,000 prisoners.

TO NAME ANOTHER PRESIDENT.

Prominent Mexicans Meet Today in San Antonio—Gamboa Favored.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 5.—Scores of prominent Mexicans are here for a peace conference, which will be opened formally tomorrow. Plans are to be advanced to select a Provisional President who may be capable of reconciling the divergent interests in Mexico. Federico Gamboa of the Huerta Cabinet is discussed as a possibility.

Señora Carranza, wife of the Mexican First Chief, reached here tonight from Eagle Pass, Texas, to make this her home until conditions improve in Mexico.

Federico Gamboa was Secretary of Foreign Relations in the Huerta Cabinet, and the author of the vigorous reply to the demand sent by President Wilson through John Lind that Gen. Huerta resign his office.

THE SAN DIEGO AT ENSENADA.

American Cargo Held There by Dispute Over Export Duty.

ON BOARD U. S. S. SAN DIEGO, ENSENADA, Lower California, Feb. 4, (by Wireless to San Diego, Feb. 5.)—American Consul Guyant, at Ensenada, reports conditions as quiet.

The steamer Mazatlan, flying the Mexican flag, is still being detained by the local authorities, who have taken charge of her cargo of American hides, and are holding it for export duty, although this duty previously was paid to the Carranzistas at the Port of Mazatlan. The controversy is expected to be amicably settled.

The cruiser San Diego arrived here today.

JOHN D. ENJOYS COASTING.

Has Fun Watching Girls, but Declines to Take a Slide.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Feb. 5.—John D. Rockefeller went riding in his newly painted limousine yesterday, and at Wildey Street stopped to watch schoolgirls coasting. The girls recognized him and waved for him to join them on a slide.

Mr. Rockefeller opened the door of the car and said:

"I thank you, young ladies; but coasting isn't an old man's sport. When I was a boy I enjoyed it, although we never had such fine sleighs as you have today. No, my coasting days are over; but if you will come up to my place I won't be afraid to meet you at golf."

Mr. Rockefeller stayed a few minutes, then drove on, waving his hands to the girls.

To Guage East Side Sentiment.

To acquaint him with the best public sentiment on any question that may arise on the lower east side, Borough President Marks appointed yesterday as alocal committee Miss Lillian D. Wald, Chairman; Miss Harriet McDaniels, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Joseph S. Marcus, Herman Lorber, Howard Bradstreet, Louis Lande, Lloyd T. Williams, Antonio Pisani, Dr. Henry Fleischman, M. A. Rofrano, and Nathaniel Phillips.

Do You Own an Apartment House?

COMBUSTO
The COAL
SAVER

Saves coal,
Prevents cinders,
coal gas and smoke.

Then a Combusto will increase its income by cutting your coal bills 15 to 30%, at the same time you can give the tenants hot water at any time without waste of coal.

The coal saving made in New York apartments and residences by Combustos averages 27%.

You should do as well, but the Combusto must prove its economy on your furnace by a "before-and-after" test before you pay.

Read this letter—

2309 Broadway.
New York, Oct. 28, 1914.

We have had installed in several of our apartment houses your Combusto, which we are pleased to say after having a careful test made by our Superintendents have proved very satisfactory, both on steam and hot water. The average saving has been better than twenty-five per cent., and it gives us pleasure after having used your devices for several months past to write this letter of appreciation.

ELECTUS T. BACKUS,
Per R. G. Campbell, Mgr.

Write, Call or 'Phone Today

Combusto Devices Corporation
250 West 54th St., New York.
Phone 2777 Columbus.

ROCKEFELLER SR. AND CARNEGIE ON THEIR VAST GIFTS

Continued from Page 1.

he wouldn't gladly give to the humblest man. Employers, he said, should stand by their loyal men and couldn't afford to be treacherous to them.

When asked if he believed, in the event of the Legislature repealing the Foundation's charter, the property would revert to him, Mr. Rockefeller said he had not allowed himself to worry about that and added:

"I have a great deal of confidence in this Board of Directors and in the American people, in their goodness, integrity, and common sense, and that is our security."

The witness said his business policy was always to select for the lower positions in his office clean, young men with an ambition to improve, and who gradually moved up to higher positions. Asked if he had gone into the problems and grievances of the workmen in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company he replied that he had no recollection of the conditions there, that he was a new investor in the enterprise and had saved it from bankruptcy by putting additional capital into it.

Mr. Carnegie said he considered the plan of the United States Steel Corporation to make workmen shareholders the greatest of all forward steps yet taken for bringing workmen and capitalists closer together. He likened labor, capital, and business to a three-legged stool, each necessary for the other and all equal. His solution of the problem of the rich and poor, as he put it, was for the laws of accumulation, as well as the laws of distribution, to be kept free.

"The day is not far distant," said Mr. Carnegie, "when the man who dies leaving behind him millions of available wealth, which were free for him to administer during life, will pass away unwept, unhonored, and unsung,' no matter to what use he leaves the dross which he cannot take with him. Of such as these the public verdict will then be: 'The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced.'"

Mr. Carnegie took the stand at 2 o'clock, immediately after the noon recess. His coming had been announced, and the largest crowd that had appeared at any of the commission's hearings was on hand. He was trimly dressed in black, with a small black bow tie, and wore old-fashioned spectacles with silver rims. He appeared to be in good health, although somewhat thinner than a year ago.

The ironmaster was all eagerness to begin and insisted upon standing while reading his statement. Striking the attitude of an orator, he began by saying that he had read with deep interest the testimony given before the commission by many millionaires, including Messrs. Schiff, Belmont, Guggenheim, Perkins, and Gary, and notably Miss Tarbell, who, though not a millionaire, he added, certainly deserved to be. He said he agreed with her statement that "sane publicity is the cure for most evils in American industrial life."

Calls Ford "A Prodigy."

"Last, but not least," said Mr. Carnegie, "I read with interest the testimony on Friday of that unaccountable being, Henry Ford, who declares that he could make every convict in Sing Sing a competent, trustworthy laborer in the vineyard. I am not disposed to question anything that this prodigy asserts. Success to him! By all means let us give him a trial. His success here would be no more of a seeming miracle than his success with the Ford car."

Mr. Carnegie went on to say that he had never bought or sold shares on the Stock Exchange, that all his earnings were from manufacturing, and that, if it were necessary for him to return to that calling, he would not consider the problem of labor at all difficult.

"On the contrary," Mr. Carnegie continued, turning his attention from the commission and facing the audience with an expansive smile, "I enjoyed conferences with our men. We had one rule—come what may, we would never think of running our works with new men. Able, sober, well-behaved workmen such as ours were are not to be picked up on the streets, and we wished no others. We were very particular in regard to drinking. For the first offense, men were excluded for thirty days; on the second offense, sixty days, and for the third offense, we parted company."

By the time he had reached this far, Mr. Carnegie's affability became irresistible. He smiled at every one, and every one sat back to enjoy what was coming. He said he had only one serious disaster with labor—that during the Homestead riots, and he had not heard of it until days after while coaching through the Scottish Highlands. He wanted to come home at once, but his partner, Mr. Phipps, persuaded him not to. Some of the men at the works, he said, cabled him: "Kind master, tell us what you want us to do, and we will do it for you," but it was too late.

To the men was offered 30 per cent. increase in wages, one-half of the total gain, according to Mr. Carnegie, and he could not have done more. The error, he said, was in starting with new men. Some of his partners considered him foolish in always yielding to labor, and he added with another all-embracing smile:

"Frankly, I considered that folly was one of my best virtues."

The witness related with great gusto an instance that grew out of the strike. One of the men who disappeared, he said, was Mr. McLuckie, the Burgess of Homestead, and later Prof. Van Dyke of Rutgers College met McLuckie working as a laborer in a Mexican mine at Sonora. He told Prof. Van Dyke to offer McLuckie any help he might need, and upon his return West the professor did so. Meanwhile McLuckie had got a position with the Sonora Railway driving wells, and Prof. Van Dyke said to him: "You don't know whose money I was told to help you with. It was Mr. Carnegie's."

"Then," related Mr. Carnegie with a smile that wreathed all his face and set the audience rocking with laughter, "then came the slow, earnest response, 'That was damned white of Andy.'

"When I heard this," the witness continued, "I suggested to my friend Van Dyke that it wouldn't be a bad epitaph to grace one's tombstone. If it ever did I hoped there would be no long blank between the 'd's.' Each letter should be put down to give McLuckie's proper expression."

Mr. Carnegie's appreciation of his joke was keen. Every one in the room and every member of the commission was shaking with laughter. The louder they laughed, the more Mr. Carnegie beamed. Chairman Walsh made no attempt to preserve order. Mr. Carnegie had captured his audience, and he was allowed to carry it along.

"When I talked to the Homestead rollers," the witness said, "I told them my partners had offered liberal terms, and I could not have offered more. One roller said: 'Oh, Mr. Carnegie, it wasn't a question of dollars. The boys would have let you kick them, but they wouldn't let another man stroke their hair.'"

Mr. Carnegie explained how his firm offered workmen 6 per cent. on all the savings left with it, payable on demand. Thus, he said, workmen were made shareholders and sold shares in the company upon a very liberal basis and guarded against loss.

"I considered this," the philanthropist beamed, "the greatest of all steps forward yet taken for making workmen and capitalists fellow workmen indeed, pulling and owning the same boat."

The "Little Boss" at Work.

With characteristic enthusiasm that set the audience howling with laughter again Mr. Carnegie told another story to illustrate how he refused to deal with workmen who broke their contracts. Meeting a labor committee on the eve of a threatened strike, he asked if he had an agreement with them.

"'The answer came, 'You have, and you haven't enough money to make us break it,'" said Mr. Carnegie, with emphasis.

A member of the committee named Kelly announced that a contract did not mean anything to him, and Mr. Carnegie retorted:

"'You wished your answer at 4 o'clock. It is now a little after 3, but you have your answer: Go. Now, listen to this,'" went on Mr. Carnegie, although he scarcely could be heard because of the laughter, "I told him to go, and he went. He went back to the blast furnace, where some men were gathered, anxious to know what had been the outcome, and Kelly said to them: 'Get to work, you spalpeens. The little boss just hit from the shoulder.'"

Mr. Carnegie was almost overcome by his own emotion. Proudly surveying the audience and the commission by turn he went on:

"There was no strike, and that is the best service I ever rendered to American labor, so that although I was inclined to yield to labor, I drew the line at contract breaking. This was the first time I had found labor ready to break a contract, and it was the last."

Another story Mr. Carnegie took huge delight in telling was about a conference on a proposed change in the distribution of wages among various departments of the steel rail mills. When he went to meet the men, a Mr. Edwards, their spokesman, objected to the way the distribution was to be made, and started to say, "Mr. Carnegie, you take my job—"

"'Order, Billy Edwards,' I shouted. 'Order!' Mr. Carnegie's takes no man's job," the witness continued.

"Suppression," he said, as the audience shouted again, "was impossible. Out came roars of laughter and I was off on the night train. Money is not the foremost or sole object of the better class of workmen. That play upon words with Billy Edwards did the business."

Looking about and finding approval, Mr. Carnegie went on to tell of his retirement from business, the establishment of his pension system, and his hero fund. This hero fund, he said, had a total capital of $11,790,000. The Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, one of the greatest gifts the founder said he ever made, had cost so far $24,000,000 and had more than 3,000 students. The fees were only $25 a year, while other institutions charged from $250 to $500.

Mr. Carnegie told of the establishment of the Technology Schools which teach young men advanced modes of workmanship, and of the establishment of a fund to pension the widows of friends. He said he was surprised to learn the other day that he had no less than 481 pensioners upon his list, receiving $214,954 a year.

After finishing reading his statement Mr. Carnegie took off his spectacles, sat down, and, folding his arms, told Chairman Walsh to fire away with questions. If the audience was hilarious before it was uproarious now. With every burst of laughter the philanthropist enjoyed himself more than ever. Once he leaned over toward the reporters, and, shaking with suppressed merriment, said: "Loud laughter, loud laughter."

Responding to questions, Mr. Carnegie said he believed workingmen had the right to bargain collectively with their employers. He did not think that foundations could have any undue influence on the institutions they endowed, and when the Chairman began a question by saying, "Dr. Charles W. Eliot says—" the witness broke in: "Well, he ought to know; he enjoys one of my pensions."

Mr. Carnegie said he would be delighted if the State or Federal Government supervised his foundation, and he welcomed full publicity.

"I believe in advertising, in full publicity," he explained. "It has been said that the reason Lazarus was a beggar was because he didn't advertise."

"What responsibility have the Directors of industrial corporations for the labor conditions in their plants?"

"If the Directors hear of any trouble with the workingmen," Mr. Carnegie replied, "they should go to the executives and the officers and have it remedied."

The Chairman started another question with the remark, "Do you not believe"—when Mr. Carnegie broke in with a smile: "Mr. Chairman, please be kind enough to ask me do you believe, for if you ask me the other way I may think you want me to believe as you do."

"Do you believe," the Chairman amended, "that Directors should keep themselves advised as to wage conditions and hours of work as well as the general condition of their employes?"

Responsibility of Directors.

"I believe they should look into these things," was the reply. "I believe the Director should give such things his attention. But the officers should inform him of conditions also, for if they don't he may think everything is going along all right. You cannot blame the Directors if they have never heard of any trouble."

Mr. Carnegie said he believed in the right of workmen to join unions, and told how he dealt with his workmen in Pittsburgh.

"I never enjoyed myself as much as when my workmen came to me themselves," he added. "I laugh right out when I think of McLuckie and Billy Edwards, and how they came to me. I said to them, 'Andy Carnegie never took a man's job—'" and the iron master shook with laughter at the remembrance, as did everybody else in the room.

"I was only too glad when the workmen came to see me," went on the witness. "I felt sure that if the men came to see me we would part good friends. I knew the first names of all my men. Behind my back they called me 'Andy.' I liked that, too. If you get your men to call you 'Andy,' you will get along with all of them all right."

The witness fairly bubbled with merriment at this thought, and, looking around the room, he apparently saw for the first time the women present and was off again.

"I want to congratulate you upon this audience," he burst out. "Look at the number of women present. Their elevation is the triumph of the age. I want to tell you a story right here. When I was traveling in China—"

There was no way to repress him and he went on to relate how a mandarin once said to him:

"Mr. Carnegie, the greatest work of your Christ is the elevation of women."

"The women are not elevated in China," Mr. Carnegie explained; "but that is Christ's great work here. He has elevated woman beyond any human being that ever lived. And she is going on today. Just think of that young lady in our school that gets $3,000 a year—"

"Now, I want to ask you a question," began Chairman Walsh, in an effort to stop the flow of laughter, "and we will then excuse you."

Carnegie Not in a Hurry.

"I am not in a hurry," replied the witness, quickly. "I am enjoying this immensely."

The question was if Mr. Carnegie thought it possible for a foundation to bring undue influence to bear upon institutions endowed by it, and, serious in a moment, he said he couldn't imagine such a thing. The Chairman told him that Dr. Eliot had admitted such influence, but had said that it was always for good.

"Oh, I think they do," Mr. Carnegie replied, "but there might be exceptions. There may be villains everywhere, but in this way the ordinary teacher receives a pension in his old age which he is not likely to get in any other way."

The witness said that the character of men at the head of foundation boards was such that the influence of the foundations was always for good, and that a foundation was not a menace along educational lines. He did not know of any colleges which recently changed their religious denominations on the receipt of gifts, although he had heard of one or two some time ago.

"I do not want my money to shut the doors of any institution in the face of any young man because of his belief," he said.

After a few more questions the Chairman said the witness was excused. Mr. Carnegie sprang up, and, with the enthusiasm of a schoolboy, remarked:

"I don't know when I've had such a pleasant afternoon. Don't forget to come to Pittsburgh. You'll see something worth while there."

Mr. Walsh said the commission was going to hold a hearing in Pittsburgh.

"Oh, I'm so glad," bubbled Mr. Carnegie. "Thank you so much."

The philanthropist was surrounded immediately by several friends and started away. Meantime Mr. Walsh asked that perfect order be maintained.

"Of course we will forget the past," he said. "Mr. Carnegie unsettled the commission and the audience both, but we are going to try and get through with a number of important witnesses."

How Mr. Rockefeller Looked.

No one in the audience was aware who the next witness was to be, and when the Chairman announced Mr. Rockefeller there was a buzz of surprise. The capitalist appeared very feeble as he was helped to the witness chair by a sergeant-at-arms. His attitude on the stand was in violent contrast to that of the preceding witness. There was no attempt at wit, and he directed all his attention to the members of the commission, paying no heed to the audience.

His voice, low at first, but without a quaver, became stronger as he proceeded in his answers. His complexion was ruddy and his eyes were keen. He was dressed in a suit of quiet gray and wore no jewelry except an emerald scarfpin.

Only once or twice did Mr. Rockefeller venture a smile, and then it merely flitted over his face. His only gesture was a half wave with his left hand as he tried to emphasize some special point. Again, unlike Mr. Carnegie, whose words fairly tumbled over one another, as if in haste to get out, Mr. Rockefeller pronounced every word slowly, pausing sometimes to choose carefully the word that conveyed his meaning best, and his voice, without enthusiasm and steady as the lines in his face, kept to a monotone.

The witness had scarcely started to testify when a commotion at the rear of the hall interrupted the proceedings. It was Mr. Carnegie bobbing about amid a shoal of photographers. Chairman Walsh asked the picture takers to take their victim out of the room and soon quiet was restored. A faint smile stole over Mr. Rockefeller's features as he sensed the cause of the trouble. Among those who sat in the audience was Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., but her husband was not present.

"You are a retired business man?" asked Mr. Walsh, after the witness gave his legal residence as 4 West Sixty-fourth Street.

"I am," replied the witness. "I have been twenty or twenty-five years out of active business life."

"You have a home at Tarrytown, N. Y.?"

"Well, no. It is at Pocantico Hills, back of Tarrytown."

"Are you the donor of the Rockefeller Foundation?"

"I am," replied the witness, and that ended the preliminaries.

Mr. Rockefeller's Statement.

The following is the statement in the form of questions and answers that Mr. Rockefeller read to the commission before being questioned more minutely:

"Question 1.—The motive and principles which underlie the various foundations which you have established?

"Answer.—The sole motive underlying the various foundations which I have established has been the desire to devote a portion of my fortune to the service of my fellow-men. The principles have been fully set forth in the two chapters from my book, 'Random Reminiscences,' which has already been made a part of the record of your commission.

"Question 2.—Your purposes and plans with respect to the expenditure of the special $2,000,000 annual fund which is reserved for your personal use by the Rockefeller Foundation?

"Answer.—The Rockefeller Foundation was a development into impersonal form of my own personal plans of giving, followed for many years. While I desired to have the Directors of the Foundation free to use the funds as they might see fit, in making my last gift I reserved the right to designate, during my lifetime, the specific objects to which $2,000,000 of the income should be given annually, my purpose being in this way to provide for the various philanthropies more or less personal to myself and related to the places of my residence, to which I have been a contributor in the past. Under the terms of the clause of my letter of gift reserving this right, it is stipulated that the objects must be within the corporate purposes of the Foundation, and my designations are subject to review by the board as to that feature.

"Question 3.—Your views regarding safeguards which have been stated to be necessary to prevent such institutions as the Foundation from becoming a menace to the public?

Right to Amend Charter.

"Answer.—I regard the right to amend or rescind the respective charters of the several foundations which inhere in the legislative bodies which granted them as an entirely sufficient guarantee against serious abuse of the funds. Furthermore, I have such confidence in democracy that I believe it can better be left to the people and their representatives to remedy the evil when there is some tangible reason for believing they are impending, rather than to restrict the power for service in anticipation of purely hypothetical dangers.

"Question 4.—The conference at Tarrytown with regard to the affairs of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, at which were present Mr. Welborn, Mr. King, yourself and others?

"Answer.—The meeting at Tarrytown therein referred to was purely social in character. Messrs. Welborn and King were spending the night with my son. He asked me to meet these gentlemen at dinner. I never had had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Welborn before. No conference took place. Such mention as was made of business matters was of a purely informal and unpremeditated nature, taking place as I sat at dinner beside Mr. Welborn.

"Question 5.—Your opinions regarding the responsibility of investors and Directors for the labor conditions existing in the corporations in which they are interested?

"Answer.—I think that the stockholders are responsible for the choice of the best men as Directors. The Directors are ultimately responsible for the general conduct of the business, and in discharging that responsibility it is their duty to select the best men to actually administer it. These administrative officers must have discretion and power commensurate with their responsibility. A large stockholder would ordinarily have more influence with a Board of Directors than a smaller one, and consequently would have a greater responsibility for the selection of Directors who would see to it that the administrative officers maintained proper working conditions for their employes."

Questioned on the Stand.

The following is a transcript of the testimony given by Mr. Rockefeller when questioned by Chairman Walsh:

Q.—When you established your various Foundations, Mr. Rockefeller, did it occur to you that they might under any conditions become a menace to the public, either through mismanagement or by exercising a great influence upon the public mind in any direction? A.—No, I cannot say that I had any fears on that question.

Q.—And from your experience, so far as you have advanced, have you found any such tendency? A.—I have had no occasion for any anxiety in that respect.

Q.—What precautions or safeguards did you consider as a means of preventing such an outcome, say, in the future? A.—Well, I think that I have relied upon the people who are constantly to watch and to know what these Foundations are doing with the fund—that is, to see what use they are making of it; and the legislators, they will be much interested. They cannot be more interested than I am.

Q.—Would you consider that serious wrongdoing on the part of any such Foundation would endanger the existence and hamper the proper activities of all? A.—I think that if there were on the part of any one of those Foundations something found to be wrong that that would be corrected. I should hope it would not result in harmful inferences to the other Foundations.

Q.—In order that the great Foundations should be subject to the same regulation and afforded the same protection, would you not deem it advisable that all Foundations whose activities extend to more than one State should be chartered by the Federal Government under certain uniform requirements? A.—Well, at the present, speaking of the Rockefeller Foundation, I would feel that the interests of the public are well protected, just as we are. What the future might develop would have to be for the future.

Q.—Do you believe that full publicity should be given to all the activities of these institutions? A.—I think it would be very well indeed—desirable—that the public should know, and that the reports should be made.

System of Inspection.

Mr. Rockefeller said he had not had occasion to contemplate any definite system of public inspection.

Q.—Have you considered the possibility, Mr. Rockefeller, of such Foundations exercising an undue influence upon education? A.—I have no fear whatever in that regard. There has been nothing in my observation that has led me to have any anxieties so far.

Q.—In your experience, Mr. Rockefeller, going back of the establishment of the Foundations, from your entire experience in giving, especially to educational—well, broadly speaking, educational institutions, have you found that any persons or institutions are likely to alter or profess to alter their avowed principles or previous method of procedure even, in order to secure your gifts? A.—I have never known of anything of that kind; never heard of anything of that kind, and cannot imagine of our people desiring anything of that kind.

Q.—Is it true that colleges have given up denominational charters and removed the denominational connections in order to secure grants from any of these Foundations? I am asking you now for your general experience. A.—Yes.

Q.—Either in yours or observance of others? A.—As to ours, I have no idea that that has been true; as to others, I do not know.

Q.—Mr. Carnegie mentioned the fact that some years ago, if I quote correctly, owing to a desire to give all persons an opportunity of education in certain sections, colleges that had been known as denominational—I believe he mentioned perhaps a Methodist Episcopal college—had given up their denominational character and gone upon a non-sectarian basis to secure funds. Was your attention ever called to any such case? A.—I do not recall that it was. I may have noticed at the time newspaper records, but I do not recall.

Q.—I am not asking for your opinion, unless you recall the case. A.—No, I do not recall it.

Q.—Does not the greatest power which these Foundations could exercise arise out of their ability to give or withhold funds—money? A.—It is a great power to give. It may be equally virtuous and commendable to withhold. A great responsibility rests upon the men in that regard—the men administering, the Boards of Trustees.

Q.—Going back for a moment to your expressed belief in the continued integrity of trustees, of course there have been many cases of mismanagement of mutual funds such as was the case in the insurance companies? A.—Yes.

Q.—Of men that had stood very high? A.—Yes.

Lost Their Reputations.

Mr. Rockefeller answered affirmatively also when Mr. Walsh asked about "men who stood very high before the public and lost their reputations, and in many cases their social life."

Q.—Now, considering the experience of the past, do you conceive that there would be anything wrong about putting regulations in the Constitution, or these charters, that might prevent any such occurrences within those bodies? A.—I think that at any time that anything of that sort is made manifestly desirable by these Directors—these Trustees—they would be the ones that would be glad to take any such progressive step, if indeed it were progressive.

Q.—That is, that it would have to come, or, more properly, come from the inside of the organization? Did I understand that correctly? A.—Yes, at the present time, unless the Legislatures had complaints to make.

Q.—Well, in the insurance companies, where it was concentrated at least to the extent of the interested persons being policy holders, did you not observe that the existence of the abuses covered many years, and that it was with great difficulty that a large number of the policy holders and stockholders brought about the even better conditions through legislative inquiry? A.—I did not follow that insurance affair—that investigation. I do not have the details or particulars of that in my mind. I had no personal interest in it, I believe, in one way or another.

Q.—In the answers which you have already made to the commission—in addition to them, I would like to ask a few additional questions. You say under the terms of the clause of your letter of gift you reserve this right—that is, to hold personal control of a portion of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—It is stipulated that the objects must be within the corporate purposes of the foundation? A.—Yes.

Q.—I believe that letter of gift was the paper which alone transmitted the title of this $100,000,000 to the foundation, or was there another deed or document passed to the foundation? A.—My attorney would know better about that. I should think that would be the order of the transfer.

Q.—I think we may assume that as we received an answer to that question from your son? A.—Already?

Q.—Yes, but I was going to ask, do you consider that in case the Legislature did repeal this charter during your lifetime, the property would go back to you? A.—Well, I have been so hopeful, Mr. Chairman, otherwise that I confess I have not allowed myself to worry about that. I have a great deal of confidence in this board, and I have a great deal of confidence in our American people, in their integrity and in their good common sense, and in that is our security.

Q.—Now, then, in case that something were to happen after your departure from this world which would cause the Legislature to repeal the charter of your foundation, was it your idea in writing that letter under those circumstances the money would go back to your heirs or to your estate? A.—I think that you will find that there are provisions in the charter for the distribution of those funds by the Trustees perhaps. I think that they can distribute—if you will kindly read the question again, please?

The reporter read the query, and Mr. Rockefeller said he had never thought of that question.

Mr. Rockefeller's Advisers.

Q.—Now, it has been stated, I believe, Mr. Rockefeller, that you have certain gentlemen who are your personal advisers as to your business and investments? A.—Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Q.—Those are Starr J. Murphy, Mr. —. I would have you repeat them, please. A.—I do not know that I could out of hand repeat the names of all of the gentlemen who are in such a relation. I could have a list prepared. Among the principal ones are Starr J. Murphy, my personal counsel, and my son has charge—primarily of my affairs—

Q.—I wish you would submit that list. A.—I shall have a list prepared, and shall I, in that list, include, as I may well do so, also the staff of younger men who are coming on and by and by will take the places of these men in the more prominent positions?

Mr. Walsh said he wished Mr. Rockefeller would do so, and the witness continued:

"There are quite a number of the younger men, faithful and loyal and reliable, and I think that they would naturally come along and bear an honorable place in regard to this question you speak of."

"I wish you would do that," was the response. "It would be interesting and form an important part of the history."

"I will ask to have that prepared," said Mr. Rockefeller, "and, as I say, I will have included the men in my office, and perhaps elsewhere, who have more or less of those responsibilities."

Q.—And in doing that, Mr. Rockefeller, will you indicate as briefly and concisely as may be the general functions performed by these gentlemen at the present time and those which you will expect to be performed by the younger ones who are coming on? A.—I think I could give that out of hand.

Q.—Very good, I wish you would do it then. A.—My policy has always been to select for the lower positions, that is for the beginning in my office staff and in the various relations, clean young men that were ambitious to improve and make their way in the world. Now, these young men steadily move up from the lowest positions as they show themselves qualified to take the highest positions.

Q.—Is it from these gentlemen that you select your advisers? A.—They come to be good advisers. Among the list of these younger men I know some men who are quite competent to speak intelligently in regard to the affairs of business.

Q.—How frequently do you see Mr. Jerome [illegible]phy? A.—Well, I see Mr. Murphy say perhaps one or twice in a year.

Q.—How frequently do you see Mr. Jerome D. Greene? A.—I do not see Mr. Greene—I would not naturally see Mr. Greene as often as I see Mr. Murphy, as Mr. Murphy has been now a long time in my employ.

Two Meetings with Greene.

Q.—Mr. Greene stated that he had met you but twice in five years during one period. A.—That is probably correct.

Q.—And Mr. Gates, who has retired shortly from your personal staff, how frequently did you see him? A.—I do not recall, of course, definitely, but periods of years run by.

Q.—Have you seen President Eliot since he has been on the Rockefeller Foundation? Have you met him? A.—I have only met President Eliot twice in my life. I have seen him once, answering your question.

Q.—Since the foundation was instituted? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you are a Director of the foundation, a trustee that is? A.—I am.

Q.—But you do not attend its meetings? A.—I have not attended any of the meetings so far.

Q.—In so far as the personal direction you desire to give it is concerned, does that go through your son? A.—Might I ask what personal direction you refer to?

Q.—For instance, what I am leading up to, Mr. Rockefeller, is that an inquiry has been set upon foot by this foundation into the industrial relations of the United States, and I was going to ask you whether or not that was your conception. A.—If you will be good enough to repeat the question to see if I got it straight.

Q.—I was inquiring whether or not the personal direction that you desired to give to the foundation, if any—your personal suggestions, perhaps, I might say—came to the Directors of the foundation, or the Executive Committee, through your son or Mr. Murphy or through what source?

A.—I suppose it would come from them to me more than from me to them; that is to say, they are conversant with the applications; they are conversant with the applications the world over. I do not personally follow such questions. When a great need arises I may know before action is taken. I may not know, but I have my right as a Director and my voice in giving with the others. Nothing different from the other Directors.

Mr. Walsh again mentioned the point that Mr. Rockefeller did not attend the meetings.

Q.—And when you have a suggestion to make that you desire to go before the whole board, how do you transmit it to the board? A.—Well, my son often speaks to me about the things they are considering, such as the hookworm or the relief in this quarter or that quarter, and if I have any expressions to make, that would be one of the ways. Or if I were to meet any of these Directors, or if they communicated with me by 'phone or any way.

Q.—How often have you met Ivy Lee? A.—I think I have seen Mr. Lee perhaps two or three times, possibly more.

Purely a Social Event.

Q.—Referring to the occasion at Tarrytown, when Messrs. Welborn and King were present, as you say, was there a discussion there of the pending trouble in the State of Colorado? I will ask you a few leading questions to bring you directly to the point. A.—I do not recall any special discussion; it was purely a social event; it was that and nothing more.

Q.—Was anything said there about writing the letter in answer to the suggestions of the President with reference to relieving the situation in Colorado? A.—I do not recall there was anything of that kind.

Q.—Had you been told prior to that visit, Mr. Rockefeller, that it was expected to employ Mackenzie King to undertake a world-wide investigation into industrial relations? A.—My son some time before this had called my attention to Mr. King.

Q.—Was there anything said upon the occasion of Mr. King meeting or being with you on this social occasion at Tarrytown with reference to his employment by the Foundation? A.—Nothing whatever; it was, as I have already stated, a purely social meeting at the dinner table.

Q.—What responsibility, Mr. Rockefeller, do you believe that Directors have for labor conditions in the corporations which they direct? A.—I should say that the responsibilities in connection with the labor question were lodged with the officials appointed for that particular purpose, on account of their fitness for such position.

Q.—Do you believe that constant reports should be made to Boards of Directors as to the conditions of labor so that they may take them up as Directors prior to the actual outbreak of labor difficulties? A.—Well, Mr. Chairman, I think I could not enter into that question. I am not upon any of these business boards, and have not been for long years.

Q.—From your experience as an active business man and manufacturer, what would you say as to the desirability and right of workingmen to form themselves into organizations for what they deem to be their whole protection and advancement? A.—I would accord to all men the right to organize themselves—the workingmen and the business men as well, with the proper limitations in respect to safeguarding the interests of the public or parties concerned.

Q.—After an industry has been organized to the extent that it can be controlled, that is, by one man or one group of men, acting harmoniously and in concert, would it be possible out of the potential profits of that institution to increase wages to such an extent as to raise the economic level of all the workers in industry and relieve the necessity of extending charity, especially of those in it? A.—I believe the best way to help the laboring men is to give them steady work and wages which they can earn—fair wages. I believe that that is better than any and all of the charities. And I believe that the good laboring men would prefer to have the labor and their honorable positions rather than to have any charity.

No Desire to Offend.

Q.—It has been stated, and I will restate to you as briefly as I can and ask for your opinion. Of course, what I say, you will understand I say without any personal reference or desire to offend. A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—It has been stated many times that it might be better for persons controlling very large industries, instead of devoting the excess profits to the dispensation of money along philanthropic and eleemosynary lines that they should organize some system by which they could distribute it in wages first hand, or give to the workers a greater share of the productivity of the industry in the first place. Now, as one of the great givers of the world, Mr. Rockefeller, I will ask you kindly to comment upon that statement. A.—I will be very happy to see the laborers gradually become the owners of these same prosperous businesses to which you refer. I should be only too happy to surrender my holdings in part in any or all that the laborers might come into the relation to the enterprise and have their representation on the Boards of Directors according to their ownership, just the same as all other shareholders.

"I want to read to you," Mr. Walsh interjected, but Mr. Rockefeller disregarded the interruption and continued:

"Those giving them the profits to which you referred, giving them in addition to their labor those handsome profits which you are having in mind. I should be very happy to have them get those profits, and feel that they were my partners."

Q.—Have you thought of any plan by which this transfer could be made? A.—The transfer of stock.

Q.—Yes, the transfer of stock or the transfer of ownership that would thus give the profits to the workers in greater share? A.—Yes, that has been practiced in different institutions for long years. The processes, of course, are very different, Mr. Chairman. The man who has his money to pay for one share or more simply receives his share, and he is already a member of the firm, one of the shareholders. And then he gets his two shares and three, and so on. Thus he is entitled to know all the ins and outs of the affairs of business.

Q.—Without going into the details, did you read the grievances of the miners of Colorado addressed to the executive officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Mr. Rockefeller? A.—I did not go into those questions of detail, and they were far beyond my reach.

Q.—Did you read the grievances of the workmen in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company addressed to the executive officers of that company in 1903? A.—Oh, no, I have no recollection of any of those old conditions. I was a new investor at that time in this enterprise. I had just joined with some other friends and we saved the enterprise at about that time from bankruptcy by putting in large additional capital. I have no recollection of that.

Q.—Have you ever been advised of the claims of the workingmen in any of these industries in which you are a large investor? A.—No, Sir. That would not come to me. That would be a matter of detail that would come to the proper officials.

Q.—Your statement that in proper limitations, wise ones, both the owners of an industry and the workmen should be allowed to organize, is based upon your experience, I believe you stated, as a business man? A.—I would not ask any privilege or right for myself that I would not accord to the humblest man. I have always stood right there.

Quotes Rockefeller, Jr.

Q.—I will read you, Mr. Rockefeller, from The Congressional Record, covering the hearing of the sub-committee of Mines and Mining, before following up the testimony, being the testimony of your son:

"I have been so greatly interested in the matter, and have such a warm sympathy for this very large number of men who work for us, that I should be the last one to surrender the liberty under which they have been working and the conditions which to them have been entirely satisfactory, to give up that liberty and accept dictation from those outside who have no interest in them or in the company. We believe that the issue is not a local one in Colorado; it is a national issue, whether workers shall be allowed to work under such conditions as they may choose. And as part owners of the property, our interest in the laboring men in this country is so immense, so deep, so profound, that we stand ready to lose every cent we put in rather than see the men we have employed thrown out of work and have imposed upon them conditions which are not of their seeking and which neither they nor we can see are in our interest.

"There is just one thing, Mr. Chairman, so far as I understand it, which can be done, as things are at present, to settle this strike, and that is to unionize the camp; and our interest in labor is so profound, and we believe so sincerely that that interest demands that the camp shall be an open camp, that we expect to stand by the officers at any cost. It is not an accident that this is our position. We cannot allow outside people to come in and interfere with employes who are thoroughly satisfied with fair labor conditions. It was upon a similar principle that the War of the Revolution was carried on. It is a great national issue of the most vital kind."

Mr. Rockefeller listened attentively to the reading of his son's testimony.

Q.—Considering now that the outside persons who came in were the organizers of a union which existed in the mining place of the company, would you say that that is your position? A.—Well, I feel decidedly that the employer must stand by his loyal men. He cannot be treacherous to those men who render services faithful in their duties, and by all means the employer should stand by his faithful employes.

Q.—Is that all you care to say on the subject? That was quite a long statement, and especially is that your position, or would that be a fair way to ask you to state it? A.—I would say by all means the employer must not disregard the rights and claims of his employes.

Q.—That is all. Thank you, Mr. Rockefeller. We thank you very much. A.—I thank you.

Mr. Walsh announced that Mr. Rockefeller was excused permanently, and the famous capitalist, thanking him again, left the stand.

Minnesota Man Heard.

Mr. Rockefeller's examination lasted nearly fifty minutes. He went away with several friends, going out of the building by a rear entrance. The last witness of the day was Representative Charles A. Lindbergh of Minnesota. He read a statement dealing with what he termed a reasonable return on vested property and its influence upon the cost of living.

The witness contended that no permanent reduction in the cost of living in favor of the masses could be effected so long as there was no rule for relatively fixing the reasonable return for farms or products and labor, as compared with the so-called reasonable return for capital.

At the morning session Morris Hillquit, Socialist, finished reading his statement in which he criticised the establishment of large foundations. He criticised Mr. Carnegie's pension fund as having an insidious influence over college teachers, and said that the average college professor was greatly underpaid.

"It is Mr. Carnegie who plays the part of kind Providence," said Mr. Hillquit, "and the poor teacher can only repay him in loyalty to him and his class. The intentions of the donors may be of the best, but the results may be incalculably harmful to the studying generation. The great industrial corporations of our time have robbed the people of their economic independence. They have established a sort of industrial feudalism. They are now making a bold assault on the intellectual independence of this country, and their philanthropies, endowments, and foundations are the instruments of such assault."

Mr. Hillquit characterized the Rockefeller Foundation as "one of the most arrogant challenges ever issued by an individual against the Government and the people."

Commissioner Weinstock asked Mr. Hillquit what he would do if he should wake up and find that he had inherited $100,000,000.

"I would turn it back to the State or Government for the use of the people from whom it was wrung," was the reply.

The commission will hold its last session in this city for the present today, when Senator [illegible] will be heard. The next session will be held in Chicago.

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ITS TOTAL $141,189,786

Underwood Fights for Economy, Predicting a Deficit of $20,000,000.

MANN CHARGES MISRULE

Assails the Extravagance of the Majority—Hobson's Standard for Big Shells Is Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—After cutting out five of sixteen coast defense submarines, one transport, and one hospital ship from the annual Naval Appropriation bill today, the House passed the measure this evening. It provides for two battleships.

There was a stubborn and hot struggle over various features of the bill, and when it was passed the sum of $6,900,000 had been subtracted from the total allowed by the Naval Committee. Of this reduction Mr. Tribble of South Carolina had $4,150,000 to his credit by amendments offered to strike out the paragraph for a transport to cost $1,900,000 and $2,250,000 for a hospital ship.

By an amendment to cut out five submarines Mr. Underwood of Alabama saved $2,750,000.

The opening gun of the day was trained on the committee by Mr. Underwood, who reminded the Democrats that the country was confronted by a serious financial problem, and that, according to his estimates, expenditures for the coming year would exceed receipts by $20,000,000. Later in the debate, in reply to a question from Mr. Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader, he said it was not because of diminished receipts, but because of excessive expenditures, that this deficit was likely to occur.

Counting the reduction of the appropriation for aeronautics from $1,000,000 to $500,000, the sum of $7,400,000 has been cut from the bill, and when passed it carried $141,189,786. The Hobson amendment providing that no money should be expended for projectiles unless armor-piercing shells of 12-inch and larger calibre should pierce 10-inch Krupp plate at a range of 12,000 yards, was retained after a separate vote in the House. This is regarded as the most important legislation adopted by the House in connection with national defense in years. It is in effect a test of the comparative merits of armor-piercing shells and the non-penetrating high explosive shells used by the navies of Europe generally as they were by Japan in the war with Russia. A desperate effort was made to defeat the amendment, but Mr. Hobson rallied his forces, and won by a vote of 101 to 79.

Mr. Underwood, after urging the majority to follow him in cutting down the committee's programme, remained on the floor all day and had a share in the discussion of every item which it was attempted to reduce. In his opening remarks he said:

"This House and the country are facing a serious financial condition. According to my estimates of the receipts of next year and the expenditures that are now proposed, the ordinary expenditures will exceed the receipts by some $20,000,000.

After ascertaining from Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee that the bill carried appropriations of $53,000,000 for the increase of the navy, Mr. Underwood continued:

"Fifty-three million dollars is an excess of seven or eight millions over what was authorized last year. I believe that if your proposal is carried to enter into a race of armaments because you believe we are behind other nations in our military forces and naval equipment the end of the story will mean war."

Mr. Mann called attention to the fact that three battleships were authorized last year, that the $12,000,000 derived from the sale of the Mississippi and the Idaho to Greece would not be available to apply on the building programme proposed by the pending bill, and that really the Government was beginning three ships instead of two, the number named in the bill. Mr. Mann said:

"I have always regarded the gentleman from Alabama as a great Democratic statesman. Seeing how the consequences of the folly of his party in expenditures, he advises economy. Having brought the country to a point where the expenditures exceed the receipts, he is trying to show how to save money in this bill.

"It demonstrates that what has really happened is that Democratic expenditures are responsibile for the condition of finances. As a matter of convenience you lay every trouble you meet to the war in Europe, but here is one that is due to the Underwood tariff and Democratic misrule. I shall vote with the gentleman from Alabama for one battleship."

Mr. Mann proposed to authorize one gunboat to cost $750,000, and Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee accepted the amendment, saying Secretary Daniels had asked for this. The proposition was lost, nevertheless, 91 to 101. A mandatory amendment was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to have as many ships built in navy yards as possible. An amendment was carried forbidding the "stop-watch" system of scientific management in navy yards.

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M'CALL USED CITY AUTO AS HIS OWN

Continued from Page 1.

Commission by reason of the amount of time he devoted to his private law practice.

The matter was introduced by Col. Hayward pointing out that on Jan. 6, 1914, Mr. McCall was present in the morning at a meeting of the commission as a State official, and in the afternoon appeared before the Appellate Division and argued for the reversal of the conviction of Irving V. Dwyer and others in what was known as the Poultry Trust case. Col. Hayward suggested that this seemed a somewhat contradictory performance.

"Not at all," replied Mr. McCall. "I believed that I was appearing in the interests of the people in arguing for the appellants whom I considered wrongfully convicted."

Discussion of Legal Ethics.

This led to a discussion of legal ethics, in which Chairman Thompson conceded that a lawyer might professionally take up either side of a case without criticism. Col. Hayward then pointed out that the Appellate Division had not agreed with Mr. McCall's view, and asked whether Mr. McCall, as a member of a State commission, felt that he should argue against the State in such a case.

"The public service law doesn't inhibit it?" replied Mr. McCall.

"Could the attorney for a corporation take a case against his employer?" persisted Col. Hayward.

"That's not an analogous case. I consider my action was directly in the interests of the people."

Then Mr. McCall explained his position. The trial of the case in General Sessions, he said, had taken from four to five months. He was approached by one of the counsel, and agreed to argue without fee the case on appeal. In the record he had found between fifty and sixty pages of colloquy between counsel.

"That was between Mr. Jerome and Mr. De Ford," put in Col. Hayward meditatively. "There would be a good deal of colloquy."

"I did not believe," went on Mr. McCall, "such a record could be sustained. No one with a judicial mind could help feeling that the defendants must have been prejudiced. It was on this that I laid stress in court. I argued that every man had the right to trial in a judicial atmosphere."

Next Chairman McCall received an opportunity to make clear exactly what the record of the proceedings of the commission in his absence meant.

He pointed out that the real work of the commission is done not in its public meetings, but in the Committees of the Whole. There the calendar of the day is gone through item by item and the real decisions made. If any commissioner cannot be present his colleagues will always postpone a matter in which he is particularly interested. Consequently many of the items which are on the public calendar are of no real importance. For example, the question of the franchise of the Union Railway simply meant that a letter had been received announcing that the Board of Estimate had granted one.

Passing of $3,000,000 Vouchers.

As for the matter of the $3,000,000 vouchers which were passed when he was not present, these had been gone through carefully already, first by the divisional engineer, then by the Chief Engineer, then by the bookkeeper and auditor, and next by one Commissioner. Finally before they were submitted to the whole commission they were signed by three Commissioners, and after they had passed the commission they were audited again in the city's Finance Department. So Mr. McCall argued the passing before the commission at a public meeting was not a matter of great importance.

Coming down to his actual practice on the days when he was part of the time in court, Mr. McCall stated that he was in his office from 9 A. M. until 10:30, again between 1 and 2 P. M., and after court had risen from 4 to 7 P. M.

"Were these court days the daily grind of which you spoke?" asked Col. Hayward.

"No, sir," answered Mr. McCall, "the daily grind is going on now and is increasing. As a matter of fact, the time when I prepared my cases, was when you were sleeping right down to daylight. As for my attendance in court, it was merely to examine a few witnesses.'

Later on in the day when he was asked about the conferences held in the offices of the Commission, Mr. McCall explained that the hearings were held in his own office and did not require his continued presence. He was able to attend the conferences in the other rooms and come in merely when he was sent for to make a ruling.

During the discussion of Mr. McCall's legal activities, Chairman Thompson asked if he thought the law should be amended to prohibit a Commissioner from following any outside vocation.

"I'll answer that in two ways," replied Mr. McCall. "It ought to be amended, but I don't think it need be. My own experience shows a Commissioner cannot possibly practice law. I found that if I tried to do so I should break down, so I gave up my law practice."

The talk about the meetings of the Committees of the Whole roused the interest of the committee.

"Do I understand," asked one of them, "that everything is fixed up in committee and then all the commission does is to sit on chairs at its public meetings and vote? That sounds unsatisfactory."

"Oh, there is plenty of discussion on some matters," said the Chairman with a smile, as he thought of some hot passages.

He was not sure whether any minutes were kept of the Committees of the Whole, although Secretary Whitney or Assistant Secretary Walker was always present. Occasionally an ex-Commissioner might be present at one of these meetings.

"Were the persons interested in the questions ever allowed in?" asked Col. Hayward.

"Never to my knowledge," replied the Chairman.

"Do the officials of the companies ever come to see you?"

"Why, of course. Time and time again. We could not do our business unless they did. Their business is our business."

Col. Hayward came again back to Chairman McCall's legal activities and suggested they had prevented him familiarizing himself with the complaints of the public. Surely the newspapers, he said, had spoken of traffic conditions.

"Only spasmodically," heplied the witness." In the last month or two they have alleged all sorts of things."

"To some of them I pay no attention whatever. My attitude would be the exact opposite of what they state."

"Do you want to specify to which you refer?" asked Chairman Thompson.

"I have no hesitation. I have had—" began Mr. McCall and then broke off with a smile.

"I won't press you," replied Mr. Thompson.

McCall Defends Daggett.

Senator Mills pressed on Mr. McCall the possibility of the five Commissioners managing among them to give attention personally to the five complaints which the commission receives on the average every day. The Chairman, however, defended George M. Daggett, the head of the Complaint Bureau, and pointing to the Spilane case against the Third Avenue Railway Company, which was in the record, said it proved how persistent and faithful to his duty Mr. Daggett was.

"We are not all perfect, Senator Mills," Mr. McCall said, "and in his zeal he may have committed an error, but he expected each day that the company would live up to its representations."

Col. Hayward next produced a letter which was written to Chairman McCall by Dr. Julius Rosenberg of 57 East Fifty-seventh Street, just after he took office, in which he asked that the new Chairman give Dr. John Wyeth and himself an interview concerning the abandonment of the subway in Lexington Avenue below Forty-second Street. Mr. Whitney, on Feb. 14, 1913, answered that it was impossible for Mr. McCall to see them, as he was under enormous pressure at the time.

Col. Hayward suggested that this pressure was caused by his appearance in court in the United Construction Company case. After luncheon Chairman McCall brought out the fact that on Feb. 13 and Feb. 14 he was holding hearings in the City Hall on the dual contracts. Pressed by Col. Hayward, he said that he was rushed with other business at the same period and that later on he had had many consultations with Dr. Wyeth and Dr. Rosenberg on this matter.

Col. Hayward then read into the record a long opinion by Travis H. Whitney, in which he had argued that the commission ought to set in motion the clause of the Public Service act which made any violation of its orders by a corporation a misdemeanor. On the other hand, George S. Colemen, counsel of the commission, had in another opinion advised against it. Col. Hayward wanted to know why the commission had never made use of this weapon in its armory.

Chairman McCall replied that he considered that the civil remedies were adequate for the commission's purpose, and he did not believe that it was ever intended that the Commissioners should run off to the District Attorney's office and seek an indictment for misdemeanor because a train was five minutes late or twenty-five people were standing in the place for ten.

The committee did not seem very well satisfied with this explanation and would not agree that in giving the District Attorney information against a company the Commissioners would be incurring the risk of action for false information in case they failed.

Another complication in the work of regulating traffic conditions was revealed by the witness when Col. Hayward triumphantly read into the record that the B. R. T. had 3 cars more than 31 years old, 82 of 31 years, 109 of 28 years, 78 of 27 years, 47 of 26 years, 14 of 25 years, 18 of 24 years, and 92 of 23 years.

"Yes," said Mr. McCall, "but you forget how much money has been spent on reconstructing and rebuilding these cars. You could not tell whether you are in a car 3 or 30 years old."

He spoke also of the care which the commission gave to the amount of securities issued by the corporations, but referred the committee to Commissioner Maltbie or Williams for fuller details.

Commissioner Wood will be on the stand at 10 o'clock this morning in the Council Chamber.

THINK McCALL "MUST GO."

Albany Hears Committee May Recommend the Single Board Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—As a result of the admissions forced from Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District, when he was a witness yesterday before the Legislative Committee investigating the affairs of the Public Service Commissions, it is likely that the proposed reorganization of those bodies will be along lines more drastic than had been intended at first.

Until today it had been thought that the conceded ability of Chairman McCall might prompt Gov. Whitman, who has known him for many years, to retain him as a member of the "reorganized" commission. However, after the testimony he gave under the severe questioning of Col. William Hayward, this belief has changed into a very general prediction that Mr. McCall "must go."

Gov. Whitman himself declined to make any comment on the testimony given yesterday, declaring that he would prefer to wait for a transcript, rather than to form an opinion from newspaper reports, before saying anything.

An influential Republican, who is in an excellent position to know what the legislative leaders have in mind, made the assertion today that when the Legislative Committee was through with its investigation it would recommend the once-rejected plan, the abolition of both the Public Service Commissions and the substitution of a single commission for the entire State.

According to this informant, the legislative leaders have become convinced that the commission exercising supervision in New York City has more than it can do in attempting to lay out plans for new subways and transit lines, framing and letting the contracts and supervising construction, in addition to regulating the traffic of lines already in operation. Besides, the work of planning and supervising the construction of new transit lines, the legislative leaders believe, is a function that essentially belongs to New York City, inasmuch as New York City pays the bills. This work is being done now by a State Commission in direct violation of the home rule spirit. For that reason tentative plans contemplate turning all those activities over to the New York City Government to be performed through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and to leave the Public Service Commission free to devote itself exclusively to the work of regulation of traffic and supervising the financial operations of New York City transit corporations.

One of the most ostensible objects of the present investigation is to determine whether some considerable saving could not be effected in connection with the work of the Public Service Commissions, so as to make the administration of these agencies of the State Government square with the policy of rigid economy which the Whitman régime is pledged to institute. This purpose, the leaders believe, will be served very substantially by the proposed arrangement with regard to the commission exercising supervision in New York City.

But they intend to go even further. After the concurrent resolution under which the investigating committee was created had been introduced it was amended so as to provide for an investigation in specific language, of whether there was not an overlapping of regulative functions as between the Public Service Commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to steam railroads in this State which do an interstate business. This part of the investigation the committee has been urged both by the Governor and the legislative leaders to perform in the most thorough manner with a view of recommending legislation which will limit the activities of the Public Service Commission in such matters to functions which the State is bound to undertake in the exercise of its police powers in the interest of public safety, health, and convenience within its own borders.

The one-board plan calls for a commission of not more than seven members for the entire State, with three of its number assigned to supervision over transit operations in New York City and the metropolitan district, situated within commuting distance of the city.

A liberal cut in the salaries of the Commissioners, too, is being considered, probably from $15,000 to $10,000.

May Build New Hotel in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 5.—It is reported today that the Governors and members of the Casino have decided to build a hotel on the property adjoining the Casino, which was bought by them several years ago. This property now consists partly of tennis courts and the balance has been improved with flowers and forms a private park for the guests of the Casino. Among the purchasers of the property were Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, Edward J. Berwind, Edwin D. Morgan, Henry O. Havemeyer, Lispenard Stewart, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Frank K. Sturgis.

Recount Favors Bergen Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—It has begun to look tonight as though Jason R. Elliott, Republican, of Bergen County will win the seat of Assemblyman Johnson, Democrat, whose election he has contested. The House Committee on Elections today began counting the ballots cast at last November's election and at the end of the day had reduced Johnson's majority of 90 to 47. About 400 more votes remain to be examined. The committee will reconvene next Tuesday.

A. A. U. SPORTS AT THE FAIR.

Basket Ball Will Open the Various Competitions on Feb. 22.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition authorities have been notified that the Amateur Athletic Union championships to be conducted in connection with the exposition will be under the management of the Amateur Athletic Union Championship Committee, and that John J. Elliott of San Francisco, a member of the Championship Committee and President of the Pacific Coast Association of the A. A. U., has been authorized to receive and pass on all entries for the Championship Committee. The A. A. U. basket ball championships take place at the exposition, starting Feb. 22. This championship will open the athletic end of the exposition. Entries close on Feb. 6. The A. A. U. gymnastic championships are the next scheduled, and will take place on March 26 and 27. The entries close on March 10. The A. A. U. wrestling championships take place on April 16 and 17 and the entries close on April 1.

For the basket ball championships the Amateur Athletic Union is sending its 1913 and 1914 championship team, now representing the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. This action was taken as the time was too short to hold tryouts. For the gymnastic championships, tryouts will be held in New York and Chicago, and the winners of the all-around title will be sent to the exposition. In wrestling, tryouts will be held in New York and Chicago, and the winners of the tryouts in four classes in the East and four classes in the West will be sent to the exposition at the expense of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The boxing championships of the A. A. U. will be held in Boston on April 6 and 7. The champions in each class will be sent to the exposition. Tryouts and intercity bouts are being arranged in Chicago and Denver and the winners will be selected to represent their respective districts.

BRYANT'S JOB NOT SAFE.

Gov. Fielder Won't Approve a Republican Caucus Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Gov. Fielder announced today that he would not approve the substitute measure which the Republican caucus adopted to save Col. Lewis F. Bryant as Commissioner of Labor. The caucus approved the other seven bills drafted by the Economy and Efficiency Commission.

"I don't want to play politics," said the Governor, "but I certainly won't approve a bill that has been passed purely for political reasons. The action of the Republican majority of the Legislature will have a very serious effect upon the other seven bills of the series. It seems that if the general scheme suggested by the Economy and Efficiency Commission is not sound in its application to the Department of Labor, the same reasoning will be applied to the other bills. I am afraid that the Democrats of the Legislature will charge the Republicans with playing politics and they will certainly oppose the proposition to make an exception of the Lebor Department. I am for the economy and efficiency programme as it stands."

The Senate committee will give a hearing on the seven other bills next Monday afternoon, but it is believed that only minor amendments will be made to them.

Gov. Fielder today named the members of the commission authorized by the Legislature to confer with a like commission of Delaware as to laws regulating fishing in Delaware Bay. The New Jersey members are William A. Logue of Cumberland, Firman L. Carpenter of Salem, and James M. Stratton of Monmouth.

SEES FREIGHT IN SUBWAYS.

Cass Gilbert Paints the Future New York at League Dinner.

Cass Gilbert, who designed the Woolworth Building, made a guess at what New York will be like in the future in his talk last night in the Fine Arts Building at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, at the thirtieth annual exhibition dinner of the Architectural League of New York, of which he is President.

"The time may come," he said, "when Canal Street will again become a canal so that water transportation may be provided at the very doors of our commercial houses; when our subways may be used for freight, and our passengers again traverse the earth instead of traveling like human moles. New streets must be built, old landmarks swept away, and some great plan devised which shall make New York an efficient machine for handling the business which its port provides."

Charles Dana Gibson, Arnold W. Brunner, Royal Cortissoz, and City Chamberlain Bruere made addresses, while Hunt Diedrich, with a pad on his knee, caricatured everybody within range.

The medal of the League for Sculpture was awarded to Robert Aitken for the "Fountain of the Earth," which is in the Court of the Universe at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The collaborative prize was awarded to Jerauld Dahler, Warren Dahler, and Anthony T. Terrizzi, and the Avery prize to Hans Schuler and William Gordon Beecher. Mention was made of the work of Berlinger & Moskowitz, architects at 320 Fifth Avenue; C. P. Jennewein, Sigurd Neandross, Benedetti d'Agostina, Lief Neandross, Hans Peter Hansen, Ulysses A. Ricci, and William Berg.

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The assortment consists of imported Cheviots, Cantons, Cassimeres, Worsteds, and Tweeds; some with silk, fancy plaid or plain linings; raglan, regular or Balmacaan sleeves.

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We are very glad the GIMBEL Delivery Service was instrumental on Thursday in gathering 1,671 bundles, aggregating two huge vanloads, and in turning them over to the Committee.

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The After-Inventory Disposal of Men's
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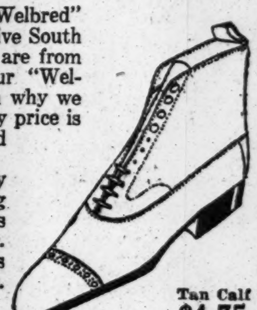

Tan Calf
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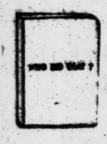

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Who Wrote That? (Foreign)
Artists & Art Terms
Dictionary of Synonyms
Dictionary of English Literature
Dictionary of Foreign Literature
Five Thousand Words
Gazetteer of World
Rhyming Dictionary
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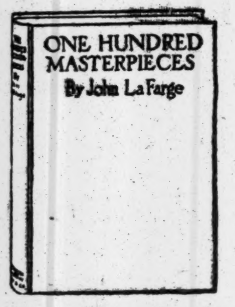

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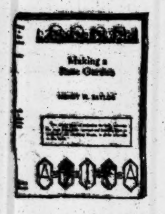

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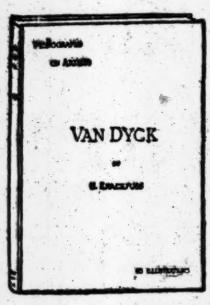

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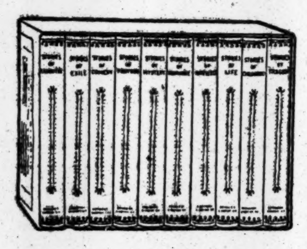

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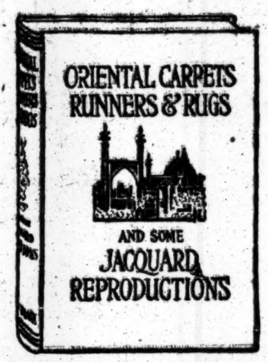

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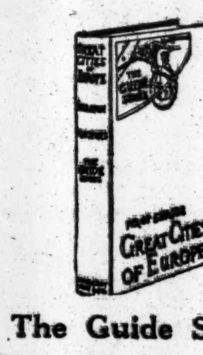

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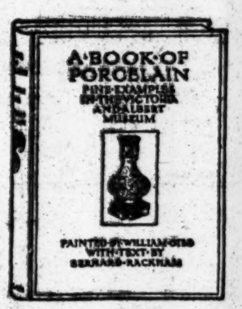

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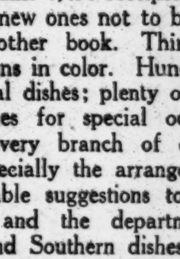

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SHIP BILL DEPENDS ON GORE SUBSTITUTE

Democrats Evolve a Plan That May Result in a Tie and Give Marshall the Deciding Vote.

TAKE RECESS UNTIL MONDAY

Republicans Prepared to Filibuster Until March 4, if Defeat Seems Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Realizing that they were in the minority as to the Ship Purchase bill, Democratic leaders this afternoon effected a recess of the Senate until Monday, in the hope that Senator Newlands of Nevada and Senator Smith of South Carolina would return by that time. Meanwhile a new Democratic plan has been disclosed by which it appears that a tie may be brought about, with the Vice President deciding in favor of the amended measure, even with Mr. Smith and Mr. Newlands absent.

But this plan, which seems to include the most that the Administration forces can now accomplish, bids fair, in the face of a Republican filibuster, to end the bill's being sent back to the Committee on Commerce and the Democrats unable to force a vote to bring it back to the Senate.

The plan hinges upon the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Gore of Oklahoma. This measure is simply the substitute prepared by the Democratic caucus with the amendments insisted upon by Mr. Norris of Nebraska, a Republican. It is now proposed, if any Democrat remains absent, to let the motion of Mr. Clarke of Arkansas to recommit the pending bill prevail without any attempt to add to it instructions for bringing the measure back to the Senate. But as soon as that action is taken Mr. Gore, according to an announcement he made this morning, will move to discharge the committee from further consideration of his bill.

On this motion the Democrats would have the support not only of Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, who voted with them when the insurrection against the measure broke out, and Mr. Norris, whose amendments are accepted, but Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, another radical Republican, as well. Mr. Kenyon considers himself pledged to support Mr. Clarke's motion to recommit, but free to vote for Mr. Gore's motion to discharge the committee. If Mr. Smith is the only absentee when the vote is taken on this question the Democrats expect to carry it by a majority of one. If Mr. Newlands also is absent the vote would result in a tie, with the Vice President saving the situation.

Republicans May Block It.

But it is not likely that the Republicans will allow this vote to be reached. Unless both Mr. Smith and Mr. Newlands return, which would tie the Senate, without Mr. Kenyon, and permit the defeat of the motion to recommit, the Administration forces have no hope of saving the bill from recommitment. With the bill recommitted the Republicans, will renew their filibuster. The strength of the two parties would then be so evenly balanced that the filibuster would probably continue until the end of the session. And the Republicans would have the strategic advantage of having forced the bill out of the Senate into committee, where it would die with the session.

In the face of this difficult situation the Democratic leaders insist that the fight will be carried on. And if the fight be unsuccessful, as now seems almost certain, they say the President will promptly summon an extraordinary session to consider it. If the fight should go too near to March 4 this course would be inevitable, as nearly all the supply bills are yet to be passed. Talk today, purporting to come from high official sources, that the Shipping bill would be allowed to give way to the supply bills after a few more days of conflict were emphatically denied by the Senators in charge of the bill.

Today's sitting of the Senate was devoted to speeches by bolting Democrats explaining their opposition to the bill, and a speech by Mr. James of Kentucky, denouncing them for aligning themselves with the Republicans. Mr. Hardwick of Georgia concluded the speech he began yesterday, and Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi followed him. Then Mr. James spoke, directing his remarks chiefly against his colleague, Mr. Camden, who yesterday defended his bolt.

Both Mr. Hardwick and Mr. Vardaman were harsh in their replies to Mr. Stone of Missouri, who attempted two days ago to read them out of the party. Mr. Hardwick said the Democratic platform demanded that he oppose the bill, while his campaign pledges to his constituents, made on 200 platforms, left him no alternative.

There was some laughter at Mr. Vardaman's comments on Mr. Stone, but these became increasingly personal.

He referred to Mr. Stone as the "learned Senatorial scold from Missouri," "the past master in mock heroics, who held his colleagues up to public scorn because they refused to follow his imperious dictation." "By all the gods of ancient Greece and Rome," Mr. Vardaman demanded, "upon what meat doth this our Senator feed that he hath become so suddenly puffed up?"

The Gore Bill.

The Gore substitute, on which the Democratic plans have centred, gives the radical Republicans nearly everything they have asked for. The corporation which the Government would control is prohibited from purchasing ships that might compromise the neutrality of the United States; leases are limited to periods of one year, and the Shipping Board is vested with power to fix freight rates and regulations even on the ships that are leased to private corporations.

The substitute does not go further, however, than the amendments adopted by the Democratic caucus in the direction of making the Shipping Board non-political. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce would be members ex-officio, with three members appointed from private life.

BRYAN HITS "BOSSOCRACY."

Pleads for Direct Primaries Before Indiana Legislators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.—Secretary William J. Bryan, in speaking before the Indiana General Assembly here today, pleaded for the enactment of a direct primary law and defied the legislators to refuse to give to the people of this State the initiative and referendum.

"No man," said Mr. Bryan, "who violates the primary provision of the Democratic platform in Indiana will be able to go back to his people and give them his real reasons for doing so. If you do not know what I mean, I believe you will understand what your constituents mean when they leave you at home and elect real Democrats in your stead at the next election."

Secretary Bryan began his speech by asserting that he came here to urge the substitution of Democracy for "bossocracy" in Indiana. He referred to the dangers of a political machine, which he said was afraid to trust the people with matters of government. "The only objection," added Mr. Bryan, "to the direct primary and the initiative and referendum is boss control."

In referring to the initiative and referendum, he called them the greatest reforms in government of all times.

Secretary Bryan, accompanied by Gov. Ralston and a few friends, had luncheon at the home of Senator Kern. He addressed a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon and concluded his two days' visit here with an address before the Transportation Club tonight.

INDICTED IN PASSPORT CASE

Conspiracy to Get Aliens Away on False Papers Alleged.

Two indictments were handed up yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury in the German passport case, in which Hans Adam von Wedell, Carl Ruroede, Arthur Wilhelm Heinrich Sachsse, August R. Meyer, Walter Muller, and Hermann Wegener were charged with conspiring to commit a fraud against the United States.

No mention was made of Maurice Deiches, who was held for examination by Commissioner Houghton. The identity of John Aucher, who was arrested with the others, became known. He was a Special Federal Agent, who had become intimate with Ruroede and learned of the conspiracy.

The Government has not found von Wedell. It is thought he may now be in a detention camp in England.

According to the indictments, the conspiracy aimed to induce dummies to apply for passports as American citizens, and to turn them over to aliens who were willing to pay for them. It was on such blanks, it is alleged, that Sachsse, Meyer, Muller, and Wegener made application to Washington.

Ruroede is still in the Tombs in default of $20,000 bail. Meyer, Muller, and Wegener are held in default of $5,000 bail.

'Conspirator' Alleged Counterfeiter.

The man arrested late on Sunday night by Secret Serivce Agent Schroeder for "conspiracy against the Government" proved yesterday to be Solomon Schwartz, a real estate operator, with an office at Broadway and Sixtieth Street. He was arraigned before Commissioner Houghton on the charge of having been concerned in a conspiracy to issue counterfeit money. He was held in default of $7,500 bail for examination in removal proceedings.

Wider Lexington Avenue Sidewalks.

Borough President Marks has decided to widen the sidewalks in Lexington Avenue, between Forty-first and Sixty-first Streets. He has taken this step because the construction of the new subway is sure to increase greatly the traffic along this thoroughfare. At the same time Mr. Marks has issued notice to all property owners along the avenue that he will before long extend the widening process further along the avenue.

INDICT 26 DEPUTIES ON MURDER CHARGE

All but One Held for Killing Roosevelt Strikers Are in New Brunswick Jail.

CLEAR SHERIFF HOUGHTON

Grand Jury Recommends That the Legislature Pass a Law Establishing a State Constabulary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 5.—After deliberations extending over eight days, the Grand Jury this afternoon returned indictments against twenty-six deputies for murder in connection with the Roosevelt strike. All of the men indicted but one are now in the county jail here. The deputies were also indicted for atrocious assault and battery. No officials were indicted, but it was rumored that other indictments were in course of preparation, but they will not be for murder.

In its presentment the Grand Jury absolved Sheriff Edward F. Houghton of all blame for the strike troubles, and strongly recommended that the State Legislature pass a law establishing a State Constabulary, patterned after that in operation in Pennsylvania.

No mention was made of Mayor Joseph Hermann of Roosevelt, blamed by Sheriff Houghton for the shooting, or of the officials of the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

The men indicted were Harry Patterson, John Gordon, Carl Smith, Thomas Murphy, Robert J. Wallace, James D. Williams, Frank Hick, Fred Mullen, Edward Gillen, Michael Manning, Harry Tone, William Erving, Henry Gilmour, John O'Mara, Alexander Brummer, Harry Terrill, Harry C. Tiller, James Bavier, Walter Bedell, William McLaughlin, Tony Simone, Walter J. Batterson, John Mulvaney, Frederick Livingston, John C. Moran, and John Smith.

Livingston is the only man at large. On motion of Prosecutor W. Edwin Florence, two of the twenty-seven Deputies in jail, John N. Nolan and Frank Coyle, were discharged from custody, no indictments having been found against them. They were at the Liebig plant when the shooting occurred at the Williams & Clark plant.

The murder indictments were handed to County Judge Peter F. Daly, who ordered that they be handed up to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The murder charges against all of these men were embraced in two indictments. The defendants were charged with killing Alesandro Tessitore and Kalman Batyi, who died in an Elizabeth hospital a few days after they were shot at the Roosevelt plants.

The men wounded at Roosevelt who the deputies are charged with atrociously assaulting are John Carnishy, Joseph Furdi, John Musika, Steve Fada, Harry Badick, Andrew Tonson, Steve Tote, Steve Dakacs, John Sodiesky, Antone Conchanto, Andy Caneses, George Badner, Charles Rabb, Fred Haslem, Pal Bobak, Stanislaws Halda.

The Grand Jury expressed the opinion that the old law which required a Sheriff to call upon the "body of the county" to suppress disorder is antiquated and impractical, and it was urged that the attention of the State Legislature be given to establishing a State Constabulary in New Jersey similar to that in effect in Pennsylvania.

Judge Daly expressed thanks for the service given by the Grand Jury, and said the members had acted in a most self-sacrificing manner, having given their time without reserve to the investigation during the past eight days.

The Grand Jury has adjourned until Wednesday, Feb. 10, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning.

Lozier Property Sold.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 5.—The sale of property of the Lozier Motor Car Company for $1,000,000 was confirmed in Bankruptcy Court here today. Yesterday's bid of $840,000 for the property was rejected by the referee. Thereupon the same men increased their offer to $1,000,000 and it was accepted. The new figure, it is expected, will yield the creditors, approximately, 30 per cent. of their claims.

W. J. Youngs Gets a Newspaper.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 5.—The Hempstead Inquirer, the second oldest weekly on Long Island, appeared today with the name of Col. William J. Youngs, ex-United States District Attorney, as contributing editor. A new corporation may be formed to conduct The Inquirer, which will change its political policy from Democratic to Republican. Col. Youngs is an intimate friend of ex-President Roosevelt, who was contributing editor of The Outlook.

UPHOLDS DAY OF REST.

Court of Appeals Sustains Labor Law Requirement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Court of Appeals today upheld the clause of the labor law granting to employes in factories and mercantile establishments one day of rest in seven. The question in dispute, however, is likely to be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The test was made in two ways—by appeal of the C. Klinck Packing Company of Buffalo from conviction for violation of the law, and by William J. Peach of Pulaski through habeas corpus proceedings. The matter was decided on the Klinck appeal. The opinion was written by Judge Hiscock, and was unanimous.

The Court agrees with the defendants that the statute cannot be sustained as one enforcing the religious observance of any day, but that it must be sustained, if at all, as a valid exercise of the police power of the State for the promotion and protection of the public health and welfare.

"We see at the outset that it is applicable only to certain classes of employes," says Judge Hiscock, "but these are they who work in factories and mercantile establishments. We know as a matter of common observation that such labor is generally indoors and imposes that greater burden on health which comes from confinement, many times accompanied by crowded conditions and impure air. Thus, special conditions are presented which become a reasonable basis for special consideration.

"The thought of one day of rest in seven has come down to us fortified by centuries of recognition. It is true that often it has been coupled and perhaps subordinate to the desire for religious observances. But the idea of rest and relaxation from the pursuits of other days has also been present, and whether we like it or not we are compelled to see that in more recent times the feature of rest and recreation has been developing at the expense of the one of religious observance.

"In our opinion the views we thus entertain are supported by both authorities prescribing general rules for the exercise of the police power and by those dealing with this specific subject of health legislation for employes."

FORBIDS LONG TRAINS.

Employes' Measure Follows Full Crew Repeal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Assemblyman Mead of Erie today introduced a bill making it illegal to operate railroad trains more than a half mile in length in this State. The measure makes violation of the law a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense.

The bill was drawn by Judge John T. MacDonald. It is supported by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which asserts that long freight trains give trainmen too much work and in addition tend to increase the danger to train crews. Assemblyman Mead is a railroad switchman and his bill is construed as retaliation on the part of railroad employes against the bill introduced at this session for a repeal of the full crew bill.

Leeway for Women Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—By the terms of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Landon of Dutchess women employes in mercantile establishments would be permitted to work more than nine hours a day for more than one day in the week if in the same week they have one or more shorter days. The effect of the bill would be to help department stores handle the holiday rush of several days more easily than under the present statute, which says that women employes may work more than nine hours a day only for the purpose of getting one shorter day in the week. Under the Landon bill they could work overtime for several successive days.

FINDS FUNDS EXHAUSTED.

New Merit Board Pleads for Cash Needed at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The new State Civil Service Commission on its first day in office found that the annual appropriation for expenses of the commission had been spent in four months by the officials who went out of office on Feb. 1. This money should have lasted until Oct. 1 of this year. Funds specifically designated for salaries are intact. The new commission, however, cannot do anything until the Legislature supplies money. The appropriation for the current year was about $78,000. The commission today asked for $24,000 to pay expenses until the end of the fiscal year.

"We can't even buy a postage stamp," Chairman Samuel H. Ordway of the commission told Senator Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, this afternoon. "We must have money if the commission is to do anything except draw its salary. The retiring commission left us entirely without expense money."

The defense of the old commission is that the cost of investigating the affairs of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City was very heavy and was not provided for when the appropriation for the current year was made. Republican officials are free in saying, however, that they would feel more kindly toward the retiring Commissioners if the state of their official finances had been made public before they retired.

Before appealing to Senator Sage, Mr. Ordway, Willard McKinstrey, and Col. William Gorham Rice, the members of the commission, had a conference with Gov. Whitman, and it is expected that under an emergency message from the Governor a special appropriation bill will be rushed through next week.

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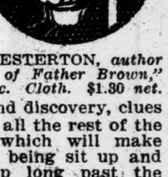

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CONFERENCE VIEWS AERO INVENTIONS

National Convention to Make Scientific Appraisal of New Air-Flight Devices.

CLARK STABILIZER SHOWN

Delegates See Tests of Sperry Gyroscope Appliance at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

More than a dozen aeroplane inventions, including stabilizers, new plane shapes, rudders, and devices for control, were examined yesterday by delegates to the First Joint Conference on Aviation, held under the auspices of the Aeronautical Society of America in conjunction with other scientific bodies at the rooms of the Aeronautical Society of America in the Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The purpose of the conference, national in scope, is to make a scientific appraisal of the latest inventions relating to aeronautics, and in particular to stabilizers. The conference will make a report this morning on the worth of all the devices submitted for its consideration, and certificates of merit will be granted.

One of the devices examined by the members of the conference was a new stabilizer designed by Merrill E. Clark, 1 Madison Avenue, which already has been laid before the Aeronautical Society, which approved the tests and expressed the belief that the stabilizer, made sufficiently strong to withstand heavy strain, would bring about the larger development of the aeroplane for commercial and military purposes.

The Clark invention is designed to insure automatically the stability of an airship. It is also designed so that it can be operated by the aviator if automatic control is not desired.

A tank for compressed air, a piston and cylinder, and collapsible planes, are its chief features. When folded the fins look like a small cross, which offer practically no air resistance. To bring them into use the compressed air is turned into the cylinder and the piston opens the fins, intersecting at right angles. The Aeronautical Society of America describes the stabilizer as "simple in construction and practical in operation."

Following a short session in the afternoon, the delegates to the conference went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where they saw a demonstration of the gyroscopic stabilizer designed by Elmer Sperry, who recently has made notable flights around this city. Last night they were entertained by the Aeronautical Society at a dinner at Healy's restaurant.

Among those attending the conference are Edward Durant, Lewis B. Compton, Prof. Arthur Gordon Webster, William J. Hammer, Leon Goldmerstein, Earl Atkinson, Prof. Edward V. Huntington, Lieut. Commander P. B. Dungan, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. A. Blakely, U. S. N.; Lewis R. Adams, Merrill E. Clark, Ernest L. Jones, Frederick W. Barker, and Ernest D. Anderson.

WRITES POEM TO BREMNER.

Epicede by Nurse of Congressman Who Is Suing His Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 5.—Just a year ago today Representative Robert Gunn Bremner of this city died at Dr. Kelly's Sanitarium in Baltimore from cancer. Today Miss Theodora Nash of Paterson, the nurse who is suing the Bremner estate for $75,000, which she contends the Congressman promised to her and ordered his brother Leith to give her, wrote a poem in memory of him. It reads:

IN MEMORIAM.

Like some large light his life went out
Undimmed by any shade of doubt,
Leaving behind the image of a mind,
Star white and by the very night refined.

Love linked his spirit into ours
Briefly, but with a chain of flowers,
And every thought of his, it seemed, was fraught
With beauty from some brighter planet brought.

He scattered lilies all the way
That love ordained his feet to stay,
And when he broke time's chrysalis and woke,
In Paradise, we pondered all he spoke.

Miss Nash's suit against the estate has not come to trial.

TRIPLE MURDER UNEARTHED

Grandmother, Mother, and Daughter Found Dead in Salamanca.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A triple murder was unearthed at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Drake in Salamanca at an early hour this morning, when a young man named Whalen entered in search of Mrs. Drake's daughter, Mrs. Irene Spencer, aged 35 years, and stumbled over the body of Mrs. Drake in the darkness. Mrs. Spencer's body was next discovered. Both women's heads had been crushed by a five-pound hammer. In another room, huddled against a sideboard, was found Gertrude, the 12-year-old daughter of Mrs. Spencer, also dead, with her head crushed in like manner.

From appearances the women had been dead fully a week. It is about that length of time since they were last seen about the reservation town. The Salamanca police say there is no clue on which to work. A former male boarder is being sought. The women were widows.

BEARS IN NORTHERN JERSEY.

Sussex County Women Afraid to Leave Their Homes.

VERNON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Women and children of this section of Sussex County are staying indoors these days because of the prevalence of bears. Two or three black bears have appeared in the roads recently, and today Ernest Drew and Burt Furman chased two bears for over half a mile to Pochunk Swamp, where they disappeared. Because of the bears that have been seen the women are afraid to venture out.

Furman and Drew say they are of the opinion that there are other bears in the swamp, but they cannot get any one to make a search. The bears roam about the roadways and steal whatever they can.

HOSIERY DEALER A SUICIDE.

Worried Because of War, Otto Teichert Kills Himself in His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 5.—Otto Teichert, 54 years old, in the hosiery business at 366 Broadway, New York, living at 203 Harrison Street, this city, committed suicide at his home at noon today by firing a bullet into his brain. Teichert traveled considerably on business. Recently he returned from a European business trip, and friends say he brooded over the European war and its effect on his business.

Teichert was a member of several German-American organizations here.

Arkansas Passes Dry Bill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 5.—The State-wide Prohibition bill, which would make Arkansas a dry State after Jan. 1, 1916, was passed by the Senate by a vote of 22 to 2 today. The bill was passed by the House on Feb. 1, to take effect on June 1, and, as amended by the Senate, will be sent back to the House immediately. The Governor already has expressed himself in favor of the measure.

ENGINEER OFFICERS PLACED.

Thirty-two Men of Old Twenty-Second to Serve in New Battalions.

The thirty-two officers recently selected from among the fifty-two in the old Twenty-second Engineers to serve in the two new battalions ordered to be formed from the old organization have been assigned to the several units. There are six more vacancies to fill. The assignments are:

Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, Post Commander; Capt. P. J. Walsh, Post Adjutant; Capt. F. C. Ringer, Supply Officer; Capt. G. H. Johnson, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and Horace R. Fell, Chaplain.

Pioneer Battalion—Major F. N. Whitley, commanding; Capt. J. J. Daly, Adjutant; First Lieut. G. H. Bobbs, Inspector of Small Arms Practice; Second Lieut. P. F. Burns, Supply Officer; Company A, Capt. W. A. Ross, First Lieut. H. G. Woodward, and Second Lieut. L. D. Koop; Company B, Capt. F. S. Callahan, First Lieut. A. M. McEwen, and Second Lieut. N. P. Stockwell; Company C, Capt. H. Garrison and Second Lieut. F. C. Hyames; Company D, Capt. E. F. Robinson, First Lieut. G. Bates, and Second Lieut. F. B. O'Connor.

Pontoon Battalion—Capt. W. S. Conrow, commanding; First Lieut. F. Wendel, Inspector of Small Arms Practice; Second Lieut. J. J. Dunn, Supply Officer. Company E, Capt. A. C. Smith, First Lieut. W. H. Walker, and Second Lieut. L. C. Donovan; Company F, Capt. C. J. Dieges and First Lieut. R. L. Zimpel; Company G, Capt. C. L. Levien and First Lieut. E. C. O. Thomas; Company H, Capt. C. W. Rulison and Second Lieut. A. McC. Barrett.

ISLIP BANK TO REOPEN.

Cashier Haff Replaced and New Directors Chosen.

ISLIP, L. I., Feb. 5.—The First National Bank, which closed its doors on Dec. 26 last, will reopen for business on Monday morning with a new set of officers and only four of the old Directors. Receiver Silas B. Scudder had approved of everything in connection with the reopening of the bank, and he will step aside on Monday morning in favor of the new officers.

The reopening of the bank was made possible through a pool which was formed by several residents of this section, who put up enough money, said to be about $10,000, to make up the $62,500 which the receiver insisted upon being in cash in the bank before the doors could be reopened.

H. Clayton Haff, former cashier of the bank, will be replaced by William J. Karge of the Bank of Coney Island. The new President of the bank is Eugene R. Smith, a civil engineer; First Vice President, James F. Richardson, County Clerk, and Second Vice President, John Vox. Of the twelve members of the Board of Directors elected this afternoon only four of them were on the former board. These are James F. Richardson, John Vox, Joseph Rohlickeck, and Willard W. Clock.

LICENSE LAUGHS AT LOVE.

Brooklyn Girl's Youth Delays Her Marriage to Navy Boxer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—"Jack Keating, champion heavyweight boxer of the Atlantic Fleet, is having more trouble than he can handle. For five days he has been trying to get a license to marry Miss Hilda Donnelley, of 78 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, but so far has been unsuccessful.

Miss Donnelley is 16 years old and ran away to marry Keating. A license was refused because of the girl's youth. Keating took Hilda to detective headquarters and told the detectives that he would call up the girl's mother and obtain her consent to the ceremony. He did, and the mother consented. Chief Clerk Ferguson again refused to issue a license until he had the written concent of the mother. The papers were forwarded to her and are expected back tomorrow, when the ceremony will take place.

GOOD PRICES FOR ART BOOKS

George D. Smith Pays $820 for a Work on Artistic Ancient Rome.

Collections of works on the fine arts, belonging to H. A. Smythe Martin, L. Crist-Delmonico, and the late Rudolf Seckel of New York, brought $2,441.75 at the American Art Galleries yesterday.

The highest price was $820, paid by George D. Smith, for a "Collection of the Engraved Works of G. B. and C. F. Piranesi on the Architectural and Artistic Remains of Ancient Rome," folio, Paris, 1835-37.

J. White gave $100 for "The Wallace Collection (of paintings) at Hertford House," only 250 copies printed by Goupil & Co., Paris, 1902, of one of the most celebrated of the private collections of Europe at that time.

William R. Hearst obtained for $26 "Masterpieces From the Works of Gustave Doré," with memoir by Edmund Ollier and introduction by Charlotte Adams.

Knoedler's paid $360 for D. Rovinski's "L'Oeuvre Gravé de Rembrandt," folio and royal octavo, St. Petersburg, 1800. H. Mitschke bought for $115 "Le Peintre-Graveur Française" by A. P. F. Robert-Dumesnil and Georges Duplessis, thirteen volumes, Paris, 1835-61.

A choice copy of Henry Havard's "Dictionaire de L'Ameublement et de La Decoration," Paris, circa, 1880, in binding by Lortic, went to James F. Drake for $88.

ART BOOKS BRING $4,655.

Sale of the Williams and Koch Libraries at Auction.

The sale of art books from the libraries of the late Ichabod T. Williams of this city and J. H. Koch of Grantwood, N. J., brought a total of $4,655.75 at the American Art Galleries last evening.

A collection of photographs of interiors of temples, &c., in Japan, Egypt, India, and Ceylon brought $102.50. A fine set of the well-known periodical Temple Bar fetched $85. A set of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine went for $85. A fine set of "All the Year Round," conducted by Charles Dickens, was knocked down for $50.

James F. Drake paid $50 for an extra-illustrated copy of Gabriel Harrison's "Life and Writings of John Howard Payne," the author of "Home, Sweet Home." Inserted in the work are autograph letters of Thomas Campbell, W. C. Macready, John Howard Payne, Charlotte Cushman, and other celebrities.

FLOOD RISE AT CINCINNATI.

Railroads Abandon Union Station—38 Barges Set Adrift.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The Union Station used by several railroads entering the city will be vacated by them tomorrow on account of a predicted flood stage of 55 feet. The roads tonight were making preparations to use their suburban stations for passenger traffic, but the movement of freight will not be seriously hindered.

The rising waters of the Ohio late today tore twenty-five loaded and 13 empty coal barges from their moorings. The Government snagboat E. A. Woodruff was caught by the barges and swept down the river, as were several shanty boats, which sank, and a few men and women occupying them had narrow escapes from drowning.

The Woodruff was overtaken by a fleet of harbor steamers, which brought it to shore and then continued down the river after the barges, nearly all of which were saved. Other damage caused by the flood was due to the rising water entering homes and business houses in the lower part of the city. Charity organizations are prepared to relieve those in distress.

Intermittent rain today and tonight in the Cincinnati district did not change the situation, according to Weather Forecaster Devereaux, who repeated tonight that the crest of the flood, 55 feet, would be reached some time tomorrow.

SOME folks are mighty lonely when they have only the comp'ny of their thoughts. But the man that *has* thoughts can make 'em a lot better comp'ny by sweetin' them with good pipe smoke.

Velvet Joe

Velvet
THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

For the first time in tobacco history—a metal-lined 5c bag, easy on the pocket and the "*pocket book,*" that perfectly preserves the real tobacco taste and fragrance of VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. VELVET comes in 10c tins also.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

On the Fighting Line

By Constance Smedley

12°. 500 pages. $1.35

Not a story of the present war, but a vivid portrayal of the everyday struggle for existence, and the girl who has to make her own living. The spirit of the book breathes in this address with which the heroine turns in the hour of her trial to the portraits of the heroes with which she has surrounded herself: "Fighting Line," you're men, but as long as I am brave and go on fighting the best I can, the best I know, I claim you as comrades, and feel you saying, "Buck up, go on," just as you'd say to a man. There isn't an ounce of snivel or pity in your eyes. They say: "It's a hard world and we've got to take our knocks alike, women and men, and never mind what anyone thinks of you."—A dramatic picture of the present and of woman's economic value, but also an uplifting love story that rings true.

NEW YORK G. P. Putnam's Sons LONDON

Four Editions in First Month

THE SECOND BLOOMING

By W. L. GEORGE

A story of amazing power and insight. —*Washington Evening Star.*

Mr. George follows a vein of literary brilliancy that is all his own, and his study of feminine maturity will find ample vindication the round world over. —*Philadelphia North American.*

"The Second Blooming" places the author among the distinguished English novelists of to-day. * * * It is one of the season's important novels on the marriage question. —*New York Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer.*

The book is clever in description and dialogue, interesting in its views, and altogether of the type best expressed by the one word "good."—*Pittsburgh Index.*

A novel decidedly worth reading. George is one of the Englishmen to be reckoned with. One now says Wells, Galsworthy, Bennett—and W. L. George.—*New York Globe.*

This writer has entered with more courage and intensity into the inner sanctuaries of life than Mr. Howells and Mr. Bennett have cared to do.—*Elia W. Peattie, in Chicago Tribune.*

$1.35 Net AT ALL BOOKSELLERS $1.35 Net

Publishers Little, Brown & Co. BOSTON

EVELYN COMING UNDER TOW

New Mishap Since She Lost Her Horses Destined for Italy.

The steamship Evelyn, from Bermuda to this city, was reported yesterday in distress off Little Egg Harbor, sixty miles from Sandy Hook. The vessel was well down at the head, but was proceeding slowly under her own steam. The Coast Guard cutter Mohawk left at once to her aid, and late yesterday was reported as having her in tow.

Capt. M. L. Gilbert of the Continental Trading Company, 43 Exchange Place, said he had received word from the skipper of the Evelyn that the forehold was flooded, but the bulkheads were holding, and the vessel was in no immediate danger. It is supposed the Evelyn ran into severe weather out from Bermuda and her bow was damaged.

The Evelyn has had an unfortunate time since she sailed from New York on Dec. 27 for Leghorn, Italy. She carried 340 horses for the Italian Government. Storm tossed, she was forced to put into Bermuda, having lost all but 14 of the animals she carried. In making Bermuda she ran aground and temporary repairs had to be made before she could start back to New York.

NEW TRIAL FOR MRS. BUFFUM

Was Accused of Poisoning Her Husband and Two of Her Children.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Cynthia Buffum, of Little Valley, who was convicted of poisoning her husband, Willis Buffum, obtained today a new trial from the Court of Appeals.

It was alleged by the prosecution that she also poisoned her son Norris and daughter Laura, aged 5 and 10 years respectively. A new trial was granted on the ground that the confession which the District Attorney obtained from Mrs. Buffum was induced by fraud and deception. The court also held that testimony regarding the alleged poisoning of Laura Buffum was not admissible.

Buffum died on his farm in August, 1913, and coincidently the two children were taken ill. A woman detective from Buffalo, posing as a nurse, gained admission to the Buffum home and later a man private detective, also from Buffalo, called on her. Mrs. Buffum confided in them and it was alleged that she said she poisoned her husband in order that she might be free to marry Ernest Frahm, a farm hand. Her arrest followed, and later, it was said, she confessed to the District Attorney.

At her trial Mrs. Buffum repudiated the confession. She has been in Auburn Prison since shortly after her conviction.

SAVED BY DYING CONFESSION

Brother Admits He Killed Woman, While V. H. Davis Is on Trial.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 5.—A deathbed confession by his brother in New Orleans that he, and not Virgil H. Davis, murdered Davis's wire here in October, 1913, freed Davis tonight at the end of his third trial for the crime. Two previous juries had disagreed.

Mrs. Davis was killed by a blow on the head. A Coroner's jury charged that the husband and his brother Albert killed the woman. The husband was arrested, but Albert could not be found.

Months later a telegram to the police here from New Orleans said that Albert, dying in a hospital there, had confessed he was the murderer. Officers hurried to New Orleans, but Albert died before a written confession was obtained.

The jury tonight held that the brother killed the woman.

CAMPAIGN FOR SUNDAY LID.

Anti-Saloon League Will Present New Bill to Legislature.

The State Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League, representing the Federated Churches, announced yesterday that a bill has been drawn up by the organization, to be introduced in the Legislature, which will forbid the sale of alcoholic liquors of all kinds in this city on Sunday. The sale of liquor in hotels on Sundays and not in the saloon is characterized by the Anti-Saloon League as class legislation, and William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the league, says that the discrimination between liquor sellers in favor of the hotels is at the root of the Sunday excise lawlessness.

"The Anti-Saloon League was in dead earnest in calling public attention to the flagrant lawlessness in New York on Sunday," Mr. Anderson said. "We wanted to prove that the city administration was not even trying to enforce the liquor law. We were seeking official confession that regulation on Sunday does not regulate. Mayor Mitchel, by his disregard of the protests of a host of the best citizens, has virtually told the people that he will not try to enforce the Sunday law against the saloonkeepers while the hotels are selling liquor."

Mr. Anderson announced yesterday that he had accepted the challenge of Charles H. Betts, editor of The Lyons (N. Y.) Republican, to debate with Mr. Betts and Speaker of the Assembly Thaddeus C. Sweet the merits of the optional local prohibition bill at Lyons.

ARMSTRONG'S JAW CURED.

Detective Who Underwent Twelve Operations Is Coming Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 5.—Detective Edward Armstrong of New York City, who has been operated on at Johns Hopkins Hospital twelve times in the last six months for an infection of the muscle of the right jaw, will leave there tomorrow for his home.

He returned to New York during the Christmas holidays, and it was thought that the infection had been removed, but a return of the trouble brought him back to the hospital two weeks ago to undergo two more operations. The surgeons are now of the opinion that the jaw has entirely healed. Mr. Armstrong was sent to the institution by James B. Brady of New York, who recently gave a large sum of money to the hospital.

AMERICAN SHIP IN DANGER.

Colon Aground in Mexican Harbor with Warship Standing By.

ON BOARD U. S. S. SAN DIEGO, ENSENADA, Feb. 4, (By Wireless to San Diego, Cal., Feb. 5.)—The American steamer Colon has grounded on the bar at the entrance to the harbor of Topolobampo, Mexico. The United States cruiser Maryland responded to her wireless calls for help, and is now standing by.

The gunboat Annapolis, which was at Guaymas, also has gone to the Colon's aid.

A heavy norther has whipped up a big sea, and latest reports from the Colon said that the vessel's plight was critical.

The Colon, a steam schooner of 1,530 tons, left San Francisco Jan. 16 with a cargo of general merchandise for Salina Cruz. She is owned by the American-Mexican Trading Company. Her commander is Capt. Paulsen and she carries a crew of about twenty men. There were no passengers aboard when she left San Francisco.

17-YEAR-OLD HEN DIES.

Oldest Fowl in New Jersey to Have an Honorable Funeral.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 5.—The family of Constable Garret Greene are mourning the death of an Indian game chicken which had been a pet of the children for seventeen years. Old age caused the chicken's death. It is said to have been the oldest in the State.

Greene came into possession of the chicken when he was married about seventeen years ago, and the children have grown up with it. Mr. Greene says that the chicken was as good as a watchdog. When a stranger would enter the yard it would fly at him noisily. The children will give the chicken a funeral tomorrow.

A book which comes at a time when the world needs to hear anew the messenger crying: "Peace on earth, good will to man."

THE RAGGED MESSENGER

By W. B. MAXWELL

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE DEVIL'S GARDEN

The Ragged Messenger was a seeker after souls and found his own. —*N.Y. Herald*

The Ragged Messenger is the most serious and notable attempt at a novel reaching to the heart of modern life that has been offered for many a day. —*Vanity Fair* (London)

At all Booksellers. $1.35 net. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Publishers

THE
Confessions
OF
Frederick the Great
AND
Treitschke's "Life of Frederick"
Edited with a Topical and Historical Introduction
By DOUGLAS SLADEN
12°. $1.25.

The coupling of these two works in a single volume has a significance apart from the fact that they have bearing—the one as an intimate expression, the other as an able biographical sketch—upon one of the great figures of Prussian and world history. Treitschke strongly influences the philosophy of war and the views regarding the destiny of the German nation embodied in Bernhardi's much discussed book, and Frederick's CONFESSIONS, in the opinion of Mr. Sladen, is the soil from which the school of Treitschke and Bernhardi drew sustenance.

NEW YORK G. P. Putnam's Sons LONDON

THE CZAR'S "BELOVED JEWS"

The pessimistic utterances with which some editorial observers met the Czar's promise to his "beloved Jews" have been only too sadly, it appears, justified by events. The condition of the Jews in Russia has not only not been ameliorated but, as we learn from the Russian press, has even been made worse. Neither their loyalty to the Government nor their acts of bravery on battlefields have moved those in authority to soften the rigor of the "temporary rules" which have made the life of the Jewish subjects of the Czar full of suffering and persecution since 1883.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 6th, on sale at all news-stands to-day, there is a very interesting article covering this subject, taken from representative Russian newspapers.

Shall We Sell Arms to the Belligerents?

Another very important article gives the result of a poll of one thousand American newspaper editors asking their opinion as to whether the United States shall prohibit the exportation of arms to the warring nations. This article gives in the most practical form the exact state of public opinion in this country on this subject.

Every phase of the great war is covered and copiously illustrated. In addition, this foremost magazine presents all the important news in the fields of Science, Invention, Politics, Commerce, Literature, Religion, Art, Music, and the Drama. Don't miss this week's number!

80 Pages—Illustrated—All News-stands. 10 Cents.

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary) NEW YORK

WEST SIDE CLUB GETS NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT---FOOTBALL---BASEBALL

NEWPORT LOSES TENNIS TOURNEY

National Association Votes, 129 to 119, to Hold It at West Side Club, Forest Hills.

After a hard fight, which was truly national in character, the delegates to the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association last night at the Waldorf-Astoria voted to hold the national all-comers annual amateur tournament on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. The fight for the tournament was centred on Forest Hills and Newport. The vote, which was followed with the closest interest by the delegates, resulted in favor of the West Side Tennis Club, by 129 to 119.

That the contest for the feature attraction in the amateur tennis world was the most important business of the annual convention, was evidenced by the attendance of delegates and absence of the usual large number of proxy votes. It was the most representative gathering of tennis players in the history of the national association, and many of the speeches made during the meeting showed keen factional feeling.

After the announcement of the vote, Secretary E. F. Torrey moved that the vote be made unanimous. This was done after Palmer Presbry seconded the motion.

Henry W. Slocum led those who favored keeping the championship in Newport, explaining that many improvements had been made in the Casino grounds. Others who spoke for Newport were J. P. Gardner, Jr., and E. F. Torrey. A determined opposition to Newport developed, many of the most prominent devotees of the game favoring a change. Karl H. Behr led those in favor of changing to New York. R. D. Little and Holcombe Ward also favored New York. Harry Seymour of Pittsburgh was finally brought into line for New York, and this acquisition to the west side forces proved sufficient to turn the tide.

There was intense interest as Secretary E. F. Torrey checked the progress of the vote, and marked enthusiasm after it was announced. President Julian S. Myrick of the West Side Tennis Club declared that the club would stage the greatest tennis tournament the game had ever known in this country.

The date will be set as the first week in September, and the entry list will be limited by some means to be devised.

The women's singles, doubles, and mixed doubles were awarded to the Philadelphia Cricket Club. As last year, the indoor men's and women's singles and doubles were assigned to the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., as well as the junior national indoor championship. There was a fight for the clay court championship between the Lakewood Club of Cleveland and the Pittsburgh Athletic Club, the former winning out.

The afternoon session was a short one and was devoted largely to routine business. An effort was made to place the national amateur champion unqualifiedly No. 1 in the annual ranking list, but the motion was defeated.

The report of the Davis Cup Committee was read, and it was unanimously decided not to send a challenge to Australia for 1915, owing to the war. It was announced that the net receipts of the cup matches amounted to $14,474. There is a balance of $585.54 due the German team, which is now in possession of the United States Government.

In the election for the officers of the association Raymond D. Little of New York withdrew from the delegates at large, and Holcomb Ward of New York and W. M. Washburn of New York were tied with 150 votes each for the vacancy, and Ward withdrew.

The following officers of the association were elected: Robert D. Wrenn, New York City, President; A. L. Hoskins, Philadelphia, Vice President; E. F. Torrey, Clinton, N. Y., Secretary; Richard Stevens, Hoboken, N. J., Treasurer. Executive Committee—New England, Palmer E. Presbry, Boston; Tri-State, R. W. Halderhoff, Cincinnati; Northwestern, W. C. Burton, Minneapolis; Southwestern, E. L. Scott, Van Vleck, Texas; Pacific, Dr. Sumner Hardy, San Francisco; Middle States, C. Frederick Watson, New York City; Middle Atlantic, F. C. Colston, Baltimore; Southern, L. D. Scott, Atlanta, Ga.; Western, L. D. Waidner, Chicago; Inter-Mountain, O. J. Salesbury, Salt Lake City.

Delegates at Large—W. A. Larned, New York City; W. M. Washburn, New York City; W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia; Craig Biddle, Philadelphia; George T. Adee, New York City; J. O. Ames, Providence.

BOSTON'S BEST HOCKEY.

McGill University Defeats Harvard, 1 to 0 in Fast Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—The McGill University hockey team came down from Canada today and beat Harvard 1 to 0 in the most exciting game ever seen in the local arena. The Cambridge seven was by far the most aggressive all through the match, Goalkeeper Mann of McGill having forty-five stops and most of them sensational.

The Canadians' attack showed little in the first half in which neither team scored, but early in the second period Rainboth, the McGill rover, brushed through the entire Harvard defense and shot the winning goal with a clever lift from the side of the ring. Both teams had much speed and clever stick work, but Harvard, while pressing the McGill goal all evening, was unable to count because of Mann's clever work. Wylde of Harvard had only seven stops to make, and Rainboth's shot one of the easiest he had. The summary:

Harvard.	Position.	McGill.
Wylde	Goal	Mann
Morgan	Point	Kendall
Claflin	Cover point	Morris
Townsend	Left wing	Andrews
Doty	Centre	Rooney
Phillips	Rover	Rainboth
Baldwin	Right wing	Ross

Goal made by Rainboth. Substitutes—Baker for Doty, Curtis for Townsend, Wanamaker for Baldwin, Hall for Morris, Person for Andrews. Referee—Q. W. Tingley. Goal umpires—Mr. Carlton and Mr. Clothier. Timers—Mr. Murphy and Mr. Brown. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

Yale and McGill in Hockey Tonight.

McGill University's hockey team is a slight favorite over Yale for tonight's game at the St. Nicholas Rink. The Montreal collegians are reported to have one of the strongest teams that has ever represented the university, and in the past they have sent some fast teams to New York. Yale, although beaten by Harvard in the first game of the series, is still very much in the race for American college honors. The New Haven team is made up of veterans, and promises to make a hard fight against the Canadians. The game will be the first international collegiate hockey contest of the season here. Coach Tom Howard has been driving the Yale players hard this week in preparation for the game. Capt. Sweney, the Blue's star forward, if he plays up to his best form, will prove a hard man for the McGill defense to stop.

Skating Marathon Postponed.

The roller skating marathon which was to have started at 153d Street and Seventh Avenue and finish in the Grand Central Palace this afternoon has been postponed for two weeks, owing to the condition of the streets.

Cleveland Hockeyists Win.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—The Cleveland Athletic Club hockey team defeated the Montreal A. A. A. seven easily here tonight, by the score of 7 goals to 2.

POMS AND PEKES SHOWN.

Mrs. Blum's Poquito Wins Chief Honors at Bustanoby's.

Pomeranians and Pekingese were the most numerous of the toy dogs shown at the weekly dog dinner and dance at Bustanoby's yesterday afternoon. Because Mrs. E. S. Allard was to judge owners came out in such numbers that Bustanoby is seriously inclined to rent or build an annex for his dog shows if this sort of a rush for ribbons and cups continues. Mrs. Allard faced as fine a lot of Pomeranians as has been benched in town all Winter, except alone at the show of the American Pomeranian Club. A Pom owned by Mrs. Blum, with coat the color of cut jet and glistening like it, and with a most shapely head and wonderfully intelligent face, Poquito, by name, was sent through all the classes from novice to winners, and there was no one thought of disputing the wisdom of the award, though he beat such wonderfully good ones as Mrs. F. B. Carruthers's Handsome Rascal and Miss Schilling's Black Prince V., the latter a ribbon winner at the Pomeranian Club show.

To make the triumph of this almost perfect dog complete, he won the cup for the best animal in the show, and there were over sixty pets of all the popular breeds. In achieving this triumph he defeated Charles G. Hopton's wonderfully shaped Pekingese bitch, Rodney Patti, which had won her way from limit to the best Pekingese in the show, after which Mr. Hopton admitted he had refused two offers, one of $1,000 and the other of $1,200, for her, because he anticipated that she would go through the Westminster Kennel Club show to the top of the list and would then be worth at least $2,000. The trio of judges admitted that only the superiority of coat won the cup for the dazzlingly brilliant Pom. Patti had recently won as the best in the show, and the cup for the third best dog went to Miss Elsie Heyden's Griffon, Busta Boo, which only last week had swept the boards and was placed at the head of the list of winners, beating Poms, Pekes, and Spaniels.

Another notable dog was the Pekingese puppy, Sun Wan, which won in every class for dogs, even to winners' class, beating, in so doing Manchu Prince Ching, which was a winner at New Haven and Syracuse and other shows, and has already got 8 points of the 15 necessary to a championship. This is an almost unequaled record for a puppy less than a year old, but one of striking qualities throughout. He was only beaten by Patti when it came to the struggle for the best in the show, a victory for the former which made fanciers of the type so anxious to purchase Mr. Hopton's bitch.

Poquito, the sensational Pomeranian, besides winning all the prizes possible in the regular classes, won the Bustanoby trophy for the best Pomeranian in the show, and Miss Schilling's cup for the best American-bred dog of the breed.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

Four New World's Marks Set in Central A. A. U. Championships.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Four new world records were set tonight in the Central Amateur Athletic Union swimming events, and fifteen American marks were broken. Harry Hebner, Perry McGillivray and Michael McDermott were the main factors in the meet.

McDermott set a world's mark of 1:13:2-5 for 100 yards in retaining the 200 yards breast stroke title and made a new record for the 200 yards of 2:38:2-5, clipping two seconds off his own record. McGillivray, in defending the 30 yards open swim title, set a new mark of 2:50:1-5 over the 250 yards and created one of 3:26:1-5 for the 300 yards. The old world's records were 2:51 for 250 and 3:26:2-5 for 300, both by J. G. Hatfield of England. The best previous American mark was 2:52:3-5, by McGillivray.

Hebner swwam the 880 yards, broke ten American records, beginning at 330 yards. His time for the 880 yards was 11:14:1-5, the former record of 11:29:1-5 being held by C. M. Daniels.

GOLF TITLE FOR NEW YORK.

Either Philip Carter or Gardiner White Will Win at Pinehurst Today

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 5.—The President's Trophy of the eleventh annual February golf tournament goes to either Philip Carter of Nassau or Gardiner White of Flushing in tomorrow afternoon's final. White had a bit the better of it in his match with Robert Hunter of Wee Burn today, the score being 2 and 1. Carter, 3 down at the turn, took the first four holes coming in, halved the next three, and won the seventeenth for the match by 2 and 1 with a 3. In the Consolation J. D. Foot of Apawamis goes forward to meet John H. Clapp of Chevy Chase. In the lower divisions five nineteen-hole matches added to the interest of the day's play.

C. B. Hudson of North Fork meets C. Whitney Bouden of Audubon, La., in the Consolation final of the second division tomorrow. In the third Henry McSweeney of Seaview won on the extra hole from G. M. Howard of Halifax, and he is bracketed with C. F. McDonald, another Canadian, tomorrow. In the Consolation T. C. Vogel of Apawamis plays J. A. Maxwell of Lancaster, Penn., who won a nineteen-hole match today from A. G. Stratton of the Richmond County Club.

In the fourth flight F. A. Potts of Lakewood disposed of H. G. Streat of Wykagyl, and in the Consolation H. J. Kelly of Maidstone advances to play J. R. Towle of Calumet, who won today from E. E. White, Mr. Streat's clubmate. In the fifth flight R. O. Derrick of Buffalo remains, and in the Consolation W. W. Shedden of New York plays J. D. Arnold of Wollaston, who won today from R. C. Blancke of Montclair.

Travis Wins Lake Worth Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5.—Three metropolitan golfers were winners in the four final matches played today in concluding the Lake Worth golf tourney. W. J. Travis, Garden City, won the chief cup by defeating J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 8 and 7, in the final. Travis played out in 31, with four threes and a two in his score, and led by 7 up. H. P. Bingham, Philadelphia, won the second cup; St. John Wood, Baltusrol, the third, and W. H. Pool, Apawamis, the consolation.

Columbia Loses at Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Cornell defeated Columbia in a one-sided hockey game here today by the score of 5 to 1, the Ithacans taking the lead when Harding scored a goal after 14 minutes of play, and were never headed. Columbia's only score was fluky. Beebe stopped a shot by Reynolds, but the puck caromed off his skates into the net. Cornell had a three-point lead in the first half, and early in the second Barbour, Babbitt and Hunter made goals, putting the game easily in the Ithacans' possession. Harding for Cornell and Reynolds for Columbia led their teams in brilliant play. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Cornell.
Cleary	Left wing	Harding
Butler	Right wing	Barbour
Webb	Rover	Babbitt
Mylius	Centre	Kent
Reynolds	Cover point	Hill
Page	Point	Hunter
Meyer	Goal	Beebe, Gass

Score by halves: First half, Cornell—Harding, (2,) Barbour. Second half—Barbour, Babbitt, Hunter, Kent. Columbia—Second half—Reynolds. Referee—Mr. Fisher. Umpire—Talbot Hunter of Cornell. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Metropolitan Wrestling in April.

The wrestling championships of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. will take place the last week in April, according to a decision reached by the Wrestling Committee, of which Charles Ericksen, Scandinavian-American Athletic League, is Chairman, at a meeting last night at 21 Warren Street. The meet will be held after the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. In order to decide which of the local mat artists are entitled to represent the Metropolitan Association in the national championships, at the expense of the local authorities, a try-out tournament in the 125, 135, 145, and 158 pound divisions will be held here on March 20, at a club to be decided later. Wrestlers of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Southern Associations will be invited to send their best men here to take part in the try-outs. Grapplers in the 105, 115, 175 and heavyweight classes will go to Chicago to compete in the championship trials.

HAUGHTON WANTS PASS RESTRICTED

Harvard Coach Makes Radical Suggestions to Football Rules Committee.

The meeting of the Football Rules Committee at the Hotel Biltmore last night, as far as the general public is concerned had no bearing on the game. The men were in session for several hours, but at the conclusion of the meeting announced that they would have nothing to say until after the meeting this morning. The Associate Committee of officials, composed of William Morice of Pennsylvania, N. A. Tufts of Brown, and William Langford of Trinity, held a meeting during the day and submitted a number of questions to the committee which had mainly to do with the interpretation of the rules. The Rules Committee elected Edward K. Hall of Dartmouth to succeed himself as Chairman and Walter Camp of Yale again holds the position of Secretary and editor. The other members present were Percy D. Haughton of Harvard, Paul J. Dashiell of Annapolis, Dr. James A. Babbitt of Haverford, Parke H. Davis of Princeton, Dr. H. L. Williams of Minnesota, Dr. Carl Williams of Pennsylvania, Alonzo A. Stagg of Chicago, C. W. Savage of Oberlin, S. Clyde Williams of Iowa, Harris G. Cope of Sewanee, Lieut. D. I. Sultan of West Point, and Edward Butler of Cornell, who was representing Capt. Joseph W. Beecham of Cornell.

While the general impression had been that there would be little tampering with the rules, it was rumored about the hotel last night that Percy D. Haughton of Harvard had some radical proposals which would involve the forward pass. He was credited with an endeavor to limit the pass in some way so that it would not play such an important part in overbalancing the superior general play of an opposing eleven. Dr. Carl Williams of Pennsylvania, it was understood, was supporting his attitude on the ground that the Quakers had been a heavy sufferer during the past season as a result of injuries in defending and playing the forward pass.

Walter Camp, on the other hand, believes that the game should be let alone. He thinks the Rules Committee has accomplished all that could be desired in improvement in the game by radical changes. He does not hold, however, that there should be no changes in minor essentials. What are proposed, he thinks, should be aimed at any tendency that may crop out toward a reversion to the old style of football play. With the teams becoming more proficient in adapting themselves to the new rules, there are some evils that should be curbed so that the game may be held essentially where it is now.

There is some talk that the Rules Committee will adopt a provision which will make the numbering of players compulsory. Harvard and Yale have held out on this, but Walter Camp is now in favor of some such measure. He does not think that the evils that have been credited to the numbering system are important, the prime one having been that it gave the coaches of teams which were to be played later in the season an opportunity of solving the strategy of an eleven.

It is considered likely that some action may be taken against the custom of coaches sending players into the game with instructions. It will be considered at any rate, but it is admitted that it is one of the most difficult pieces of legislation to handle. One proposal is that the player report to the referee when he goes into the game and have no conversation with the Captain or other players, but it is believed that would only delay the transmission of information.

Haughton is known to have one recommendation with regard to the use of the forward pass and that relates to the practice, which was very common during the last season, of passing the ball out of bounds when the attacking team had been stopped within thirty-five or forty yards of its opponents' goal. The result was that the other eleven was forced back under its own goal posts. Haughton wants to have a rule inserted that a forward pass out of bounds which does not touch a player on either team shall cause the ball to revert to the other team at the point that the pass was made. This would force the forward pass out of its effectiveness and make the team try a kick instead, which is always a more uncertain quantity and at the same time allows the team against which it is played to have the chance to run it back.

COLUMBIA "COMES BACK."

Basket Ball Team Defeats Dartmouth in Close Game, 28 to 24.

Columbia's basket ball team last night defeated the Dartmouth quintet by the score of 28 to 24. The game was fast, and if the Hanover team had shown more skill in shooting they would have defeated the home team, as its passing was equal to that of the Columbia five, and both were well matched in team work.

With Calder back at forward, the Columbia team hit a faster pace and the team played more together than in the line-up used by the Blue and White in the earlier games of the intercollegiate season. Burghard started at centre, but with an injured ankle had to give way to Lee early in the first half, Kornsand going in at guard for Lee. Calder played with a sprained wrist, but his lightning passes were one of the features of the contest.

Columbia moves up a notch by this victory. With the first half closed at the score of 17 to 7 in favor of Columbia, the Dartmouth team made a sensational rally in the second half, and for a while the Columbia victory seemed very much in danger. While Columbia seemed to lose its fight, the visitors never let up, and piled up baskets in the second half in spite of all Columbia could do to check them. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Calder	Left forward	Whitney
Dwyer	Right forward	Williams
Burghard	Centre	Rector
Lee	Left guard	Winship
Benson	Right guard	Peletier

Goals from field—Lee, 4; Dwyer, 4; Kornsand, 2; Winship, 2; Steele, 2; Whitney, Peletier. Goals from foul—For Columbia, 4 out of 10; Winship, 8 out of 9; Sisson, 2 out of 2. Substitutions: For Columbia—Lee for Burghard, Kornsand for Lee. Referee—A. S. Melick, Trenton Y. M. C. A. Umpire—S. Metsdorf, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Metropolitan Junior Swimming.

Big fields will compete in the first metropolitan junior swimming championships which will be held tonight under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club. Representatives of the New York A. C., Yale University, City A. C., Prudential Life A. A., Commerce High School, and Fordham University Prep School will participate. Preliminary trials are scheduled for 3 o'clock this afternoon. In connection with the junior title races in the 50 and 200-yard swims and fancy dive, the furlong senior championship will also be decided.

Good Boxing at New Polo A. A.

Some good boxing was witnessed last night in the three ten-round bouts at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem. All the contests went their scheduled distance, although on several occasions it seemed as if the bouts would end by a knockout. In the main event Frankie Conifrey, the fighting fireman, was entitled to the honors over Joe Malone of the east side at the conclusion of their bout on his aggressiveness. The semi-final bout, in which the contestants were Johnny Mack and Dick Thomas, resulted in favor of the former, who did the bulk of the forcing, flooring his opponent in the fifth round with a right to the jaw, and at the final bell Thomas was staggering. The first ten-round bout, between Young Paul and Scotty Walsh, resulted in a victory for the latter.

BOXING PLAN APPROVED.

Gov. Whitman's Viewpoint Finds Favor in This City.

Those followers of boxing in this city who have the best interests of the sport at heart are jubilant over the announcement from Albany that Gov. Whitman will take no radical steps to restrict sparring contests. Since the present administration took office there has been the general feeling that boxing might be placed under a ban, but such fears are now proved to be without foundation.

In speaking of the subject yesterday, ex-Senator James J. Frawley, who drafted the present law, said he was glad there was to be no radical tampering with the bill, and commended what he termed the Governor's broad-minded attitude. If the paid commission offered the best solution of the difficulty and boxing could support the expense, he was in favor of the plan.

"When I first drafted a boxing bill," he said, "I did it in the interest of amateur boxing, but that proved to be unsatisfactory in that it was called class legislation and of necessity the bill had to be redrafted so that it would include professional boxing as well. The original idea was to give the Amateur Athletic Union free rein to continue its championships without interference. Just to show you how difficult it is to pass boxing legislation, let me tell you that the present bill was passed five times before the Governor would put his signature on it.

"If the paid commission is a better solution than the unpaid, I am in favor of such a plan, but I should think that it might be a one-man commission. The real hope of boxing, I have always believed, was in the amateurs, and in that respect I think the sport has gone back. There are not nearly so many in it today, due to the fact that the small clubs cannot afford to pay the license fee, and an amendment in that respect might be advisable. I can remember when there were hundreds in the amateur boxing tournaments, and there was clever sparring. I would not cross a street to see some of the professional bouts now. The science of boxing is made subservient to fighting, and I don't care for that."

The announcement from the Governor leaves no room for further doubt, but instead of turning things topsy-turvy as had been feared, the future of the sport seems to be under a strong guarantee, which will insure clean boxing throughout the State. The comment as to his stand for a paid commission in the event of being unable to fill the positions satisfactorily with men who volunteer their services meets with no disapproval, and this is particularly true when he commends the idea of a three-man commission.

The present plan leaves the law in practically the same form as it now is and that in itself is a reason for encouragement. There is recollection of the difficulty that was encountered in passing the present measure, so strong was the prejudice against the sport from some sections of the State. The introduction of a new bill to govern boxing would be the signal for the renewal of the old antagonism, and some of the new members of the Legislature might feel that they were called upon to put forth an endeavor to abolish the present system entirely. Those who have recollections of the period which followed the repeal of the Horton law can readily appreciate that boxing would not be killed, but that it would again retrograde to the club membership system, which was obviously an evil to the sport, for it brought about nothing but evasion and consequent trouble with the police.

A. A. U. Boxing at N. Y. A. C.

The New York Athletic Club will hold the Metropolitan District boxing championships in all classes. The dates allotted by the A. A. U. are March 25 for the preliminaries and March 27 for the finals. If the entries warrant it, March 24 will be set apart for preliminary contests, too. The New York A. C., in accepting the championship award, decided to invite every amateur boxer in the State to take part in the tournament, and will pay his expenses here. Chairman John J. Walsh asked for bids for the State championships, and appointed a special committee composed of John Boyle, Claremont A. C.; Andrew Tully, Paulist A. C.; Matt Halpin, New York A. C., and Benny Levine, Young Men's Hebrew Association, to look after them. The New Yorks are in the field for this meet, and the City Athletic Club undoubtedly will make a bid, which probably will be accepted. After a long debate it was practically decided that the Metropolitan Association will not advance money to send the best local boxers to the national championships in Boston on April 6 and 7.

Edwards Outpoints Parker.

Paul Edwards outpointed Johnny Parker of the Washington Market last night in their ten-round bout, which featured the bill at the Longacre Athletic Association on the Bowery. Edwards earned the honors on his aggressiveness and clever work. In the semi-final ten-round bout Young Madden easily won over Paddy Green. Madden almost ended the bout in the eighth round, when he sent his opponent to the floor with a hard right-hand blow to the jaw. Green, however, regained his feet and continued the bout, although easily outpointed. The other bout which was scheduled to go ten rounds, in which the contestants were Charles Marlo and Young Smith, both east side boxers, was stopped in the sixth round by the referee because the boxers persisted in clinching and holding.

Week-End Bouts at Fairmont A. C.

Johnny Harvey picked a hard opponent when he agreed to take on Dick Peters for ten rounds tonight at the Fairmont A. C. Peters put up a good contest against Harry Thomas last week, winning the decision of the experts at the ringside. There will be two other ten-round bouts. Danny Foy will tackle Jimmy Powers, and Gene Gilvey is coming back to battle Young Specks. An added attraction is a four-round bout between Andy Coakley and Charley Smith, heavyweights.

Columbia Athletic News.

A new interclass battle is being arranged for the freshman and sophomores at Columbia University. The Student Board announced yesterday that a snowball fight between the two rival classes had been sanctioned, but the date has not yet been set. The battle will be on South Field, which is now several inches deep in snow, and it is probable that the event will be held early next week.

J. S. Langthorne, a sophomore, was elected Captain of Columbia's cross-country team last night at a banquet tendered to the team at the Columbia Club. It is unusual for a sophomore to gain the Captaincy, but although one of the youngest men on the team, Langthorne is one of the best distance men at Columbia. Following the dinner, Charles H. Mapes, Chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, presented the Van Amringe Cup to E. Smith, Captain of last year's team. Coach Bernie Wefers received a fountain pen, engraved "Columbia Cross Country, '14," from the squad. With a number of veterans back, Langthorne is confident that the team will have a successful season. He has started raising a fund among the alumni for a permanent interclass trophy.

Columbia's gymnastic team has a long list of meets scheduled for the season, which opens on Feb. 22 with the University of Pennsylvania at Columbia. For the past few years the gymnastic team has been limited in its meets, but this season a strong team has been rounded up and will compete against many of the college teams of the East. Three of the meets will be held in the home gymnasium. P. Badkamkar, the East Indian athlete, will represent the Columbia team on the horizontal and parallel bars and in the tumbling event. This is Badkamkar's third year on the gymnastic team, and he is one of the best all-around gymnasts of the squad. Frank Clark, Captain of the team, will compete in the club-swinging event with G. H. Higgins, and Capt. Clark will also work on the side horse. The schedule follows: Feb. 22, Pennsylvania, at Columbia; Feb. 26, Haverford, at Haverford; Feb. 27, United States Military Academy, at Annapolis; March 4, New York University, at Columbia; March 6, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; March 12, Amherst, at Columbia; March 22, intercollegiate finals, (place undecided;) April 1, St. John's College, at Brooklyn.

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BASEBALL CONTRACT GETS BLOW IN COURT

Appellate Division Says It Is Coercive and May Be Arbitrarily Enforced.

By a vote of three to two the Appellate Division yesterday reversed a judgment of the Supreme Court and holds that the Baseball Players' Fraternity, in its suit to recover $1,480 from the Boston American League Ball Club on an assigned claim of Kurt M. Hageman, known as "Casey" Hageman, the pitcher, for money due on a contract, is entitled to a new trial. The complaint was dismissed by Justice Donnelly upon motion by defendant's attorney, and this judgment of the lower court is reversed by the Appellate Division.

The contract was entered into between Hageman and the Boston Red Sox Sept. 18, 1911.

In the prevailing opinion Justice Laughlin says that it is manifest that many of the provisions of a contract to which a player becomes subject are coercive and are so drafted that they may be enforced and applied arbitrarily, as has been done in the case at bar. Insofar, therefor, as the provisions of such a contract are sustained as valid they should be construed liberally in favor of the player.

The contract was for the season of 1912, embracing the period of six months from April 15 to Oct. 15, 1912. Hageman was to receive a salary of $400 a month. He received this compensation for one month, when he was directed by the defendant club to report and play with the Jersey City Club, which he did. Here the opinion explains that Hageman was required to and did sign a contract with the club at the same rate until June 23, 1912, when the latter club's season came to a close. Hageman therefore claimed that compensation at the rate of $400 a month was due to him from the Boston Red Sox from June 23 to Oct. 15, 1912.

According to the opinion, Manager Stahl of the Red Sox cautioned Hageman if he went to the Jersey City Club to be sure and see that its terms were the same as the Boston Club contract. Hageman, the opinion says, thought he was only loaned to the Jersey City Club. In June an attempt to transfer Hageman to the Denver Club was made, says the opinion, and he was informed by President McAleer of the Boston Club that Jersey City had given to Denver an option on him, and that he would have to make his own terms with Denver. Hageman then wired the Denver Club, which would only agree to give him $250 a month. Finally Hageman informed McAleer that he would not go to Denver unless his contract with the Boston Club was kept and his salary by that contract made up.

McAleer finally told Hageman, the opinion states, that if Hageman could find a club to pay $1,500 for his optional release, which was $500 more than Denver was paying, he would release him to that club. Hageman said he found such a club, which would also pay the same salary he was receiving from the Boston Club. McAleer then refused to live up to this proposition, Hageman testified. After that Hageman reported to the Boston Club daily until the end of the season and then assigned his claim to the Baseball Players' Fraternity.

Justice Hotchkiss concurred with Justice Laughlin, and Presiding Justice Ingraham in a separate opinion also concurred. A dissenting opinion also was written by Justice McLaughlin, which was concurred in by Justice Dowling.

Changes in Minor Leagues.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The following changes among clubs in the minor leagues of the United States and Canada were announced today by Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues:

The franchise and players of the Galesburg, Ill., club in the Central Association are transferred to Muscatine, Iowa; the franchise and players of the Portland, Ore., club in the Northwestern League are transferred to Aberdeen, Washington; the franchise and players of the Richmond, Va., club in the Virginia League are transferred to Rocky Mount, N. C.; the franchise and players of the Sacramento club are transferred to Salt Lake, Utah, and the territory of Salt Lake is added to the Pacific Coast League.

Territorial rights of the Virginia League to Richmond, Va., are transferred to the International League; the territory of Denison, Texas, and that of Paris, of the Texas-Oklahoma League, have been added to the Western Association.

Charles Farrell Yankee Coach.

Charles Farrell, originator of a baseball school, was yesterday appointed coach of the Yankees by Wild Bill Donovan. In 1898, when the Yankees' manager played with Washington, Farrell was on the team and was of great assistance in the development of Donovan. He was connected with Brooklyn in a similar capacity in 1899 and 1900. Wild Bill has not forgotten that Farrell was the one who started him on the road to success and yesterday's appointment shows that the new manager of the New York Americans is going to do everything possible to have his men in the best shape for next season. Farrell, several years ago, conceived the idea of starting a baseball college in Texas, where aspirants for honors on the diamond could get an education in the sport. Although the plan met with the approval of baseball men, nothing tangible ever followed the announcement of the plan. Mark Roth was appointed assistant business manager of the club.

Chicago Feds Now the Whales.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Chicago club of the Federal League hereafter will be known as the "Whales," it was announced today. President Charles H. Weeghman of the club chose this name as a result of suggestions offered by patrons of the club, which formerly was called the "Chifeds."

Indoor Baseball Games.

The indoor baseball team of the Second Battalion Naval Militia will play Dick Rudolph's indoor team at the Armory, Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, this evening. Rudolph will pitch. Sunday afternoon the indoor baseball team under the management of Rube Marquard and Larry McLean will play the Second Battalion. Marquard and McLean will do the battery work for their team.

Price and Supply unaffected by War

Conditions in Europe have not curtailed the supply and no change has been made in the price of the

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GOODWIN'S BIKE RACE.

Little Pedaler Too Fleet for Field at Ozanam Games.

More than 400 athletes furnished first-class sport for a good-sized crowd at the annual games of the Ozanam Association in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night.

Most of the best competition was seen in events closed to boys of the allied Ozanam clubs, but the feature was supplied by the cyclists in a two-mile race, which fairly bristled with exciting incidents. Eddie Goodwin, the diminutive board floor star, captured the race from scratch after a duel with Willie Van den Dries of the New York Athletic Club, which lasted for a full mile.

Van den Dries was out in front for half of the distance, when Goodwin went to the fore with a sprint that surprised his rivals. He sprinted for three laps and opened up a gap of nearly 20 yards, an advantage he retained to the finish, despite the stern efforts of Van den Dries and Anthony Attardi of the Empire City Wheelmen to overtake him.

The eight-lap relay for Ozanam associations was another keen contest and was won by Association Number One mainly through the superb running of P. J. Feerick, a Fordham boy, who outran a scratch man; R. Schulze of the Third Association, in the final leg of two laps.

The Loughlin Lyceum team proved best in the one-mile relay closed to Catholic Athletic League clubs, with the Presentation A. A. second, and the Knights of St. Antony third.

Robert Wright of Company B gave a promising performance in winning the 440-yard handicap, closed to the Seventy-first Regiment, from the twenty-yard mark.

"Sharkey," No. 298, in the one-mile closed run, was in a position to carry off the first honors, but some one yelled "Copy, boy!" and he doubled in his tracks at the call to duty. For three months "Sharkey" had been preparing for this race, running nightly from Times Square to Brooklyn Bridge, and he was in the pink of condition, but the untimely "Copy, boy!" call undid all his earnest training. The race went to M. Nicastro of Association No. 3, who had a seventy-yard handicap. Charley De Stefano, on scratch, finished fourth. Summary:

50-Yard Dash, Midgets.—Won by Philip McMahon, Sixteenth Street Branch; William Schneider, Hudson Street Branch, second; James Coyne, Fifty-sixth Street Branch, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, Intermediates.—Won by William McNamara, Jr., Fifty-sixth Street Branch; Oliver W. Back, Fifty-sixth Street Branch, second; F. X. Wardman, Fifty-sixth Street Branch, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap, (closed to the Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by S. Johnston, Knights of St. Anthony, (6 feet;) J. Ryan, Knights of St. Anthony, (10 feet,) second; Dan N. W. Lippincott, Knights of St. Anthony, (8 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice, (open to A. A. U.)—Won by Benjamin Minkowitz, Boys' Club; J. J. Scully, unattached, second; Arthur Wild, Kings County A. A., third. Time—5:02 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap, (closed to Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by J. J. McAuley, Knights of St. Anthony, (23 yards;) J. Buckley, Loughlin Lyceum, (9 yards,) second; C. A. Walsh, Knights of St. Anthony, (16 yards,) third. Time—1:17 4-5.

One-Lap Medley Race, (Closed to Ozanam A. A. Intermediates.)—Won by Oliver W. Back, Fifty-sixth Street Branch; Alex Maurer, Hudson Street Branch, second; William McNamara, Jr., Fifty-sixth Street, third; Charles Frascati, Hudson Street, fourth. Time—0:39 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap, (Closed to Ozanam Association.)—Won by W. Murphy, Association No. 1, (13 yards;) A. O'Shea, Association No. 3, (2 yards,) second; J. J. Wahlen, Association No. 1, (13 yards,) third. No fourth. Time—0:34 1-5.

Four-Lap Relay, (Ozanam Club Juniors.)—Won by Prospect Place first team, (Rocco Parisi, Lawrence Parisi, J. Parisi, and William Finnegan;) Hudson Street, (James Delaney, Leon Kline, Anthony Demes, and William Maroney,) second; 152d Street, Alf Petruccione, Joseph Margassi, Louis Colantrello, and Nazareth De Luca,) third; Park Place second team, (Edward Miller, Martin Heany, Bert Moore, and William Hulquist,) fourth. Time—1:30 4-5.

Eight-lap Relay Race, Handicap, (closed to Ozanam Association.)—Won by Association No. 1 first team, (T. Murphy, E. Rank, T. Farley, and P. J. Feerick,) 23 yards; Association No. 3 first team, (A. O'Shea, H. Herzel, R. Diot, and R. Schulze,) 21 yards, second; Association No. 4, (George McDermott, A. Carter, J. F. Vrell, and H. J. Kiely,) 45 yards, third; Association No. 3 second team, (A. Lombardi, J. Venturini, M. Nicastro, and V. Doins,) 51 yards, fourth. Time—2:45 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, (closed to Seventy-first Regiment.)—Won by Robert Wright, Company B, (20 yards;) Edward Ball, Company K, (15 yards,) second; R. J. Byrne, Company I, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:51 3-5.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap, (Closed to Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by Loughlin Lyceum, (Phil Hansen, Paul Halley, J. Buckley, and R. W. McDonald,) 11 yards; Presentation A. A., (F. A. Briggs, J. W. Aldron, H. J. Seeman, and J. Maguire,) 34 yards, second; Knights of St. Antony, (F. P. Flynn, J. O'Rourke, C. Blush, and R. Tyler,) 32 yards, third. Time—3:30 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Eddie Goodwin, unattached, (scratch;) William Van den Dries, New York A. C., (15 yards,) second; Anthony Attardi, Empire City Wheelmen, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:52.

One-Mile Run, Handicap, (Closed to Ozanam Association.)—Won by M. Nicastro, Association No. 3, (70 yards;) A. J. Rolle, Association No. 3, (55 yards,) second; W. Finley, Association No. 6, (65 yards,) third; C. De Stefano, Association No. 3, (scratch,) fourth. Time—4:44 1-5.

Athletes Going to Boston Games.

Coach Lawson Robertson of the Irish-American A. C. left yesterday for Boston with twelve Winged Fist athletes, who will compete tonight in the Boston A. A. games in Mechanics Hall. Jim Duncan, the former Bradhurst A. C. discus thrower, who will compete for the Irish-American A. C. as soon as his year of unattached penance is completed, accompanied the squad. Others who went with Robertson are John J. Eller, who will take part in the hurdle and sprint races; Alvah Meyer, for the sprints; Arthur J. Fogel, junior metropolitan cross-country champion, for the distance races; Hannes Kolehmainen, for a special two-mile event; Pat McDonald, for the shot put; Abel Kiviat, Harry Gissing, Ed. Fraser, Hugh Hershan, and Dick Egan for the relays, and O. Fetter for the weight contests. Paul Pilgrim will leave this morning with eight New York A. C. athletes, and on the same train will be Mel Sheppard and the Millrose A. A. boys.

Kuhn Brookfeds' Groundkeeper.

The Brooklyn Federal League Club has engaged Charles Kuhn as groundkeeper. Kuhn is an old hand at the game and for 17 years was groundkeeper at the Cubs' West Side Park in Chicago.

BOBSLED CARNIVAL STIRS HUNTINGTON

"Ketch" Wicks Steers Sled 1911 to Victory by Fraction of a Second.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Feb. 5.—Whizzing down the icy smothness of Cold Spring Hill this afternoon at a rate faster than a mile a minute, fourteen big long bob-sleds took part in the annual free-for-all bob-sled carnival. The competition in the thirty heats of the unusual race was so close that the winner, 1911, owned by the Matinecock Neighbors' Association of Locust Valley, won by a fraction of a second and carried off the silver cup bronze trophy and $50 in gold. The winner carried a crew of twenty riders, and the pilot was one of the veteran bob-sled experts of these parts, "Ketch" Wicks.

Second in the honors was the sled Huntington, owned and steered by Billy McKeon of Cold Spring. He was a post entry, but his sled was a whizzer, and he was in the race up to the extra heat which won the race.

The spectacular entry of the carnival was the long racer Grey Hound, ridden by a bevy of ruddy-faced misses, who called themselves the Grey Hound girls. Togged out in long white sweaters and caps, they wore big yellow pennants on their backs which read, "Votes for Women." While the Grey Hound had a male pilot and two or three men to give it a push at the top of the hill, the entire crew consisted of a collection of girlish beauty.

The free-for-all race was run off in three heats. The hill is just short of a mile long and is straightaway with the exception of one treacherous little turn around which the bobs skid in a manner which brings a thrill to every spectator in the big crowd. At the finish at the bottom of the hill and at this turn the biggest crowds were jammed. The event possessed all the excitement of a big automobile contest, and the Huntington Fire Department was out in full uniform to guard the course.

The turn at the corner of Main Street and Woodbury Avenue was banked on one side so that the flying bobs skirted the corner on a wide free swing. Each time one of the sleds hit the curve there was a whirl of snow, a joyous scream from the riders, and the long thin nose of the front bob would poke itself back into the course and continue onward over the slippery grade.

No accidents marred today's races, but there were two spills which shook up the riders and scratched several faces badly when the crews were pitched headlong into the snow banks. The bobsled Idylla, now owned by Tom Utter of Centreport, got the worst spill. This sled used to be the famous Peggy O'Brien, which is well known in Huntington bob-sled circles. Ill luck seems to follow Peggy for the sled has always met with some mishap during the competition. The name was changed this year, but the new title didn't dispel the bad omen which seems to follow the racer.

The weather was a bit muggy today and the course wasn't as fast as in former years. The old-timers stated that the hill was about eight or ten seconds slow. A year ago the hill had a surface of ice and the prize Huntington sled, Tarantula, flashed down the hill in 38 seconds, which stands as a record.

The bob-sled carnival is Huntington's biggest event and the whole countryside turns out to see the sport. The excitement of the remarkable speed made by the sleds, together with the ever-possible chance of a dangerous accident, keys the crowd up to plenty of enthusiasm.

The Tarantula was looked upon as a favorite in today's races, but the course was not to the racer's liking. The surface was a bit soft for the big heavy bob. Will Jones was the steerer of the Huntington bob and he and his crew were sorely disappointed when they saw the rival bob-sled from Locust Valley carry off the prize. Uncle Sam, another Huntington racer, met with hard luck. The bob overturned in the second heat and the crew was scattered far and wide, but none was injured. This sled is owned by George Robertson, but was steered yesterday by Walter Jones.

The prize for the bob-sled fetching furthest was also won by 1911, which traveled more than 11 feet further than any of the other contestants. The races began at 1:30 o'clock and there wasn't a let-up in the excitement until nearly 5. The heats were run off at quick intervals and with the aid of an electrical timing apparatus, there was no delay in the afternoon's fun. The order of the finish and the times of the sleds in the various heats follows:

1. 1911, owned by Matinecock Neighbors' Association of Locust Valley. Time—0:47 1-5; 0:46; 0:46 1-5.
2. Huntington, owned by McKeon Brothers of Cold Springs. Time—0:47 3-5; 0:46; 0:47. In race off of tie 1911 won in 0:46 1-5.
3. 1912, owned by Dick Ebbets of Oyster Bay. Time—0:46 3-5; 0:47 2-5; 0:47.
4. Tarantula, owned by Jones, Hull, and Mattias of Huntington. Time—0:46 4-5; 0:47 1-5; 0:47 2-5.
5. Stamford, owned by Hose Company of Huntington. Time—0:49; 0:47 3-5; 0:50 4-5.
6. Independence, owned by Bob Rogers of Locust Valley. Time — 0:49 3-5; 0:48 1-5; 0:52 1-5.
7. Question, owned by George Duryea of Oyster Bay. Time—0:49; 0:49 4-5; 0:52 1-5.
8. East Norwich, owned by Ed Walters, East Norwich. Time—0:49; 0:49 1-5; 0:50 4-5.
9. Grey Hound, owned by the Grey Hound Girls of Huntington. Time — 0:49 1-5; 0:49 3-5; 0:51.
10. Cold Springs, owned by Archer & White, Cold Springs. Time — 0:50 2-5; 0:49 1-5; 0:49 3-5.
11. Greenlawn, owned by Mark Wightman of Greenlawn. Time—0:50; 0:48 4-5; 0:50.
12. Candy Kid, owned by I. Wanser, Locust Valley. Time—0:50 2-5; 0:50½; 0:50¾.
13. Uncle Sam, owned by George Robertson of Huntington. Time—0:48.
14. Idylla, owned by Tom Utter of Centreport. Time—0:50; —; 0:50.

Title Guarantee Bowling Team Wins

The Trust Company Bowling League tournament closed last night at Thum's Bowling Alleys, where the Title Guarantee and Trust Company team carried off the first honors with a record of winning nineteen games during the tournament and only losing one. This team also won the prize for high team score when they tallied 981 points last night. George Brunt, a member of the Title Guaranty team, won the prizes offered for the best individual average and score. He averaged 201 and his highest score was 247.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW.

Interest Increases in Display at Madison Square Garden.

As the Motor Boat Show reaches its closing day interest seems to grow rather than decrease. There was rather better than a normal attendance yesterday, many women braving the stormy weather rather than miss a chance of seeing what has been the prettiest lot of cruising craft of the motor type ever shown here. Alexander S. Cochran, owner of the Vanitie; John R. Drexel, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., A. L. Judson, George T. Runk, Commodore S. O. Richardson of the Toledo Yacht Club, George H. Ketcham of Cleveland, the owner of trotting horses, who is now going in for yachting; Commodore J. B. Simpson of the Lake George Yacht Club, Commodore A. Y. Gowan of Cleveland, Capt. J. W. Munn of Galveston, J. Beaver Webb, designer of the cup challengers Genesta and Galatea; Graham Smyth, Secretary of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club; A. O. Hall of Charleston, S. C.; H. L. Strahan of Savannah; S. H. Mason, R. E. Slavin, owner of the Tartar and Alfredine; James Hanley, and J. B. Gillespie were among the visitors.

A number of sales were made during the day, the Essington Shipbuilding Company disposing of two craft, one 50 feet in length and the other 46, and both of 9 feet beam, of the same general type as the Enchantress, which has already been sold to a Western man for cruising on the Great Lakes. Fred Stone decided to dispense with some of his surplus cash by the purchase of a Speedway runabout. John C. Eaton of Toronto purchased the 35-foot mahogany Elco express, which makes twenty-eight miles an hour, for use with the Laughalot and Kawandha, two other Elco boats on Lake Muskoka in Canada, where he has a Summer home. C. J. Stein ordered from the Luders Company of Stamford, Conn., a 36-foot runabout, which is to be driven by one of the new eight-cylinder Van Blerck motors, which develops 150 horse power and a lot of speed. The Fay & Bowen Engine Company received an order for a 24-foot junior runabout of 5 feet beam, with a speed of sixteen miles, to be used on Lake Champlain, where the purchaser has a Summer home. The show will close tonight and move at once to Chicago.

Hopkins Wins Two Races.

Running in great form, John Hopkins won two events in the monthly games of St. Bartholomew's Club held last night in the club house gymnasium. Hopkins easily took the 25-yard dash, but he had a more difficult task in the three-quarter-mile handicap, in which he was on scratch. V. Rowbottom, who was second, received 60 yards, while J. Griffin, coming in third, was at the 30-yard mark. There were eleven starters. The course was seventeen times around the gymnasium floor, with vaulting horses staked out to mark the turns. There was quite a little pushing and shoving, but it was all taken in good spirit, and no one was disqualified. The winner's time was 4:07, which almost equaled the track record for the distance.

A three-round boxing bout was an added attraction to the programme. The boxers, according to the announcer, were Jim Jeffries and Bob Fitzsimmons. One pugilist's weight was announced as 56 pounds and his age at 8 years, and the other at 54 pounds and 8½ years. The bout was stopped before the end of the third round, as Fitz fell and bumped his head on the floor and started to weep copiously. The summaries:

Shot Put, 12-Pound, Handicap.—Won by Charles Gorman, (scratch,) 37 feet 11¾ inches; Charles Mundt, (3 feet,) 36 feet 8¾ inches, second; John Gaddy, (1 foot,) 36 feet 3 inches, third.

25-Yard Dash, Scratch Event.—Won by John Hopkins; Harry Katz, second; Frank Travis, third. Time—:03 4-5.

Boys' Race, Three Laps.—Won by George Francis; A. Coldora, second. Time—1:05.

Potatoe Race.—Won by J. W. Eldt; Frank Travis, second; George Roth, third. Time—0:23.

Medley Race.—Won by G. Griffin; Frank Travis, second; John Hopkins, third. Time—1:15.

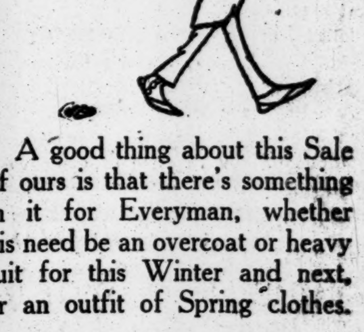
Three-quarter-Mile Handicap.—Won by J. Hopkins, (scratch;) V. Rowbottom, (60 yards,) second; G. Griffin, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:07.

Fayles Won't Withdraw Resignation

President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. has declined to accept the resignation of Le Roy S. Fayles, Commissioner of Essex County, New Jersey, who became so incensed at the decision of the Registration Committee in the Boughton case that he severed his connection with the Amateur Union. Rubien conferred with Fayles for an hour yesterday, trying to induce him to withdraw his resignation, but the Newark man would not. No successor will be named to Fayles for a week or more, and in the meantime further efforts will be made to have him reconsider his action. He has been a very efficient Commissioner in Essex County, and President Rubien believes he would have a hard time replacing him.

Chicago to Hold Another 6-Day Race

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Although promoters of the recent six-day bicycle race assert they lost $3,500 on the venture, plans were announced today for holding another race this year. It will be held during Thanksgiving week, and will be the first of the annual series of six-day events in America.



A good thing about this Sale of ours is that there's something in it for Everyman, whether his need be an overcoat or heavy suit for this Winter and next, or an outfit of Spring clothes.

$15—for suits, the majority of which were from $20.00 to $28.00.

$20—for suits, the majority of which were from $25.00 to $35.00.

$15, $20 and $25—for overcoats formerly much higher.

$3.50—for extra trousers that were $5.00 to $8.00.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1915.

THE GOOD SHIPPING TRUST.

No trust has been more abused than the Shipping Trust. None has come through the Government's prosecution with a cleaner bill of trade character. The unanimous decision of the Federal District Court, in an opinion by Judge LACOMBE, allows none of the prayers of the Government for relief, and approves the combination's procedure in all respects save one. The combinations in the South American and Asiatic shipping trades are not unlawful because their conduct is reasonable. Their agreements have not resulted in unreasonable rates. Agreements for fair returns and uniform rates do not restrain trade unreasonably. Rebates like theirs are not unlawful, even when they discriminate between large and small shippers. Their sole error was not doing business on their announced terms. They were not at liberty to say what business they would or would not do, but must do all that offers, unless good reason to the contrary is shown. They are enjoined against continuance of that practice, but otherwise the trusts come through the ordeal unscathed. One point of humor in the case was the Judge's remark that the war had already dissolved the combination between the German lines and the others, which he refused to dissolve. It would be easy to name other trusts which had perished under the ordeal of ordinary business life, even while some dissolved by the courts are more prosperous than ever, having received something like a license to trade without further annoyance from the law.

When the courts refuse to discipline good trusts and enable "bad" trusts to survive if they reform, the result is not a mockery of justice. It is rather the firm establishment of the rule of reason and the collapse of the effort to revolutionize trade by statute. The courts and the Legislatures alike must almost have learned that they are not superior to the common law of trade. When the lesson is completely learned the New Freedom and the Old Freedom will be and look as like as twins. The reason that the family likeness is not recognized is that the New Freedom is rather a New Tyranny, that of law over custom. There never was a valid enactment of character or morality, unless the enactment was a mere declaration of previous custom. The trouble with the new legislation is that it does not deal with the world as it is and with facts as they are, but seeks to declare a new table of the law, a new Ten Commandments or Sermon on the Mount upon trade, with no other inspiration but that of politics, and with no sanction at all. The reason why such supramundane legislation is impracticable is pithily stated by the court: "Violation of "the Sherman anti-trust law is not "made out by theories of what will "be the result upon trade and com-"merce * * * or presumptions as "to what may have been done under "such agreements. Some actual un-"reasonable interference with the "normal course of trade must be "shown by proof."

That is the real ground of the Government's failure. It had no proof and there was no other complainant. Yet we have the customary announcement that the Government will appeal. Why? Is not the reproof sufficient in these accumulating cases of reputable men of business harried through the courts by Government without complaint from trade itself? Has not the President declared that his programme of legislation was complete and that business men might rest in peace? Why might he not add that his programme of prosecution was complete, and that there would be no more prosecution without complaint and without proof? At least might not that degree of amnesty be declared for all acts done under this heretofore dubious statute, about which even Judges have changed their minds?

That is the opinion of this court, which repudiates and almost denounces the Government's contention in this case that the rule of reason did not apply to common carriers, because the decisions of the Supreme Court declared it did not concern common carriers. Judge LACOMBE is indignant at the suggestion, for which he finds no support in any quarter, that there shall be two laws for trade, one for common carriers and another for manufacturers and traders. The rule of reason is to be applied "irrespective of their particular vocation." That surely is another rule of reason and common morality. It is the Government which leaves court without a shred of covering for its nakedness. The promise was that the lines of legality should be shown to business. It is the Government which ought to be learning, under the instruction of business and the courts.

If there is to be a future for the new prosperity it cannot be along the lines of this prosecution, but must be along the lines of permission granted to these defendants' agreements "primarily to make money for themselves." It is refreshing to learn on such authority that this is lawful, even laudable. There is no way of making profits without paying wages. There is no surer way of increasing unemployment than to prevent profits. Why should it be necessary to say these things and to insist that the politicians shall cease to dispute them, and pretend that they have some magic for the stimulation of prosperity by the reduction of profits made in commendable manner?

IT MUST BE DEFEATED.

The legislators of both houses in Albany, having rushed through the woman suffrage amendment in the easiest way, the question as to whether or not the women of New York State shall hereafter possess the right to vote must be decided by the male electors at the polls next election. No evasion of duty in this matter is possible. No man of voting age may shirk responsibility by ignoring the constitutional amendment ballot. A grave issue faces the men and they must meet it squarely. The proposal is to transform the whole political and social fabric. The position of THE TIMES on the question of woman suffrage has long been known. It is totally opposed to the extension of the suffrage on the grounds that it would not benefit the women in any single way and would tend to disorganize society.

Men, by their own heedlessness, have precipitated the present crisis. They must meet it. Nothing is to be gained by condemning the hasty and foolish action at Albany. Sooner or later the electorate would have been compelled to take the matter in their own hands. Now is always a good time to perform a duty. The amendment should be defeated by an overwhelming vote.

THE WAR ZONE BLUNDER.

According to that shining light of German Kultur, The Berlin Post, the Admiralty's order establishing a war zone around the British Islands means that after Feb. 18 "men and "freight, not only on British ships, "but under a neutral flag, are "doomed to sink." If the Admiralty's order meant that, it would be practically a declaration of war against all neutral powers. The text of the order might bear that interpretation. It has received in more than one capital an interpretation so like to that put upon it by the Berlin newspaper that formal protests have been seriously considered and even a conference of neutral powers with a view to taking thought about concerted measures. It is not to be supposed that the German Admiralty entertains any such monstrous purpose. The order is an act of desperation, that appears upon its face. It may be rather confidently assumed that it reflects increasing distress and alarm in Germany, the earlier consequences of moral and commercial isolation. The intent, so far as a threat can be effective, is to put a stop to England's importation of foodstuffs and munitions of war. And it may be believed that the threat will be put into execution within the measure of Germany's ability to use her submarines to prevent access to the English coast.

The actual destruction of neutral ships by submarines would be an act comparable in its consequences to Germany with the crime against Belgium. There the German Government accepted VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG's declaration of supreme necessity as a substitute for the law of nations, as a sufficient reason for violating her treaty obligations. In the war zone order Germany rejects the doctrines of her own text writers on international law for the teachings of VON TIRPITZ. HEFFTER, a German writer of high authority, in his "International Law of Europe," lays down the principle accepted the world over, that a blockade begins and must be respected "from the moment "when, before the place blockaded, "ships of war are permanently sta-"tioned in numbers sufficiently great "to prevent all kinds of communica-"tion with the invested port or "place." He treats as quite inadmissible and fictitious blockades declared against extended coast lines which the blockading power has no sea force to invest. Such blockades, he declares, are contrary to the principles of international justice.

> Consequently neutrals have the incontestable right to resist them with all their force. Blockades deprived of the means necessary for their execution are only a pretext designed to cover arbitrary prohibitions upon commerce, they are a clandestine war against neutral and enemy trade.

There is no law, no custom, nothing in the practice of nations to justify the German Admiralty's order. It will hurt Germany infinitely more than England. It is an act that might seem to indicate that Germany was determined to rid herself of any friends that remain to her. Its effect upon the German propaganda in this country must be paralyzing. It would be altogether futile to attempt to win American approval for a Government which has once more made it plain that its success in the war would mean the triumph of principles directly contrary to those which our Government was founded to establish and maintain.

THE UNCLEANED STREETS.

We had all heard a great deal of talk about the masterful way our Street Cleaning Department would attack the snow when it fell. All the ineptitude and carelessness of previous years were to be forgotten. The snow would vanish from the streets of the metropolis like magic. The coming of the storm was long delayed, and when it came the snowfall was not great. But there is not a well-cleaned street in the city. Slush and ice block traffic. We are living again through the sad experiences of other years. It is useless to talk about the difficulties encountered in removing snow from the New York streets, the uneconomical methods to which the department must resort, the failure of motor snow plows, the historic scarcity of wagons. We elect our municipal officers to solve such problems.

This administration was one in which the citizens placed great trust. It was, above everything else, committed to thoughtful consideration of the poor. It has been deeply interested in the reports of unprecedented unemployment, and it has encouraged practical men to suggest methods of relieving the unemployed, though it has refused to heed the suggestions. The snowstorm was expected to give much work to the unemployed, but yesterday the annoying spectacle was witnessed of some few thousands of extra men taken on by the Street Cleaning Department clamoring for pay which had been withheld from them. As a matter of fact, the number of unemployed has been grossly exaggerated, and too many of the idle men in this town, attracted here by the talk of bread lines and organized relief work, belong to the class who will not work.

How to clear New York of snow after a storm is a problem which requires the serious consideration of thoroughly competent modern engineers. The filth-laden snow in the streets breeds diseases like the grip and pneumonia, while the losses sustained by business through the obstruction to traffic are enormous. After years of experience, however, no effective plan has been discovered, and the prospects for the remainder of this Winter, now that bad weather has set in, are most discouraging.

THE CITY LOSES A COLLEGE.

The letter of Mr. MCANENY to the Chamber of Commerce declining with thanks the proposal of a gift through the Chamber of $500,000 for a building for a College of Commerce and $200,000 for a museum in connection with it was published yesterday. The reason for declining is that the city's finances are so straitened that the city could not support the gift. Just so similar gifts are sometimes declined by universities because their free funds are overburdened by gifts requiring expenditures to put them to use. But there is a distinction between the refusal of the city and the refusals of universities. The city's finances are not embarrassed by exhaustion in good works, but by extravagances which have been condemned by the people with a mandate for economy, whose execution is further off the longer time runs. The budget is larger than before the election in which the issue was economy, and the Mayor has given notice that for years to come it will grow still larger. Under such conditions, it is not possible to disapprove the rejection of the gift, although it possesses peculiar attractions at this time of regeneration of world trade and offers almost unlimited opportunities of public service.

In a budget of $200,000,000, with $90,000,000 of salaries and with $60,000,000 of administrative costs which the Mayor has just said is subject to local regulation, it seems to need no argument that there might have been some displacement of accustomed items for the purpose of admitting the proposed benefaction. It is well known that administrations which have been elected on an issue of economy in the abstract are wrecked on concrete economies. This incident of the loss of a gift college shows that the city is at the parting of the ways. We have actually lost a large social service of real utility because of extravagance and waste, and there are many similar tests ahead. The administration which was voted for on a platform of economy redeems its pledge not with economies but by offering a choice of new taxes as an alternative to running the city on a commercial rather than a political basis.

It was said of Boss TWEED that he would have stolen the city rich if he had not been stopped in his career of graft. The meaning was that although he stole, he possessed a faculty for constructive use of the city's resources. That cannot be said of the present city expenditures. They are dribbled away on futilities which leave no trace, no permanent public improvements, because the housekeeping budget grows uncontrollably, although the funds provided were never so liberal.

The difficulties of the present administration are remembered. Its hands are not free, and many expenses are enacted against its approval. But all this was known when it assumed its mandate, and it cannot be said that it is filling expectations when it proposes new taxes and rejects desirable gifts because it cannot support them, although the budget is millions larger than when it took hold. The people are compelled to take notice by such incidents.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

How Holland May End the Conflict.

H. G. WELLS, who has the happy faculty, somewhat rare among would-be makers over of the world, of never writing anything that is not interesting, is also endowed with that of provoking thought even in those who do not agree with him. Both of these qualities are illustrated in the article by him which is to be printed in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES tomorrow.

That this article was debarred from publication in England by the military censors adds to the curiosity it will excite, but does not count materially among the reasons for giving it careful attention as a contribution to the literature of the war. The censors perform their wonders in mysterious ways, and for more mysterious reasons, but in this instance it is at least possible, perhaps probable, that their motive was a disinclination to let a mere civilian outline a course of action for Holland as regards the war which is just the course of action that has been devised in the regular and orthodox way by statesmen and strategists. In other words, it may be that it was deemed inexpedient to let a novelist and essayist get the credit for prophesying events too far ahead.

As always, Mr. WELLS has been plausible in evolving from his inner consciousness what it would be natural and profitable for Holland to do; as more than now and then he has been, he may be right. At any rate, he has analyzed with characteristic vivacity and acumen the situation in which the little country now finds itself, and exploits its possibilities with what those who want it to follow his suggestions will call ingenuity and wisdom and others will denounce as a malignant effort to enlarge the already sufficient area ravaged by war.

Of course Mr. WELLS does not pretend to speak with any authority based on private knowledge of settled intentions in high quarters, diplomatic and governmental. It may well be, however, that he has again proved the possession of that divining power which is essential to the writing of romances as good as his. That he presents the facts as they are nobody will deny, no matter how much opinions may differ from his as to what they will and should be in the future.

Undeserving Birds Protected!

As MORRIS HILLQUIT is characterized by all the seriousness of his class, any humor that appears in his utterances must be ascribed to accident, not intention. Involuntary jests, however, not infrequently rank among the most amusing, and certainly that word can be applied to one of the statements solemnly made yesterday by this eminent exponent of Socialism before the equally solemn members of the not less solemn United States Commission on Industrial Relations.

By instinct antagonistic to anything done by or bearing the name of ROCKEFELLER, Mr. HILLQUIT is "against" the Rockefeller Foundation and views all its activities with a critical eye. Even the establishment of a bird refuge on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico offends him, though it highly pleased a great many wise and amiable people, but as excuses for finding fault with an enterprise at once so innocent and so useful were not easily found, Mr. HILLQUIT had to look far for one. His search, though presumably long, was not in vain.

He discovered that the beneficiaries of the protection to be enjoyed in those guarded acres of swamp land are migratory birds, not those that spend all their time in this country or one part of it. He might also have found that these birds of passage are among the most valuable species we have—that none of them does any harm, that many of them are highly efficient helpers of the farmer in his desperate war on insects, and that not a few of them are excellent eating. Only by the establishment of asylums like that created by Mr. ROCKEFELLER can the threatened extermination of these birds be prevented, but Mr. HILLQUIT disapproves of them because they oscillate north and south with the seasons! Come to think of it, perhaps this sort of criticism is absurd rather than amusing, and the maker of it was not humorous, even unintentionally.

Will Fight Again for Restriction.

Considering the closeness to the two-thirds vote required for overriding the President's veto that was obtained in the House, it is not remarkable, perhaps, that the advocates of the literacy test as a means of restricting immigration are already announcing the purpose promptly to begin another campaign. That President WILSON was right, however, as were two of his predecessors, in refusing to sign a bill so incongruous with the principles illustrated in American history and proclaimed by the American people is the belief of practically all the thoughtful students of the subject.

Moreover, there is hardly a pretense in any quarter that a literacy test separates the desirable from the undesirable immigrants. On the contrary, it is generally admitted, because it must be, that some of the worst can read and write with only too great facility, and that some with all the qualifications of good citizenship awaiting swift and easy development are as yet illiterate. Those who aim at restriction have resorted to this expedient merely because they shrink from explicit statement of their real object.

It is more than possible that several of the votes received by the bill in the last struggle to save it were cast by men with an eye on constituencies in favor of it, though themselves well aware of its impropriety, and simply because they had counted noses and knew that the veto would be sustained. That is not a good way to vote, but at least it is compatible with intelligence. Its relation to political morals is another matter.

Too Much Slang.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I will be one of several to pay "Billy" Sunday $5 to keep out of New York. There is too much slang here now.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.
New York University, Feb. 3, 1915.

THE "GERMAN VOTE."

Duffield Osborne Calls Its Appearance a National Peril.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leading editorial in Monday's TIMES was badly needed. It expressed the truth vigorously, but none too vigorously, in calling a halt on the extremes to which the German-American propagandists are going. There was reason to believe that the Ship Purchase bill had been forced to its dangerous imminence in large measure as a sop to the German-American vote, and now, by their outspoken support of it, these hyphenated marplots go far to reveal the truth. That the bill would help Germany in her war cannot be questioned.

Our crafty politicians know only too well that, generally speaking, they have more to hope or fear from a few violent propagandists than from the non-militant preferences of the many. It may be wise, though, for the President and his followers to consider that there is a limit to complacent indifference. Once let the American people wake up and realize—perhaps too late—that this bill is pro-German; that it is anti-Belgian, and anti-all-the-rest-of-the-civilized-world, and there will be a reckoning in which the German vote will not look very large. It is time we took practical measures that the loyal American vote shall become effective against all who would dragoon us into the ranks of militarism and oppression. It may be well to be "neutral"—perhaps, even to the extent of congratulating the war-maker on his birthday with its ghastly "celebration"—but a neutrality that permits the liberties now taken by citizens who are foreigners at heart plays with national peril. It is time to repeat the ancient order; to remember it when next we vote: "Put none but Americans on guard tonight."

DUFFIELD OSBORNE.
New York, Feb. 2, 1915.

THE OATH OF A CITIZEN

Recalled to Former Germans Not in Prof. Francke's State of Mind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Jan. 3 you published an exclusive communication from the pen of that excellent educator and valued citizen, Dr. Kuno Francke of Harvard University. Two things struck me: First, that Dr. Francke should have selected THE NEW YORK TIMES as his medium of publicity, and, second, that he is apparently the only German-American in public view who has a proper appreciation of his oath of citizenship.

I take it that the selection Dr. Francke made was merely a logical result of his citizenship. Hence, if other German-Americans started with his premise the result might be the same—they would grasp the idea that THE TIMES was not merely a newspaper, but a national institution for the spread of opinions as well as news.

To arrive at Dr. Francke's state of mind is open to all German-Americans. They only have to revive in their memory the oath they have all taken. The rest is easy. A particularly inspiring passage in this oath reads:

> I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, and particularly to the German Empire of which at this time I am a subject.

New York, Feb. 5, 1915. CIVIS.

Prof. Francke's Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be very glad if you would allow me to express my sincere appreciation of the letter, published in THE TIMES, which Dr. Kuno Francke wrote to Congressman Bartholdt, declining to attend the recent conference held in Washington, D. C. I do not see how, under the circumstances, a more admirable letter could have been written. Its dignified and loyal tone should cause those to blush who have heaped insults on other German professors who have not, strange to say, remained silent while their mother country needed defense.

As an "American-American" of Puritan ancestry, I hold that the Ninth Commandment applies to nations as well as to individuals, and that it is wickedness to help to create an ever-increasing and dangerous dislike of any country by means of repeated falsehoods. I have no sympathy with any faction, and heartily agree with Dr. Francke's sentiments from beginning to end. He has given wise and sane advice to some of our fellow-citizens, and certainly deserves thanks from all of us who would be truly neutral.

P. W. B.
Morristown, N. J., Feb. 3, 1915.

Did Not Ask Mayor's Removal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report as generally published in the newspapers that the Anti-Saloon League had asked for the removal of Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods is not correct. We said nothing whatever about the removal of the Mayor, and as to the Police Commissioner, we simply asked for an investigation to ascertain whether conditions warranted his removal, and submitted therewith evidence secured at random indicating a general violation of the excise law. When the Police Department can find twenty-three barbers, delicatessen keepers, and little tradesmen violating the Sunday law, and yet not make any excise arrests, on the Sunday where special investigators found 721 places violating the law out of 747 visited, something is wrong.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.
New York, Feb. 3, 1915.

THE VOLUNTEER.

I am working at a desk, which, although
not picturesque,
Is filling both my stomach and my
purse;
I've a little stored away and will soon
have more (or may),
And the roster of my friendships
might be worse;
I'm as lazy as a cat and I'm growing
pretty fat,
And "comfort" is no more an empty
word,
But—there they go again,
Bugle-note and roll of drum,
And the swing of marching men!
Lord of war, I come, I come—
I have heard!

No!—supposing I throw fits and get
scared out of my wits
When the enemy advances with a
shout,
And suppose I do not hunt very closely
for the front,
But find the rear, whenever it's about,
Though I've known myself for years, I
am not, so it appears,
Any hero—semi, demi, part or near—
But—again the fever starts!
Oh, the smoke, the charging
throngs,
And the leaping of men's hearts,
And the songs, the songs, the
songs!
Captain—here!

Well, I've done it! I'm a fool, all this
glory-talk is drool,
I'm a triple-plated human donkey—
net!
I've been wallowing in stench in a thing
they call a trench
Since Monday week without a cigarette,
Say, if ever I get out I shall do the right
about,
And—
What?—the bugles?—charge?—
are we the ones?
We are—by all that's luck!
Where's my rifle? God! Hooray!
Now we'll make those fellows
duck
In that trench across the way—
Sons of guns!

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

GERMANY'S 'POLICY OF MURDER.'

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Repeats His Charges—Refers James O'Donnell Bennett to Official Reports and Soldiers' Diaries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES the following letter replying to the article of James O'Donnell Bennett, printed recently in THE TIMES's Sunday Magazine:

Crowborough, Feb. 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir—I have just read the very courteous and moderate letter of James O'Donnell Bennett which he has done me the honor to address to me through the press. I should be glad to say a few words of comment upon it.

The letter in question is a commentary upon an article of mine in The Daily Chronicle, entitled "A Policy of Murder." Some of my statements Mr. Bennett traverses, while others he leaves untouched, from which I may fairly conclude that he cannot shake them.

My first point was mine laying in open waters by the Germans, which was commenced on the very first day of the war by the Königin Luise, which was caught and sunk in the act. It was repeated later to the north of Ireland, and it is common knowledge that it was only a warning from a British warship which prevented the Olympic running into the mine field with all her passengers, American as well as British.

When a neutral loses his life by such practices, as so many Danes, Dutch, and Norwegians have done, what is it but murder?

A second is the bombarding by sea or by air of unfortified towns. It is known as well in Germany as it is here that Yarmouth, Whitby, and Scarborough are entirely open towns, while Hartlepool has one very feeble battery. Let us suppose that this battery justifies the enemy in firing, not at it, but into the crowded town, and killing or wounding some hundreds of civilians, including thirty-eight children, with only seven soldiers among the victims. Even if we pass this, what can we possibly say in extenuation of Scarborough, Whitby, and Yarmouth? The cowardly Zeppelin which attacked Yarmouth dropped bombs also upon little villages around it and killed five civilians. If this is not murder, what name shall we give it? It is not war, for it is contrary to the laws of it.

Welcomes Duesseldorf Parallel.

Mr. Bennett says the British themselves dropped bombs on Düsseldorf. Exactly! I would not wish a better illustration. Our aviators went to Düsseldorf as they went to Friedrichshafen, and in each case made straight for their strategic aim, the sheds of airships, which, it is admitted, they injured. It is not alleged that there was ever any promiscuous dropping of bombs. Had we adopted German tactics, our bombs would have been dropped in the crowded streets of Cologne and Frankfort, which were equally accessible.

Mr. Bennett resents my accusation of constant lying applied to the German press. Is it not the German press which described Yarmouth, Scarborough, and Whitby as fortresses? What word save lying can apply to that? Is it not the German press at the present instant that is pretending that we lost a large cruiser and several smaller boats in the sea fight of last week, in which we sustained no losses at all? Lying is an ugly word, but I know no other for the statements which I continually read in the German press.

We now come to the centre of the matter—the French and Belgian atrocities. Mr. Bennett endeavors to mitigate these by stating—and I have no doubt the statement is true—that there are many kind-hearted men among the Germans, and that occasionally they treat the invaded people kindly and form friendships with them. I do not believe the German people are cruel, but I am convinced that the Prussian military system is and always has been cruel, and that they have now molded all the rest of Germany to their own image.

Belgian vs. German Atrocities.

Mr. Bennett, though very incredulous of German atrocities, seems to give complete credence to tales of civilian Belgians firing upon troops. It was originally asserted that they gouged out the eyes of the German wounded, but the search for evidence ended in the declaration from the head doctor at Aix-la-Chapelle that no such case had ever been seen. I believe the Belgian Government made every effort to get arms away from the civil population, and though I will not go so far as to say with some apologists that there never was a single shot fired by a franctireur, I think there is a mass of evidence to show that such attacks were few and rare. On the other hand, it is common knowledge that great numbers of Belgian villages have been destroyed, that very many men, women, and children have been murdered, and that the utmost license has been practiced by the soldiery.

Mr. Bennett must be aware that names, dates, and places are given with minute exactness by the report of the Belgian Commission, while the fact that they exonerate the Germans at some places must make the evidence more convincing in others. The fact that the invaders saved the Town Hall at Louvain was surely very small consolation to the inhabitants when, even by Mr. Bennett's estimate, a seventh of their town had been given to the flames. These outrages would be bad enough anywhere, but are surely most dreadful when one reflects that Germany was under a solemn treaty promise to protect the country which she was so maltreating.

Mr. Bennett seems to think the Germans acted better in France than in Belgium. I have the report of the French Commission before me as I write. It is the same monotonous recital of outrages as the Belgian, with every detail given in support. From Senlis to Dinant is a long chain of barbarous deeds. I learn that a similar list of crimes has been compiled by Russian authorities in Poland. Can Mr. Bennett believe that all these official documents are "lies, lies, lies"? Or is it not more probable that the view held by all the Allies is correct, and that it is part of the Prussian conception of war to cow the civilain population to such an extent that they will be unresisting instruments in their hands?

Extracts from German Diaries.

Prof. Bedier has published a series of extracts from the diaries of German soldiers as to their doings. They are gruesome reading. Here is one which will interest Mr. Bennett, because he appears to admire the restraint with which the Germans only burned the third and fifth house along the street at Dinant. This refers to a village just north of Dinant and was written by Private Philip of Kamenz, Saxony, First Battalion, 178th Infantry:

"At the entrance of the village were about fifty villagers, shot for having treacherously fired upon our troops during the night. Many others were shot, so that we counted over two hundred. Women and children, with lamps in their hands, had to witness the terrible sight. We ate our rice among the corpses."

The next diary has the entry:

"Langeviller, Aug. 22.—Village destroyed by the Eleventh Pioneer Battalion; three women hanged on trees."

Says Private Schlauter of the Third Battery, Fourth Field Artillery of the Guard:

"Of the inhabitants, 300 were shot. Those who survived the volley were requisitioned as grave diggers. The women were a sight, but it cannot be helped."

Yet again:

"We thus destroyed eight houses with their inhabitants. In one alone two men with their wives and a girl of 18 were killed with the bayonet. It went to my heart to see the girl killed—she had such an innocent look—but there was nothing to be done with the excited crowd, for they were not men, but beasts."

Now, Mr. Bennett, are these things really "lies, lies, lies"? Or am I justified in saying there has been a policy of murder all along the line, and that there have been no such doings in Europe since the bad old days? If still in doubt, I earnestly beg you to read the evidence of the French and Belgian Commissions, though I fear they will be inaccessible to you in Metz. Yours,

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

WINS CASE AGAINST BANK.

Court of Appeals Settles Dispute Over Stolen Checks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Cornelius Scott today won his action against the Fourteenth Street Bank of New York with a judgment of $12,742. Scott conducted business under the name of the Columbus Awning Company. Checks aggregating $8,337, drawn to the order of the company, were stolen from him and deposited in the bank with the forged name of the company indorsed on them.

The checks were stolen by Walter L. Dale, an employe, who was convicted of the theft. He repaid to the plaintiff $6,344, which the bank said should be deducted from his claim against the bank. Scott asserted that Dale was indebted to him for money stolen other than the checks in question, and that he had applied the payment on the prior indebtedness. Dale, he said, had given no directions as to how the money should be applied. The Court of Appeals today sustained the contention of Scott.

LIFE SAVERS GRATEFUL.

Appreciate Mrs. Littleton's Work for the Coast Guard Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your publication in last Sunday's TIMES of how Mrs. Littleton fought for and finally succeeding in inducing the members of Congress to pass the Coast Guard bill has been read with much interest and gratitude, especially among the parties concerned, their families and those depending on them.

As a member of the Coast Guard Service I am thoroughly acquainted with the existing conditions, and therefore I can readily realize the good Mrs. Littleton has done for us, and in behalf of the whole service I want to thank her through your columns.

In helping this bill to become law Mrs. Littleton has accomplished a task which will record her among the first ladies of the land. It has brought home to the life savers' families untold joys and comforts: a pension for the father after thirty years of hard labor in saving lives and property, also an opportunity of educating his children. I am personally acquainted with a life saver who worked nearly thirty-three years at his occupation, then, being too old and broken up for any such service, and not being able to save a great deal of money on his $65 per month, he finally had to go to the poorhouse. Just think what delight and blessings Mrs. Littleton's noble work has brought him and many others.

Mrs. Littleton, as well as every member of Congress who helped in the passing of this bill, may know that every night hundreds of life savers, their wives and children are remembering them in their prayers, and we sincerely hope that in return much good and happiness will be extended to our benefactors.

ERIC LARSSON.
Gunner, U. S. Coast Guard Service.
Tompkinsville, S. I., Feb. 4, 1915.

Times Magazine Section's New Form

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an old woman of over eighty years. To read my TIMES, the very first minute after my breakfast, has been my pleasure for over forty years. It is the best paper in the world, both in character and appearance. But I agree entirely with J. D. Crary of Brooklyn and "M. S." of New York, whose opinions I have just read in this morning's edition. The new form of the Sunday Magazine makes the paper appear ordinary and commonplace. I, too, save the Picture and Magazine Sections, and frequently send them to friends abroad. I find no difficulty in filing them away in a large desk drawer. Do, please, return to the old form.

PRISCILLA.
Newark, N. J., Feb. 4, 1915.

$1,600 FOR K'ANG-HSI VASE.

218 Chinese Porcelains of Late William C. Oastler Bring $35,092.

Returns for the first day's sale, 218 numbers, of the beautiful old Chinese porcelains of the late William Churchill Oastler, at the American Art Galleries, yesterday afternoon, were $35,092.

The highest price of the day, $1,600, was paid by Duveen Brothers for a graceful bottle-shape vase, K'ang-hsi famille verte, sixteen and one-half inches high, which was one of the features of a loan exhibition of rare Chinese porcelains held in their galleries in 1907. The decorations covering the entire globular body of the vase included eight asters alternately in coral red, and gold, yellow and black, aubergine and yellow and coral red with tendrils and leaves, in vivid green, and leafy scrolls, in white reserve on a pale green ground. The Duveens paid $900 for a K'ang-hsi club-shaped vase of white paste with the brilliant enamel colors of the best period of the dynasty.

A pair of K'ang-hsi blue and white beakers went to Lorenz, agent, for $1,300; Seaman paid $1,000 for a pair of Imperial Ch'ien-lung blue and white jars with hat-shaped covers and stands of teakwood; a K'ang-hsi clair-de-lune coupe, three inches high by four in diameter, of hard white paste went to the Duveens for $775; Kaldenberg paid $725 for a K'ang-hsi peachbloom vase eight and three-quarters inches high; a K'ang-hsi club-shaped vase, famille verte, white porcelain with the Emperor shown in an interior scene, in brilliant enamel colors, went to Seaman, agent, for $975, and to the same buyer for $1,000 a graceful tapering rectangular vase decorated in famille verte enamels. C. Field paid $1,125 for a K'ang-hsi famille verte temple jar with original hat-shaped cover, brilliant enamel decorations, with gold, and $875 for a K'ang-hsi club-shaped vase, clear hard paste with brilliant enamel famille verte decorations, flowers, birds of paradise, and rockeries. Frank Partridge paid $700 for a K'ang-hsi Imperial Palace jar, with young pines, rockeries and flowers in brilliant colors.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

PALANQUIN BRINGS $1,050.

Conveyance Bearing Satsuma Crest Sold from Baileys' Collection.

An interesting old Japanese palanquin of black and gold lacquer, said to have belonged to the Prince of Satsuma, and bearing the Satsuma crest, went to a Western collector of Eastern art from the Baileys' collection at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday afternoon for $1,050. There was spirited bidding for the palanquin between Herbert du Puy of Pittsburgh and the buyer.

The palanquin has finely chiseled water gilt trimmings, the interior is decorated with water color paintings on a gold ground, and it is complete with pole and bamboo curtains. It is box shape, with rounded top, and when closed the passenger is entirely shut in, but through transparencies can see without being seen.

An Adam piano of satinwood, with panel decorations showing classic designs after the manner of Angelica Kauffman, with scrolls and borders, went to Mr. du Puy for $250. Two old Sheraton sofas, upholstered in gold brocade, went to Mrs. Oakman for $250; a Chippendale side table to Mrs. A. Mackintosh for $180, and Mrs. T. Robbins paid $90 for an Elizabethan hall chest.

The returns for the afternoon were $8,915, making a total to date of $18,945. An antique eight-fold Chinese screen will be a feature of the closing sale today.

ART NOTES.

Architectural League Exhibition—Collaborative Prize Winners.

If you were to say that humor is the "note" of this year's exhibition of the Architectural League some one would be sure to report that you had called the exhibition a joke. Whereas nothing more serious has been shown by the league in the course of its existence. Nothing could be more serious than these well-studied decorations, this thoroughly sculptural sculpture, this architecture that speaks of present and future development in our town and country life, of increased pleasure in our homes, increased dignity in our business, increased regard for public welfare.

None the less, a delicious humor plays through the exhibition, attesting the slow-won power of the artists to have fun with their minds. Color and form alike suggest that life is a thing to enjoy and work is a way to enjoy it.

The rooms are conspicuously rich in painting and sculpture. The decorations for the Panama-Pacific buildings are enlivening features. They are designed to fit into Mr. Guerin's color scheme and are carried out with a freedom and zest that speak well for the success of modern artists in carrying out the mediaeval plan of working under a master decorator. The panels by Mr. Dodge, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Reid hold together in a way that hardly could have been predicted from talents and personalities so diverse. In each is a buoyancy extremely appropriate to the place in which the work finally will be shown.

Other decorative panels are not less interesting. Barry Faulkner contributes one for the residence of E. O. Holter in which a scene from "The Tempest" is taken as the theme and carried out in a highly original manner, with a color scheme hinting at the greens and blues of Chinese porcelain. The Italianated manner of this gifted young painter has developed into a personal style of true distinction.

Frank P. Fairbanks improvises upon the cotton fields for his Southern Administration Building decoration with amusing effect. His types of field negro are only slightly stylized; they would pass for portraiture among those who best know the original models. Yet the artist has made them his own by setting them against a dull gold background and making joyous use of such detail as the perky and beribboned braids standing like a Byzantine crown on the pate of a child laborer.

Several decorators have done things with wood. William J. Fosdick's work is too well known to call for description. He has elaborated it this year and has produced a complicated pentaptych of the life of Jeanne d'Arc which misses somewhat the simplicity and the fervor of the Maid's inspiration in favor of the artist's method. Mr. Brangwyn uses a new process for wood inlays which has been tried for various purposes in London, and promises to be useful for artistic advertising as well as for decoration in houses owned by men of small means. The artist makes his design in color, the outline is traced on the wood and cut in as many pieces as may be desired. The original colors of the wood are employed, or the wood is stained to meet a special color arrangement. Six replicas are made simultaneously, the scroll saw cutting six pieces at one time. These six panels are made at practically the cost of one. The present panel, designed by Mr. Brangwyn and carried out by W. A. Rowley of London, has for its subject the City of Ghent, and is a fine, bold decoration. There is, however, a suspicion of the picture puzzle technique in its aspect which no doubt will be modified with fuller experience.

Edith Magonigle's decorative panel, called "The Knave of Hearts," brings hope for the future of the playing card. Many foreign playing cards have had the serious talents of competent artists dedicated to them, but as a rule the result has been confusing to the confirmed and conventional card player. This knave is sufficiently like the knave type to be recognized at first glance, yet his character is affirmed in a manner befitting his important rôle in the game, any game worth mentioning.

C. Bertram Hartman shows beautiful panels of silk, his quaint designs developed by the batik process; Robert W. Chanler has several screens, and Arthur Crisp a mural decoration in which the old and interesting problem of the Fête Champêtre is again revived with a modern fillip. A very fine collection of metal work, from Samuel Yellin, indicates the interest again taken in the possibilities of locks and hinges and other "hardware" so long relegated to the ready-made department of the builder's art.

These, of course, are merely the trimmings of the show, but they are very important because they tell the public the joyful news that the architect and the painter and the sculptor and the woodworker and metal worker are developing a family feeling that draws them constantly closer together, and makes a great era in art seem increasingly possible. The rest of the exhibition, including the sculpture and the interesting room given to the work of the American Academy in Rome, must be left for another article.

The Collaborative Competition prizes were awarded as follows: The Collaborative Prize went to Jerauld Dahler, architect, Warren Dahler, painter, and Anthony T. Terrizzi, sculptor; the Avery Prize went to Hans Schuler, sculptor, and William Gordon Beecher, architect. Berlinger and Moscowitz, architects, and C. P. Jennewein, sculptor and painter, received mention for beauty of presentation; Sigurd Neandross, sculptor, Benedetti d'Agostino, architect, and Lief Neandross, painter, received mention for sculpture, and Nans P. Hansen, U. A. Ricci, sculptor, and William Berg, architect, are mentioned for beauty of workmanship.

* * *

There will be an opportunity given to all properly accredited art students to see the exhibition of paintings and drawings now in Mrs. H. P. Whitney's studio, 8 West Eighth Street, on Sunday afternoon from 3 to 5, for 25 cents admission fee, half the usual charge. The exhibition will be continued at the regular rate until Feb. 16.

FORCES COMPENSATION LAW

Bill to Compel Railroads to Accept the State's Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Under the provisions of a bill introduced today by Senator Whitney of Saratoga, employes of railroads doing an interstate business or workmen engaged in foreign commerce and not already protected by the Federal Compensation act will have recourse to the workmen's compensation law in this State to obtain indemnification for injury sustained in their employment. The bill makes it compulsory for employers in this class to provide such compensation under the terms of the New York Compensation act.

Under the Whitney bill, the amendatory legislation for which it provides is made an amendment to the charters or franchises of all domestic corporations engaged in intrastate or interstate commerce. The big railroads, which thus far have resisted all efforts on the part of the Compensation Commission to get them to accept the terms of the present compensation law, will be compelled to come in, if the Whitney bill becomes law.

BREAK IN TRUCE OF THEATRE FACTIONS

Klaw & Erlanger-Shubert Agreement Halted by Differences Over Percentages.

HITCH IS SHUBERTS' SHOWS

Advantage in Terms Lies with Them, as Their Attractions Far Outnumber the Syndicate's.

Broadway heard yesterday that the peace between the two warring theatrical factions headed by the Shuberts and Klaw & Erlanger, which seemed imminent when an agreement eliminating a large number of superfluous theatres throughout the country was signed a few weeks ago, is about to be shattered, if it has not already been. While the agreement was not to go into effect till September, differences so great have already arisen, so the story went, that it is probable by next season the rivalry between the two camps of managers will be more bitter than ever.

The particular snag which has arisen in the deal, according to the current rumor, is over percentages. More than a year ago a booking agreement between Klaw & Erlanger and their allied managers on the one hand and the Shuberts and their allies on the other was reached with regard to Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, and Philadelphia. In these cities certain playhouses were eliminated and the rival factions agreed not to book attractions against each other. The arrangement proved so successful that when the current season came, with its disastrous business, the leaders were led to consider an extension of the arrangement.

Accordingly, the agreement of several weeks ago was signed, and routes for next season were being arranged when the hitch came. The hitch is said to be this: It was agreed to eliminate the less desirable theatres in the various cities, relegating them to second-class attractions, pictures, or vaudeville, irrespective of the ownership of the house. In some cities the Klaw & Erlanger houses were to be retained, and in others the Shubert houses. Shubert attractions playing Klaw & Erlanger houses and Klaw & Erlanger attractions playing Shubert houses were to receive 60 per cent., 40 per cent. going to the theatre. Attractions of all other managers were to play on a 50-50 basis

This seemed fair enough, but the joker, according to the Broadway story, was that the Shuberts have an interest in practically all of the companies of their allied managers, while Klaw & Erlanger have only a few companies of their own, their allies owning outright the majority of their productions identified with the syndicate group. For an attraction playing under the 50-50 clause to $10,000 a week there would be a difference of $1,000.

Theatre folk were inclined to believe the story. The offices of the Shuberts and Klaw & Erlanger had no confirmation to supply, but a manager closely associated with one group said without equivocation that the split had come. When asked whether the difference was one of percentages, he said he could not go into details.

Lee Shubert said there had been no change in the situation and that the agreement still held. He admitted that some details had arisen in putting the plan into effect which had not been foreseen. Klaw & Erlanger, through their press representative, Clarence Hyde, said no statement was available for publication.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Suite by Sigismond Stojowski Played for First Time Here.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon brought forward for the first time in this country a suite by Sigismond Stojowski, the Polish composer and pianist, who has resided and taught in New York for several years. There was also an unusual number in Handel's Concerto in G minor for oboe, organ, and strings. The remainder of the programme comprised Gluck's Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Strauss's tone-poem, "Death and Transfiguration," and Rimsky-Korsakow's "Capriccio Espagnol."

Mr. Stojowski's suite has three movements—theme varié, intermede polonais, and reverie et cracovienne. The second of these is the most pleasing. The first loses somewhat in a certain lack of animation in its rhythmic scheme, and the third is carried to a length not justified by the interest of the material presented. F. de Angelis, first oboe of the orchestra, played the oboe part in Handel's concerto, and Charles Gilbert Spross played the organ part, which is a working out of the composer's figured bass. The oboe part, which was well played by Mr. de Angelis, with fine quality of tone, is not a solo part in the sense of today; in fact, the whole work represents the period when the concerto and sonata forms were not yet developed along the lines of their modern conception.

Strauss's "Tod und Verklärung," which is a familiar offering of the organization, was not played as smoothly and with as much power yesterday as it had been on former hearings, and there were times during the performance of the "Capriccio Espagnol" when the orchestra fell a little below its best style.

REPORT FARRAR IS TO LEAVE

Singer and Opera Officials Silent on Rumor of Her Concert Tour.

A rumor found its way into print yesterday to the effect that Geraldine Farrar would not return to the Metropolitan Opera House next season, but would undertake a long concert tour under the direction of Charles A. Ellis of Boston, who had managed her previous concert appearances. The report stirred up the Opera House as it has not been stirred for some time, and the official comment was that the list of singers for next season would be given out at the customary time, but absolutely nothing would be said now, and the newspapers could think what they wanted about the truth of the rumor. Miss Farrar herself also declined to talk about the matter.

The general opinion of those about the Opera House who would discuss the rumor was that Miss Farrar would be extremely unlikely to sever her connection with the Metropolitan, or the institution to let her. It is thought likely that she may be discussing with the management the question of increased payment for her services, which is understood to be at present about $1,300 an appearance, but the unofficial verdict is unanimous that she will not be one of those to be affected by the purpose of the administration to get salaries down to what it considers a more reasonable basis, and that differences over salary will not cause her to leave the institution.

Robert Mantell as Shylock.

Robert Mantell added Shakespeare's drama, "The Merchant of Venice," last night to the répertoire he is offering in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. In some respects it was the best performance the company has given. Some of the many scenes were effective, particularly that before Shylock's house and the court scene. Mr. Mantell was, of course, Shylock. Virginia Bronson played Jessica, Genevieve Hamper portrayed Portia, and Fritz Leiber was a manly Bassanio.

O. N. F.—Please communicate with me at once. We can work it out again. I depend on you.—F. F.

KNICKERBOCKER BALL.

Dance at Sherry's for City History Club—Dinner Hostesses.

The Father Knickerbocker Ball at Sherry's last night, for the benefit of the City History Club, organized for the study of history of New York City, brought out many well-known people and netted a satisfactory sum for the work of the club.

A number of dinners preceded the ball, the hostesses including Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, the President of the club; Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mrs. Clough C. Overton, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. James Mott Hartshorne, and Mrs. Frederick Peterson and others, all of whom brought their guests to the dance, for which the large ballroom was reserved, the banqueting suite being taken for the midnight supper.

There was exhibition dancing and the programme opened at 10 o'clock with a Father Knickerbocker minuet, in which Miss Beatrix Buel and Gerald Onativia appeared in appropriate costume. Mrs. Robert R. M. Emmet then did Grieg's "Spring" and Brahms's "A Fairy Sail and a Fairy Boat," with Miss Audrey Osborn, and later Mrs. Emmet did MacDowell's "Water Lily." Miss Mildred G. Rice also appeared in fancy dances. Afterward there was general dancing.

The Ball Committee included Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow, Mrs. Harry J. Luce, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Malcom Stuart, Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, and others.

The Junior Committee, nearly all of whom were present, was made up of the Misses Margaret Overton, Margaret Seton Porter, Louise Dixon, Catherine Colt, Cordelia Hepburn, Gladys Fries, Mary Alexander, Esther Auchincloss, Anne Bradley, Louise Butler, Gretchen Damrosch, Eunice Clapp, Estelle Clark, Margaret Erhart, Helen Flake, Helen Griffin, Margaret Clarkson Henderson, Sylvia Holt, Dorothy Howard, Marie B. Johnson, Elizabeth Kirlin, Katharine Lamont, Lucy Lord, Margaret Payne Luce, Eva Mali, Christina Nichols, Priscilla Peabody, Frederika Peterson, Eugenie Rand, Mary Jay Schieffelin, Charlotte Strong, Lillian Talmage, Margaret and Louise Trevor, and Mrs. William Pyle Philips.

FIELD AND HIS FIANCEE ILL.

Wedding to Miss Marshall to be Held When Both Recover from Grip.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of Mrs. Charles Marshall, of 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, and Marshall Field, 3d, son of the late Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, is to take place as soon as Mr. Field and his fiancée, who have both been suffering from an attack of the grip, have fully recovered.

This was learned yesterday from a relative of Mr. Field's, who said that Mr. Field had been very ill with the grip and was still in bed.

Mrs. Marshall, the mother of Mr. Field's fiancée, also confirmed the fact as told in these columns yesterday that the wedding had been postponed until both her daughter and Mr. Field were well enough to go through the ceremony. "We shall have a very quiet wedding," said Mrs. Marshall, "with only a few members of the family present. There is no mystery about it."

It is believed now that the wedding will take place next week.

Mrs. J. N. Field of Chicago, who arrived here on Thursday on the Adriatic, left yesterday for California, and Stanley Field, an uncle of young Mr. Field, who came to New York several days ago, is leaving today for his home in Chicago.

1,500 AT EMERALD BALL.

Justice O'Keefe Leads Grand March at Dance for Brooklyn Charity.

More than 1,500 people attended the seventy-sixth Emerald ball last night at the Waldorf-Astoria given by the Eherald Association of Brooklyn for charity. The entire ballroom suite at the hotel was used for the dancing, and there were three orchestras.

The grand march, which began at 10 o'clock, was led by Justice George J. O'Keefe, President of the association, and Mrs. O'Keefe. Among the invited guests were Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel.

The receipts of the ball were $1,000 in excess of the last one held, and all of the boxes were occupied. William J. Glacken was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., entertained yesterday afternoon with a reception at her residence, 231 Madison Avenue.

Another in the series of small subscription dances for young married people, managed by Mrs. George E. Ide and Mrs. George Hollister, took place last night in the McAlpin ballroom.

The Baroness de Ropp has sent out invitations for 11 o'clock Saturday morning, Feb. 13, at her residence, 112 East Sixty-first Street, to hear Mme. Grevitch speak on the war in Servia.

Mrs. Francis L. Hine of 38 West Fifty-third Street will give a tea dance at Sherry's this afternoon for Mrs. Lyman N. Hine and Mrs. F. Worthington Hine.

The meeting of the Metropolitan Dances for young girls not out will be held at Sherry's this evening.

The patronesses and the committee of The Two Dances will give a tea at the Gotham this afternoon. Mrs. M. J. Mulqueen is in charge of the arrangements.

Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore of 121 Madison Avenue is to give her last Thursday at home on Feb. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Barney are in Augusta, Ga., for the remainder of the Winter.

Miss Elizabeth Price Engaged.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob E. Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, announced yesterday the engagement of his only daughter, Miss Elizabeth Charnock Price, to Roland Preston Singer. Miss Price was educated at the Drew Seminary for Young Women at Carmel, N. Y. Her mother died five years ago, and her only brother, Carl Fowler Price, is a composer of hymns. Mr. Singer is a son of Frank Singer of Lewisburg, Ohio, and was graduated from the Ohio State University.

Thomas Egan Sings Irish Airs.

Thomas Egan, an Irish tenor who was heard here last season, gave a recital last night at Carnegie Hall, assisted by Lillian Breton, soprano, Arthur Fischer, pianist, and Miss De Milipa, harpist. For two of the songs by Samuel Lover, Victor Herbert, his grandson, played the accompaniments. Mr. Egan, who was heard here last season, has a voice of some natural beauty, but his singing lacks individuality and animation. He sang operatic numbers and Irish airs, and the audience seemed to like it immensely. The assisting artists did not exhibit a high degree of accomplishment.

Wm. Enderlin, Blind Pianist, Plays.

William Enderlin, pianist, gave a recital last night in Aeolian Hall, with a programme that comprised Beethoven's Sonata Appassionate and Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor, together with compositions of Schumann, Rubinstein, and Liszt. Nothing had been generally known of the player in advance and when he appeared on the stage it became evident that he was blind. He made his way between the piano and the stage exit guided by an invisible string stretched from the edge of the keyboard of the piano to the door. His playing had qualities to command interest and enjoyment.

VALENTINES
Putnams 2 West 45th St. Just west of 5th Av

ENGLISH WAR PLAY AT THE COMEDY

"The White Feather" Deals with the Excitement and Humors of Espionage.

LESLIE FABER EXCELLENT

But the Melodrama, as Written and Played, Is Sometimes Funny Without Meaning to Be.

THE WHITE FEATHER, by Lechmere Worrall and J. E. Harold Terry. At the Comedy Theatre.

John Preston, M. P. ....Arthur Elliott
Miss Myrtle ....Mabel Archdaw
Fraeulein Schroeder ....Mabel Reid
Percival Pennicuick ....Alan Mudie
Daphne Kidlington ....Frances Carson
Molly Preston ....Jessie Glendinning
Fritz ....John Burkell
Miriam Lee ....Elaine Inescort
Christopher Brent ....Leslie Faber
Mrs. Sanderson ....Cynthia Brooke
Carl Sanderson ....Eric Maxon
Corporal Atkins ....Alexandre J. Herbert

"The White Feather," a new English melodrama that appears to have been dashed off hastily amid the excitement in the first months of the great war, found its way to the little Comedy Theatre last evening under the escort of William A. Brady. According to the programme, it is the joint effort of Lechmere Worrall and J. E. Harold Terry, and its arrival here was preceded by glowing accounts of its great popular success in London, where it has been playing for some time past at the Royalty Theatre under the title of "The Man Who Stayed Home." That is enough to suggest that it deals with the burning question of enlistment, but the play is chiefly concerned with the dread subject of the German spy.

The long misunderstood hero is not, as he seems to his troubled friends, a shirker at the call to arms, but a high and mighty officer in the secret service of the always mysterious British War Office. It is faintly possible that the popularity of this play in London may win the comforts of suspended judgment for the stay-at-homes, but it seems altogether probable that it must serve to heighten the fear of the lurking Teuton. Those who come away from the Royalty must look darkly at every charwoman and treat with hostile suspicion every waiter in every restaurant.

"The White Feather" has been written with considerable humor and a particular appreciation of the stout gentleman who trumpets valiantly and fights all the battles from a chair by the grate. By force of arms and to the accompaniment of swinging signal lights and the boom of guns in the moonlit harbor, a goodly amount of melodramatic excitement is achieved for the third act, but from the start the play suffers acutely from incredibility. It is not very deftly done, and altogether it bears many evidences, quite aside from its subject matter, of having been done in a hurry. The new play at the Comedy is a written-while-you-wait melodrama, and one is inclined to suspect that whoever was waiting was disagreeably impatient.

"The White Feather" is a sort of 1914 "Secret Service." The scene is a hôtel on the channel shore of England, owned by a German family that is dedicated to the cause of the Fatherland. The time is early in the war, when the first detachment of the army is headed for the soil of France. The plot to be foiled is one to blow up the transports. The German family—treacherously known as the Sandersons—having lost their last carrier pigeon, and having found their concealed wireless put hopelessly out of order, plan their emergency signal, the burning of their own hotel.

But they are checkmated by Christopher Brent, who, in the guise of silly asininity, robs the pigeons of their messages, leaves dictographs in the sitting-room and finds the wireless back of the very suspicious fireplace. In the end he covers his enemy with his enemy's pistol and has the satisfaction of knowing that the guns booming out in the harbor as the searchlights fitfully light up the room where he stands, are British guns, disposing once and for all of these particular submarines. Christopher Brent is one of those marvels of secret service urbanity and craft capable of anything, and last night's audience was rather surprised when all the German spies drank the "Der Tag" toast and then went about that dark work without keeling over as evidence of Brent's forethought.

Leslie Faber is very good indeed as Christopher Brent, the rôle played in London by Dennis Eadie, whose performance must be in large measure responsible for the prosperity of the piece at the Royalty. If the rest of the company at the Comedy measured up to Mr. Faber, the play would be more entertaining. Such crudities as afflict it are of the sort that can be largely covered up by expert performance; but, save for Alan Mudie and Jessie Glendinning, who do their bits nicely, most of the company overplay badly, and it must be recorded that not a few parts of "The White Feather" are funny without meaning to be.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A special performance of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" will be given at the Danse des Follies after matinee time today for the benefit of those unable to attend the night presentation. This will be the only matinee performance of the novelty this season.

Billie Burke, who was brought to New York from Boston early in the week to be operated on, has so far recovered that it is announced her tour in "Jerry" will be resumed Monday at the Hollis Street Theatre, where she was playing when taken ill. She will later tour the South and then go to the Pacific Coast.

Edward Emery has been engaged as stage manager for "The Clever Ones," the current bill in the Punch and Judy Theatre.

A burlesque of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be acted at Hammerstein's Victoria next week, and Loney Haskell, who won fame as interlocutor for Don, the talking dog, has sent out a hurry call for "bloodhounds."

The engagement of Marie Dressler in "A Mix-Up" in the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre was resumed last night, the comedienne having recovered from an attack of tonsilitis.

Five hundred members of the City Bank Club have arranged to attend the performance of "Tonight's the Night" in the Shubert Theatre next Wednesday night.

When those who take part in the Comedy Club benefit in the Astor Theatre tomorrow night are announced they will be introduced to the audience by their regular names. Tommy Gray has been inspecting family trees and has discovered the real names of some of the best-known vaudevillians.

As a feature of the special Lincoln's Birthday matinee at the Vitagraph Theatre next Friday Ralph W. Ince will appear in an impersonation of Mr. Lincoln. "The Seventh Son" is the title of the playlet in which he will be seen.

ADVERTISING.

Two Uses of the Veil

A woman's veil serves one of two purposes, to protect the complexion or to hide the complexion. Beauty needs protection, lack of it needs concealment. You will have no need of a veil if you use VELOGEN—it protects and beautifies.

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VELOGEN beautifies by soothing out the burn that makes the skin chap and the lips crack. By using this mild, pure preparation you look better and feel better.

At any drug store, 25c. a tube.

WU TO FILIPINOS: 'GO SLOW.'

Ex-Diplomat Warns Them Against Too Early Independence.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States, in an address today to the members of the Columbian Association, which is composed of Filipinos educated in the United States, warned them against moving too fast toward independence, like China, which he said had had a republic forced on her before she was prepared for it.

Speaking at a banquet of the merchants of Manila, Dr. Wu urged that 2,000,000 Chinese be admitted to develop what he described as "the shamefully neglected fields of the Philippines."

CHECK UPRISING IN CEBU.

Rumors Current in Manila That Filipinos Plan Revolt.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—Private dispatches received here from Cebu report that patrols of the constabulary last night prevented what was rumored as a plan to burn the city and start an insurrection. One small fire started, but there was no disorder.

Rumors were current in Manila that an insurrectionary movement by the Filipino population was imminent here, but apparently there was no basis for them.

WON'T TAKE TARA TITLE.

Earl of Aberdeen Heeds the Protests from Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Earl of Aberdeen, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose announced intention of assuming the new title of Marquis of Aberdeen and Tara provoked strong protests from Ireland, has reconsidered his decision in view of this criticism.

It is announced today that Lord Aberdeen will style himself Marquis of Temair, a name which is anciently associated with the historic hall of Tara.

A LOWER CALIFORNIA TRIP.

Swiss-American Expedition to Explore the Little-Known Parts.

GENEVA, Feb. 5.—A Swiss scientific expedition, headed by Dr. Henrich of Lucerne, with Profs. Heim, Hartmann, and Eldriche, will sail for the United States by way of Genoa tomorrow with the object of exploring the little-known portions of Lower California.

On the arrival of the expedition in the United States several Americans will join it.

NOT AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS.

Head of Organization Disavows Coming Benefit Performance.

Colin H. Livingstone of Washington, President of the Boy Scouts of America, was in New York yesterday in conference with the other executive officers with reference to plans for the fifth annual meeting of the National Council in Washington next Thursday, when President Wilson will receive the members of the council at the White House. The officers were troubled yesterday by inquiries as to whether the Boy Scouts of America had anything to do with the "Boy Scout Benefit" advertised to take place at a local theatre soon.

"The Boy Scouts of America have no connection with that proposed performance," said Mr. Livingstone. "The confusion in the public minds about this is especially embarrassing to us and harmful to the work we are doing with boys because it is advertised that 'Scouts' are to engage in military drill before the audience. Our movement does not permit its boys to carry guns and does not give them military drill; what we give them is that something else which has distinguished 'scouting' from all other forms of character development work with boys, and has brought to it the indorsement of the leading educators, welfare workers, pastors, and of hundreds of thousands of parents throughout the country."

ROB 20 HOMES IN A MONTH.

Police Say Negroes Ran Elevators to Learn Ways of Tenants.

In the arrest last Wednesday of two negroes and the arrest last night of two more, the detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau believe they have all of the men guilty of more than twenty apartment house robberies in Fort Washington Avenue and Morningside Heights within the last month.

According to the police, one of the negroes, Benjamin Harper of 72 West 134th Street, confessed that the four worked together, and that their usual procedure was for one of them to get a job as elevator and telephone operator in an apartment house, and, when he knew an apartment would be empty, to notify one of the other three, who would commit the robbery.

Harper told the police, for example, that he was telephone boy in the apartment house at 56 Fort Washington Avenue on Jan. 22 last, and heard Mrs. Victor Werner make arrangements over the telephone for a friend to accompany herself and her husband to the theatre that night. Knowing then that the apartment would be empty, Harper, according to the police, notified Joseph Dennis, another of the men arrested, who took $1,500 worth of jewelry from the apartment.

The four arrests were made by Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch Bureau, and Gerard Luisi of the Ocean Accident Insurance Company, who was shot six times two years ago by Joseph Vogel, a criminal, who, with a woman companion, was cornered by the police and Luisi in a hotel in the Bronx.

MRS. CAMPBELL IMPROVED.

Rallies Quickly from Operation Upon Daughter's Arrival.

That Mrs. Florence Adele Campbell, widow of James Campbell of St. Louis, who left $16,000,000, had been near death for three days at the Plaza instead of improving, as had been reported, became known last night upon the arrival of her daughter, Mrs. Lois Ann Campbell Burkham, and her husband.

Mrs. Campbell was operated on for appendicitis last Monday night. The surgeons discovered an abscess of the duodenum, and that, too, was removed. The patient failed to rally promptly and her condition was critical until early yesterday. She gained strength rapidly and told her daughter in the afternoon that she felt greatly relieved.

Augette Foret's Costume Recital.

Augette Foret gave a costume recital at the Bandbox Theatre yesterday afternoon with a programme which included ariettes, bergerettes, chansonnettes, songs from Brittany, and old English airs. Her costumes were attractive and her voice agreeable, while her style was capable of investing the music with the charm and piquancy which are its most needed attributes. Maurice Lafarge assisted at the piano.

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Orchestra Again Plays Works of Brahms—Kreisler Soloist.

At the concert of the New York Symphony Society in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon the programme was devoted to the works of Brahms, as it had been the day before in the society's first "master composer" concert in Carnegie Hall. The numbers yesterday were the "Academic Festival Overture," the fourth Symphony in E minor, and the Concerto for violin and orchestra, in which the solo part was played by Fritz Kreisler.

This programme was done in a way to afford considerable thoughtful enjoyment, and Mr. Damrosch aided the listener by the clarity with which he expounded some of the more obscure passages in the symphony. Mr. Kreisler's style shows at its highest in supplying the musicianship the composer requires of the interpreter of his concerto, as well as the brilliance and solidity of technique that are necessary for some of its passages, especially in the last movement.

The orchestra provided an admirable accompaniment.

STOLEN HORSE OUTRAN AUTO

Police Borrowed Second Car to Catch Animal Driven Off by Boys.

The Racquet and Tennis Club at 27 West Forty-third St. telephoned Police Headquarters last night that a valuable bay horse attached to a delivery wagon had been stolen from in front of the clubhouse door.

Patrolman John D. O'Connor, at Ninth Avenue and Seventeenth St. received a warning to look out for the horse and wagon. He turned away from the telephone box to see the rig described coming up the street. Three small boys on the seat were lashing the horse.

The patrolman boarded a passing electric coupe and gave chase up Ninth Avenue, through Twenty-first Street, and up Eighth Avenue.

The horse was gaining, and at Twenty-fourth Street O'Connor sprang out and, calling Patrolman Fisher, jumped with him into a gasoline car and followed up Eighth Avenue and through Twenty-sixth Street to Seventh Avenue before they caught the horse.

The boys were taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, where they were charged with juvenile delinquency. They said they were William Harris, 13 years old, of 536 West Fifty-third Street; William Henn, 10, of 560 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Harry Adler, 12, of 553 West Fifty-third Street.

According to the police, the boys boasted of stealing the horse, and said they had helped two other boys break a show case at Forty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ASAMA'S CREW ALL SAVED.

Rescue Work Secret to Keep Germans in the Dark.

TOKIO, Feb. 5.—An official report received in Tokio on the loss of the Japanese cruiser Asama off the western coast of Lower California says that all the officers and members of the crew of the warship have been saved.

The Asama struck an uncharted rock off the northwestern coast of the Mexican Republic. The extent of the damage to the cruiser is not known, nor can anything be said as to the probabilities of saving her. The absence in Tokio of direct news from the Asama suggests that her wireless has been disabled.

The Asama was guarding shipping, and at the same time seeking the German cruiser Dresden. She was commanded by Norsuke Yoshioka, and carried a complement of twenty-seven officers and 600 men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Rescue measures for the Japanese cruiser Asama, ashore and breaking up on the Lower California Coast, were cloaked in secrecy here today to protect the neutrality of the United States.

On the theory that information concerning the disabled Japanese ship might become of value to German men-of-war in the Pacific, the Navy Department kept secret its latest dispatches from Rear Admiral Howard, Commander of the Pacific fleet, sent from his flagship, the cruiser San Diego, in the neighborhood of Ensenada, and refused information of the movements of American men-of-war going to the Asama's aid.

It is believed here, however, that first aid would be given by the cruiser Raleigh. The San Diego, crippled by a recent boiler explosion, would be unable to make fast time to the wreck near Turtle Bay.

Turtle Bay is just south of Port San Bartolome. Its exact location is latitude 27.38 degrees north and longitude 114.51 degrees west. It is considered a good anchorage, having from 21 to 36 feet of water. The place of the wreck is about 350 miles south of Ensenada.

SOCIAL LIFE IN HOT SPRINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond Join Riders—Colony Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Feb. 4.—The riding colony here was augmented by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond. They plan to remain at the Homestead for the balance of the Winter. Accompanying them was Mrs. G. Fales Baker of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Butterworth, a young married couple from Philadelphia, spent the morning of their departure in a novel manner. As the day proved stormy, entertainment was not forthcoming on the golf links, so they sought it elsewhere. Seeing the door of a local church standing open, they entered and diverted themselves with organ selections. As time passed, a number of guests gathered to enjoy the music.

Arthur A. Stewart of Brooklyn left last night for Belleair, Fla., where he will remain until Spring.

A. L. de la Plante of Brooklyn and John M. McGee of Mount Vernon arrived this morning for the electrical baths.

Mrs. Clarkson Cowl gave a luncheon at Fassifern Farm yesterday. Among those attending were Mrs. Robert W. Blake, Mrs. Herbert Spencer Greims, Miss Ruth S. Baldwin, Miss Helen Norris, and Arthur Cowl.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Brown, Jr., who are spending their bridal trip here, are the most graceful pair of fox-trotters seen at the Homestead in some time. There has been a friendly rivalry between several newly wedded couples, but the palm has been handed to the Philadelphia contenders.

Rose Coghlan Halts Creditors.

Alleging that her creditors have been harassing her, Miss Rose Coghlan, the actress, obtained yesterday from Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court an order staying Currie, Philbrick & Co., stockbrokers, from examining her in supplementary proceedings. The firm recently obtained an order against Miss Coghlan for $323.93, to cover her losses on margin speculations, and the supplementary proceedings were to have been held yesterday in the City Court.

Spanish Vessel Sinks in Port.

SANTANDER, Spain, Feb. 5, via London, Saturday, Feb. 6.—The steamship Alfonso XIII. sank here today. Her crew was saved. The vessel left Vera Cruz on Jan. 16 and Havana Jan. 20 for Bilbao.

Book Bargains

"Brief List," No. 15 (60 pages), *just issued,* describes recent additions to our interesting stock of Fine Editions—old and modern—including many Rare and Uncommon items, single volumes, and sets. Books of real value, appealing to intelligent buyers who appreciate bargains. These books were gathered from weekly purchases of Private Libraries. Added to these are many slightly rubbed new books offered at half price and less.

Putnams, 2 West 45th Street, N.Y. Just West of 5th Avenue Phone 7611 Bryant

ENOS WILDER DIES AT 71.

Broker Was Once President of Franklin Bank Note Company.

Enos Wilder, a special partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Carter, Wilder & Co., 55 Wall Street, died on Thursday at his home in the Hotel Marie Antoinette, in his 72d year. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard University in 1865, and then went to South America, where he remained until 1870. Mr. Wilder returned to this city and established the firm of Wilder & Greenough, which was succeeded by Enos Wilder & Co., of which he was the senior partner. This firm was actively engaged in the South American trade, its principal business being the importation of hides, in which it represented the United States Leather Company.

Mr. Wilder was active in several other businesses, and for many years was President of the Franklin Bank Note Company, which has since been absorbed by the American Bank Note Company. In 1906 he entered the banking and brokerage business, becoming a special partner of Carter, Wilder & Co. Mr. Wilder was a member of the Harvard and University Clubs, the United States Lloyds, and the Chamber of Commerce of this city. He is survived by his widow, three daughters, and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZA F. PUMPELLY, wife of Prof. Raphael Pumpelly, died at her home in Newport, R. I., last night, aged 75. Mrs. Pumpelly was formerly Miss Eliza F. Shepard of Boston and sister of the late Mrs. George Haven Putnam of New York and Mrs. C. Hill of Bangor, Me. Besides her husband she is survived by three children, Mrs. Henry V. Smyth and Mrs. Handesayd, Boston, and Raphael Pumpelly of Camden, N. C.

LORENZO J. LAMSON, head of a well-known firm of grain dealers, died of pneumonia at his home in Chicago yesterday.

HERMAN HERST, Jr., secretary of the Membership Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association, died yesterday at his home at Far Rockaway, L. I., in his forty-fourth year. He had practiced law at 220 Broadway, Manhattan, for many years. Mr. Herst is survived by his widow and two children.

EDWARD GUSTAVESON, an artist, living at 309 East 142d Street, died on Thursday in a London (England) hospital, and he is to be buried from the church in which he was to have been married within the next few weeks to Miss Rosamund Giley.

DAVID KNAPP, an importer of this city, died on Thursday at the home of his brother, Ralph Lewis Knapp, in Los Angeles, Cal. He went to that city a few weeks ago to recover from an ailment. Death followed an operation.

Mrs. ANNA M. FLANNERY, wife of Edward L. Flannery, an inspector of the Department of Commerce and Labor on Ellis Island, died on Wednesday at her home, 615 Greenwood Avenue, Brooklyn. She was in her thirty-fourth year.

THOMAS A. COURT, a veteran of the civil war and employed in the executive offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the last forty years, died on Thursday at his home, 130 Grant Avenue, Jersey City, in his seventy-second year.

Miss SARAH SMITH, a resident of Hempstead, L. I., for many years, died on Monday in Pittsburgh, Penn., in her seventy-seventh year.

JAMES JOHNSON, a retired piano manufacturer and a prominent resident of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his residence, 102 Oakland Street, in his eighty-eighth year.

GEORGE SPARROW, a graduate of the College of the City of New York and for many years employed by title insurance companies as a title searcher, died of pneumonia yesterday at his residence, 266 Lincoln Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. He was a son of the late James E. Sparrow, one of the pioneer builders of Brooklyn, and was formerly active in Republican politics in the old Fifteenth Ward. He left three sons and a daughter.

DANIEL KING, prominent in Masonic circles in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 553 Fifty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge. He was Past High Priest of Orient Chapter, No. 138, R. A. M., and a member of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 585, F. and A. M., Damascus Commandery, No. 58, K. T., Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Long Island Grotto, V. P., and Royal and Select Masters, No. 4.

Miss IRENE VERONICA PHAIR, a teacher in the Dumont Avenue Public School, in Brownsville, died at her residence, 487 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Miss Phair was 22 years of age and was educated at the Manual Training High School and the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

Mrs. ELEANOR LA TOURETTE KIRBY, widow of William S. Kirby, formerly a builder in Astoria, L. I., is dead at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Jacob Martin, 29 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Kirby was born in Matteawan, N. J., and was a granddaughter of Peter La Tourette, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a daughter of Peter La Tourette, who fought in the War of 1812. Her mother was a descendant of Aneke Jan.

Mrs. ELIZA E. TIFFANY, wife of George Tiffany, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer and a member of the Assembly for the Eighteenth District of Kings in 1898, died of heart disease on Thursday at her residence, 178 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Tiffany was born in Schenectady, N. Y., fifty-two years ago, and was one of the oldest members of the Kings County Historical Society, of which her husband is Treasurer.

Mrs. MARIA WRIGHT, widow of William H. Wright, who was for many years Postmaster of Bath Beach and keeper of a general store, died at her home, 127 Bay Twenty-third Street, Bath Beach, on Thursday. She was 69 years of age.

CHRISTIAN JOACHIM BAUER, a retired butcher, formerly for forty years in business at Bond and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 196 Park Place, that borough, aged 69 years. Mr. Bauer was one of the leading members of the German Lutheran Church of St. Paul, and formerly was President of the church society and one of the Elders. He was a member of the Hanover Society of New York and the Knights of the Maccabees.

NELSON STAFFORD, head of the firm of Stafford & Co., badge manufacturers at 67 Fulton Street, Manhattan, which he established fifty-seven years ago, died yesterday at his residence, 435 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and son.

JOHN McGINTY, a patrolman attached to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 53 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 24 years old and a son of John H. McGinty, well known in Republican political circles in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY RICHARDS, widow of James Richards and for many years a member of the Church of the Pilgrim Brethren, died on Thursday at her residence, 82 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. She was 70 years of age.

Mrs. MOLLIE STEELE VOLIVA, wife of Wilbur Glenn Voliva, general overseer of the church founded by John Alexander Dowie, died yesterday at her home in Zion City, near Waukegan, Ill. Mrs. Voliva was 44 years old.

WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF, a veteran of the Mexican war and a Federal Brigadier General in the war between the States, died suddenly at his home in Louisville, Ky., yesterday. Mr. Woodruff was 80 years old.

Dr. GEORGE W. BROWN, who was a prominent figure in the clash of slavery and anti-slavery forces in Kansas, died in Rockford, Ill., yesterday, aged 95. He founded in 1854 the Herald of Freedom, the first Free State newspaper published in Kansas. Border ruffians destroyed his printing plant. A Grand Jury indicted him for treason and he was a prisoner for four months. He established the Conneautville, Penn., Courier in 1846.

Brentano's
BOOK SELLERS TO THE WORLD

Annual February Sale

During the entire month we offer at noteworthy reductions

SETS OF BOOKS
of the Standard Authors, in attractive Cloth and Leather Bindings.

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Special Foreign Bindings, in Sets and Single Volumes.

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Specially selected, in Boxes and in Bulk. Good Values.

AN
Important Sale in all Departments, affording an unusual opportunity for advantageous purchasing.

FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

RESCUES UNCLE UNAWARES.

Sailor Youth Saved from Auto Carried His Mother's Picture.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 5.—When Charles Frederickson rescued an old sailor from the path of an approaching automobile today he met for the first time his mother's brother, who forty years ago left his home in Copenhagen, Denmark, to follow the sea. Frederickson, who is 29 years old, has lived in Elizabeth several years. He ran away from home sixteen years ago.

As the sailor turned to give the chauffeur a beating for his reckless driving Frederickson learned for the first time that he had rescued a fellow-countryman. The conversation turned to Copenhagen and Denmark.

"My sister still lives there. I used to get letters from her a long time ago," said the older man. "She married a man named Frederickson."

"That's my father's name," said the younger.

"His name was Christian Frederickson, and they went to live in the southern part of Copenhagen."

"Why, that's my father. That's where I was born, too," cried the young man excitedly.

They went into Frederickson's home and examined letters that the sailor, whose name was Miller, said he had carried all over the world. Frederickson recognized them as his mother's. There was a faded picture, too, and he saw his mother's face in the daguerreotype taken years ago.

George H. Whipple.

George H. Whipple, a resident of this city for more than three-quarters of a century and a friend of Washington Irving, died on Thursday at his home, 477 West Twenty-second Street. He was a son of the late Rev. Dr. George Whipple of Oberlin College in Ohio, and his mother was Mrs. Alice B. Webster Whipple, a daughter of Ezekiel Webster and a niece of Daniel Webster. Mr. Whipple was educated at Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and came to this city when a young man, and went into the Oriental importing business. Mr. Whipple was converted to the Roman Catholic religion and became a tertiary or lay member of the Franciscan Order. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and three sons, two of whom, George and Griswold, are members of the Society of Jesus, and the third, E. W. Whipple, is in business in this city.

Hackensack's Centenarian Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Ann Westervelt, Hackensack's centenarian, died suddenly this afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Harper, on State Street. She celebrated her hundredth birthday on May 23 last, and was about the house this morning in her usual good spirits.

Mrs. Westervelt was born at Tea Neck near here. The husband, Peter Westervelt, was 76 when he died years ago. She rode in the exempt firemen's parade on June 18 last, and she was greeted by Gov. Fielder, who reviewed the parade. Mrs. Westervelt's hundredth anniversary was a public event in Hackensack.

Prominent Mystic Shriner Dead.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 5.—Fred A. Hines of Los Angeles, Cal., Past Imperial Potentate of the A. A. O. N. of Mystic Shrine of North America, died here today after an illness of three weeks from a complication of diseases. He was 65 years old and held the Imperial Potentate chair from April 12, 1910, to July 12, 1911. Mr. Hines until recently was President of the International Land Company, promoted in this city, and was one of the Directors at the time of his death.

Ernest de Munck, Musician, Dead.

Chevalier Ernest de Munck, a celebrated Belgian violoncellist and composer, whose death at the age of 75 occurred in London recently, was widely known in America, where he lived some time with his wife, Carlotta, sister of Adelina Patti. Mme. De Munck was a talented vocalist and made concert tours in the United States with her husband. Mr. De Munck, who began his musical career at the age of 11 years, was the friend of Wagner, Liszt, Raff, Saint-Saëns, and many other famous musicians.

Andrew U. Donelson Dies at Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The body of Andrew U. Donelson of Memphis, Tenn., son of the late Gen. Donelson, after whom Fort Donelson was named, arrived here today on a vessel from New Orleans. Mr. Donelson died at sea.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BLOCK—REMER.—Libbie Remer to Abbott B. Block.

LESSLAU—GOODMAN.—Tillie Goodman to Louis Lessiau.

Married.

BATTERSHALL — PERRAULT. — Fletcher Battershall to Elmira Perrault, at Montclair, N. J., Feb. 3, 1915.

NADEL—GALKIN.—Feb. 2, Ada Galkin to Abraham Nadel.

Brooklyn.

FARRELL—RICHARDSON.—Feb. 4, Ethel M. Richardson to Edward G. Farrell.

PARKS—MOFFETT.—Feb. 2, Kathleen J. Moffett to Charles A. Parks.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 4, 1915, George J., beloved husband of Regina Ackerman, in his 76th year. Services at his late residence, 283 Union St., Saturday, Feb. 6, at 8 P. M.

ALBIE.—Maria, on Feb. 5, widow of the late Charles Albie. Funeral from her late residence, 1,917 Crotona Av., on Monday, Feb. 8, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Thomas Aquinas Church, 10 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond's.

ALTMAN.—Nannie, suddenly, Feb. 5, beloved wife of Adolph Altman and mother of Mrs. Eugenie Rosendorf and Mrs. Estelle Brooks. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Sunday at 2 P. M. from 560 West 165th St.

ANDREWS.—Suddenly, at Miami, Fla., on the 4th inst., Horace Devereux, son of Horace E. and Antoinette D. Andrews, in his seventeenth year. Services in the chantry of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Sunday, Feb. 7, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Cleveland.

COMSTOCK. — Miriam Osborn Memorial Home, Harrison, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1915, Celia M., widow of the late John D. Comstock of Yonkers, in the 87th year of her age. Services at the Memorial Home at 2 P. M., Saturday. Interment at New Rochelle.

CROSS.—Col. H. R. O. Cross, at Fernhill Park, England, suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 3rd.

DICKSON.—Henry Guest Dickson, at Loomis, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1915. Notice of interment hereafter.

DOUGLASS.—Friday, Feb. 5, 1915, Mary Smith Douglass, widow of James Douglass. Services from her late residence, 9 Bayard St., New Rochelle, N. Y., Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood, private, Monday.

GIGNOUX.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 5, 1915, Emma Messenger, wife of Charles C. Gignoux, and daughter of the late Thomas Messenger. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 8, at 11:15 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Great Neck Depot on arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Terminal at 10:15 A. M.

GORDON.—At her late residence in New Canaan, Conn., Feb. 5, Elizabeth May, wife of Charles Walton Gordon and daughter of the late John E. and Elizabeth McNeil Wylie of New Haven, Conn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERST.—Herman, Jr. On Friday, Feb. 5, at Far Rockaway, after a lingering illness, Herman, age 43, beloved and eldest son of the late Lena and Herman Herst and dearly beloved husband of Lillian Myers Herst. Funeral services to be held at chapel of Bayside Cemetery, Sunday, Feb. 7, 1915, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Please omit flowers. Portland, (Ore.,) San Francisco, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HOLMES.—At Philadelphia, on Feb. 4, 1915, Augustus, suddenly. Funeral services at his residence, 422A Hancock St., Brooklyn, Sunday at 3 P. M. Interment Patchogue.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1915, at his residence, 102 Oakland St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, James L. Johnson, in his 88th year. Funeral services at his home Sunday, Feb. 7, 1915, at 1:30 o'clock.

Died.

KEIFFER. — Lewis, beloved husband of Sophie Keiffer, aged 77 years. Funeral strictly private. New Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

NEEDHAM.—On Feb. 4, Peter Needham, husband of the late Lottie Boyd and father of James and Florence Needham, Mrs. John Fitzgibbons, and Mrs. Frank Cody. Funeral from 562 Hudson St., Monday, Feb. 8, at 9:45 A. M. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock at St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. Interment in Calvary.

ROBERTS.—Jennie Roberts, nee Alexander, dearly beloved mother of Gustav and Frances Bowski and Gertrude Kaufman, grandmother of Anita, Max, and Hugo Bowski, Feb. 4. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 7, 10:30 A. M., 205 West 119th St.

SHANLEY.—Feb. 3, John, beloved husband of Mary Shanley (nee Hogan), native Finnelaughta, parish of Annaduff, County Leitrim, Ireland. Funeral from late residence, Rocklyn Av., Lynbrook, L. I.; thence to St. Raymond's Church, Lynbrook, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the funeral train at Long Island City at 1:33 o'clock P. M. Interment in Calvary.

SPICER.—At Oswego, N. Y., Friday evening, Elizabeth Spicer, beloved wife of James G. Riggs. Services Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock, at her late residence. Interment at Oakwood, Troy, N. Y., Monday.

TERRY.—On Feb. 4, 1915, Edward Sayre Terry, husband of Marie L. Terry of Greenwich, Conn. Funeral private.

WEBER.—Ralph Louis, age 14, beloved son of Louis and Emma Weber, suddenly, Feb. 3, 1915. Funeral services Saturday, Feb. 6th, 10 A. M., 8 East 93d St. Interment private.

WHITEHEAD. — On Feb. 4, 1915, at his residence, 314 West 106th, Lydell Whitehead. Services at the above residence this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

WHIPPLE.—On Feb. 4, 1915, at his home, 477 West 22d St., George H. Whipple. Notice of funeral later.

WILDER.—Thursday, Feb. 4, 1915, suddenly, in his seventy-second year, Enos Wilder, beloved husband of Emeline A. Wilder. Funeral services at his late residence, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th St., New York City, on Monday, Feb. 8, at 3:30 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

WITTMER.—May Ellen, (nee McBride,) beloved wife of William Wittmer, Feb. 3, 1915. Funeral from late residence, 414 East 88th St., on Sunday, Feb. 7, 1915, at 2 P. M.

WOODWARD.—Anthony, (of the American Museum of Natural History, retired,) on Feb. 4, 1915. Funeral services at his late residence, Tallmans, N. Y., at 1 P. M. Monday, Feb. 8, 1915. Carriages will meet train at Tallmans, N. Y., leaving Erie Railroad, Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M.

ZABRISKIE.—On Feb. 4, J. Albert Zabriskie, in his 68th year. Services at his late residence, 333 East 18th St., Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Interment at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J.

BOETTCHER.—Pauline A., 326 West 145th St., Feb. 4, aged 84. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

CLEARY.—Eliza, 978 2d Av., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CORDES—Henry H., Feb. 3, aged 26. Funeral 688 9th Av., today, 11 A. M.

CUNY.—Louise, Feb. 3, aged 74. Funeral 2,715 8th Av., today, 10 A. M.

EWING.—Theresa, 1,147 Intervale Av., Bronx, Feb. 3, aged 37. Funeral service today.

FINN.—James J., 598 9th Av., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GILLIGAN.—Mary C., 340 East 39th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEBRON.—Thomas, 555 8th Av., Feb. 4. Funeral today.

HUNNEWELL.—Edward, Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 4, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

KELLY.—Philip J., 720 East 161st St., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MacCAULEY.—Julia, 200 West 83d St., Feb. 3. Funeral private.

McKEEVER.—William R., 44 Cooper Square, Feb. 4. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

McNAMARA.—Mary A., 217 East 45th St., Feb. 4. Funeral today

MORE.—Eliza J., 2,340 Story Av., Bronx, Feb. 4, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PIMPLE—Anna, 171 West 80th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PURCELL.—Margaret, 650 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 3.

REILLY.—Peter J., 339 West 49th St., Feb. 3.

ROCHE—Mary, 621 Broadway, Feb. 4.

SCHOFIELD.—Michael J., 17 Abingdon Sq., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Hannah, 364 West 27th St., Feb. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

WEISS.—Michael, 588 Park Av., Feb. 4.

Brooklyn.

BAINES.—Edward H., 196 McDougal St., Feb. 4, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONROY.—Julia F., 829 Dean St., Feb. 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FLYNN.—John, 187 Webster Av., Feb. 4, aged 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FURBERSHAW.—Elizabeth, 1,122 Halsey St., Feb. 4.

GERSICK.—Max, 197 Nichols Av., Feb. 3, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GLADING.—Madeline, 639 Leonard St., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOGE.—Annie O., 184 Lefferts Place, Feb. 4. Funeral private.

HOLDER.—Henry, 242 Franklin Av., Feb. 4, aged 64.

KELLER.—Charles W., St. John's Hospital, Feb. 3, aged 42.

KELLY.—Dennis F., 426 36th St., Feb. 4. Funeral Feb. 8.

KING.—Daniel, 553 55th St., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LIMBACH.—Henrietta, 42 Hendrix St., Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

McGOEY. — Margaret, 248 Cumberland St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McNALLY.—Bridget, 311 20th St., Feb. 4, aged 55.

MARTIN.—Mary J., 232 Railroad Av., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MEEHAN.—Rose A., 95 2d Place, Feb. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PHAIR.—Irene V., 487 St. John's Place, Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PORTER.—Joseph, 69 Pennsylvania Av., Feb. 4, aged 66. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

QUIRK.—Helen, 73 Henry St., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RICHARDS.—Mary, 82 Chauncey St., Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 1:45 P. M.

RYAN.—Edward J., 362 79th St., Feb. 3. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

SCANLON.—Patrick J., 239 Hoyt St., Feb. 4. Funeral Feb. 8.

SILK.—Elizabeth, 346 14th St., Feb. 4.

SPARROW.—George, 266 Lincoln Av., Feb. 5, aged 81. Funeral today.

STAFFORD.—Nelson, 435 Quincy St., Feb. 5, aged 76. Funeral service tomorrow.

TIFFANY.—Eliza A., 178 Hawthorne St., Feb. 4. Funeral service today.

WILKINSON.—Elizabeth, 137 Imlay St., Feb. 4, aged 44. Funeral Feb. 8.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BANSE.—Albert J., 57 Stratford Place, Feb. 4, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BAULF.—James, 16 Van Wagenen Av., Jersey City, Feb. 5. Funeral tomorrow.

BILLINGHAM. — Walter J., Jr., 32 Gladstone Av., Newark, Feb. 4, aged 3.

BOCK. — Anna, 925 Willow Av., Hoboken, Feb. 3, aged 45. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ECKERT.—Mabel, 398 Avon Av., Newark, Feb. 4, aged 15 months.

GARRITY.—Mary M., 78 Harford St., Newark, Feb. 5, aged 6.

HEUERMANN.—Anton J., 3,454 Boulevard, Jersey City, Feb. 3, aged 61. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Matthew C., 104 Reservoir Av., Jersey City, Feb. 4. Funeral service today.

McKENNA.—Frank, 32 Highland Av., Jersey City, Feb. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

METZ.—William, 154 Polk St., Newark, Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MULLIGAN.—Peter H., 62 Stegman St., Jersey City, Feb. 4. Funeral today.

MULLIN. — Michael, 148 Van Reypen Av., Jersey City, Feb. 4. Funeral Feb. 8.

REILLY.—James P., 131 Bright St., Jersey City, Feb. 4. Funeral Feb. 8.

ROOS.—Julie, 3,293 Boulevard, Jersey City, Feb. 5, aged 61. Funeral private.

RUANE.—Teresa A., 666 Grand St., Jersey City, Feb. 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Sophie, 1,038 South Orange Av., Newark, Feb. 4, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

SKELLY.—Mary E., 19 Clifton Av., Newark, Feb. 5.

Long Island.

BARNES.—Cecile E., Rockaway Beach, Feb. 3, aged 44.

BENNETT.—George M., Jamaica, Feb. 3, aged 22.

BRENNAN.—Lawrence A., Richmond Hill, Feb. 4.

BUHRMANN.—Mary E., Douglaston, Feb. 3, aged 86.

GAVDUS.—Mary, 208 Jackson Av., Long Island City, Feb. 4. Funeral tomorrow.

GROMANN.—Herman J., Ridgewood, Feb. 3, aged 45.

LUYSTER.—Daniel, Sea Cliff, Feb. 2, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

MARTIN.—Anne, Woodhaven, Feb. 3, aged 39.

MILKUM.—Frances, Whitestone, Feb. 3, aged 8.

SANDERSON.—Margaret H., College Point, Feb. 3, aged 72.

THORSCHMIDT.—Helen E., Ridgewood, Feb. 3, aged 2 months.

WILKINSON.—Albert J., Jamaica, Feb. 4. Funeral service tomorrow.

In Memoriam.

RAPE.—James, in memory of; died Feb. 6, 1914.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

UNDERTAKERS.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY
600 acres. Permanent. Accessible by auto or trains direct from Grand Central Terminal. Office, 103 Park Av.

CANVASS INDICATES 357,000 UNEMPLOYED

Metropolitan Life Finds Percentage of the Workless in 145,995 Families Is 17.7.

RESULTS EXCEED ESTIMATE

Mayor's Committee Had Put the Figure at 200,000—Investigation Will Be Continued.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reported yesterday to the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment the results of the canvass of its industrial policy holders that it has been making for the last two weeks. It showed the percentage of unemployment to be 17.7. The committee has estimated the number who would be at work under normal conditions at 2,017,000, so that if the ratio holds good throughout the number now out of work in this city is about 357,000.

While the insurance company has canvassed only about a tenth of its industrial policy holders and their families, it is not believed that the ratio will be materially changed in the progress of the canvass, which is to be continued. The separate results in various divisions of the census showed little variation among themselves, each ratio obtained being substantially identical with the general ratio of 17.7 per cent. It is felt that the work has gone far enough to establish the percentage of unemployment about as accurately as it can be determined by this method. As to the method, members of the committee have said that these results, when reached, would give the best line that could be obtained by any of the methods used or considered.

As soon as the committee had arranged with the Metropolitan to utilize its facilities for making a census, the proposed police census was dropped and so was the project for a census under Federal auspices.

Canvass 145,995 Families.

The Metropolitan has 1,500,000 industrial policy holders in this city and it takes about a month for its agents to make the complete round. Most of the premiums are paid weekly, but some are due at longer intervals. The plan of operation was for the company's agents, when collecting premiums, to ask questions as to unemployment and to enter the answers on blanks provided for the purpose.

In the two weeks they have been at work 145,995 families have been canvassed, comprising about 850,000 individuals. In each of these families the company had one or more policy holders. In 34,560 of them one or more cases of unemployment were found. The number of wage earners in these families was 238,475 and of these 42,407 were out of work, or 17.7 per cent. Many cases were found where persons usually employed on full time were working part time, but these were not included and the figures given represent only those wholly idle.

The estimate of 357,000 based on this report is considerably higher than any figure that has had official sanction. The committee itself has estimated that the number out of work this Winter was nearly 200,000 greater than last Winter. This would mean a total of about 300,000, as the committee has been working on the basis of a census made by the police last Winter, which showed somewhat less than 100,000 out of work. Some members of the committee, however, have regarded this police estimate of last year as having been too low.

The estimate by the committee that nearly 200,000 more were out of work this year than last year was based on inquiries made of employers as to how many less men they were employing than last year. These data, of course, were only relative, as any conclusion as to the total unemployed must be based on the police census of last year. The figures gathered by the Metropolitan, on the other hand, have reference only to present actual conditions.

Former Figure was 200,000.

The investigation made by the committee itself brought replies from 602 employers with 250,723 workers on their payrolls. It was found that the increase in unemployment was about 8 per cent. of the total employed and from this the committee estimated that slightly less than 200,000 more persons were unemployed in the week ended Dec. 19, 1914, than in the corresponding week of 1913.

In 404 factories reporting unemployment had increased 13.5 per cent. In the building and hand trades the increase was 20 per cent. Replies from 156 employers in general trade, such as banking, brokerage, insurance, real estate, wholesale and retail trade, grain elevators, warehouses, &c., showed an increase of nearly 4 per cent. in the number of persons employed, and the number employed by transportation and public utility companies was 1 per cent. more than the year before.

The replies from which these figures were made up represented about one-eighth of the total number of persons gainfully employed in trade and industry in the city.

Estimates made by the committee of the total number of persons, ten years and over, employed in gainful occupations in this city on Jan. 1, based on the United States Census reports for 1910, and taking into account the census method of estimating the normal increase in population for the intervening period, indicated that the total number of persons employed in the trades and industries covered by the committee would be, if there were no more unemployment than in 1910, 2,017,000, which is 80.7 per cent. of the total number of persons, ten years and over, gainfully employed. The remaining 19.3 per cent. are public employes, professional men, &c., which, for the purpose of the committee's study, was disregarded.

SEEK $100,000 FOR BUNDLE DAY

Mrs. James Speyer Proposes That Committee Be Made Permanent.

Bundles sent in for the Mayor's Bundle Day Committee overflowed three buildings yesterday, and last night a force of clerks were still busy opening letters from people out of town who reported that bundles were on their way.

On account of the great success of "Bundle Day," Mrs. James Speyer, Chairman of the Bundle Day Committee, started out yesterday on a campaign among her friends to raise $100,000 to make the "Bundle Day Committee" permanent, with regular offices, an incorporated organization, and an annual "Bundle Day" in December so that there can be a big distribution of clothing to the needy just before the holiday season. Mrs. Speyer carried her proposal to George W. Perkins, Mayor Mitchel, Miss Frances Kellor, ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, and others who were interested.

Under the direction of Miss Ann Rhodes the big task of getting the bundles contributed on Bundle Day into shape for distribution among the poor was started on an extensive basis yesterday. Miss Rhodes had sent to a room on the top floor of the Mark Cross building, where the committee has its headquarters, several thousand garments from a pile labeled "women's gowns." Each gown was overhauled by tailors employed from the Municipal Employment Bureau's list of tailors who were out of work. Where the lining was worn or torn, new lining was provided. If buttons were missing, new ones were sewed on and then each gown was pressed.

"Our one great trouble," Miss Rhodes said, "is going to be with the people to whom second hand clothes look good because they can be sold for small amounts to second hand stores. We have got to eliminate the people who will make application in order to sell the garments offered rather than to use them. For that reason no distributions will be made here at the Mark Cross building. We have organized district committees so that each district corresponds to a police precinct. Local residents of the districts will have to vouch for every person furnished with clothing. The word of physicians, police captains, clergymen, social workers, and other persons whom we know will be taken as to the validity of the cases called to our attention."

It was still impossible last night to tell anything definite about the number of bundles received. The unloading of automobile trucks was stopped at the Cross building, and the bundles were diverted to the Wanamaker storage warehouses, of which there are twelve in the city, and to department store sub-delivery stations. The bundles will be held at these stations until room is found for them in one or another of the three buildings now operated by the Bundle Day Committee. In addition to the Cross headquarters, these buildings are at 8 and 10 Fifth Avenue, and 44 East Fourteenth Street, the use of the latter having been given by Mrs. Vincent Astor.

The committee had one "bundle" to take care of that greatly interested its members. He was a small bundle of nerve and ambition who appeared without any tag or label at 1 A. M. yesterday morning. He was about 12 years old. He reported that he had had a fight with his brother and had left his home in the Bronx and wanted a job sorting bundles. A sympathetic woman put him to work and then coaxed out of him his mother's address. Late yesterday afternoon the boy's brother appeared, patched up the quarrel and took him back to his home.

An appeal was made for material for linings for coats and women's gowns. Except for the lining hundreds of overcoats were received in good repair. It is the hope of the Bundle Day Committee that all articles of clothing can go out to the recipients in the best of repair.

Ellis Island last night sheltered 680 men, 200 of whom were presented with warm clothing through the generosity of the Y. M. C. A.

Reports from the Hotel Knickerbocker steward to the hotel management on the food given out at the Knickerbocker bread line for the past week were to the effect that 10,550 meals were served in seven days, and that these required 28 barrels of flour, 1,329 pounds of frankfurters, 80 pounds of lam, 210 pounds of herring, 300 pounds of corned beef, 800 pounds of sauerkraut, 190 gallons of milk, 470 pounds of sugar, 28 gallons of mustard, and 470 pounds of coffee.

A woman living in West Forty-first Street offered the use of the basement of her home yesterday for women of the bread line so that they would not have to stand in the cold waiting to be served.

The Board of Estimate after a long debate yesterday ordered placed on file a proposal by the Brooklyn Unemployment Committee that the city appropriate money to start municipal work shops for the unemployed. United States Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe, who appeared in favor of the proposal, urged that "it was the community's business to get under the burden of unemployment."

WOULD RAID RESTAURANTS.

I. W. W. Leader Urges Followers to Descend on 5th Ave. Establishments

Frank Strawn Hamilton, an I. W. W. leader who took a prominent part in the I. W. W. church raids last Winter, urged his I. W. W. followers at a meeting at 64 East Fourth Street last night to start general raids upon fashionable restaurants next week.

"It is time we called the Gary bluff," he said, "and the way to call it is for the unemployed themselves to take some hand in settling their problems. Gary was put on that job supposedly because of his vast mental resourcefulness. But we know his committee was put to work so that the situation could be stalled along until Spring.

"The Gary Committee has not done anything. It doesn't intend to do anything. The thing for us to do is to go to the Fifth Avenue restaurants and to the other high-class restaurants and eat enough to last us for a week. I do not advocate stealing. Restaurant and hotel men, if we slip our meal checks in to them marked 'Charge it to the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment,' will soon bombard the City Hall with demands that something real be done. And then maybe something will be done. But it never will be done so long as the unemployed themselves remain idle."

Last Tuesday two I. W. W. members were arrested for eating food worth $4.75 in the Little Hungary Restaurant and then refusing to pay for it. An I. W. W. succeeded in registering at the Biltmore and living there for several days before he was detected and put out.

VACCINATION AT HOTEL DE GINK

Arrival of Health Board Doctors Causes Consternation Among Guests

There was consternation among the guests at the Hotel de Gink, at Worth and Centre Streets, yesterday when Health Department doctors, with vaccination needles and vaccine, arrived and insisted that each of the hoboes would have to be vaccinated. The hoboes retorted that vaccination was something out of their line. They said they had got along in their "jungle life" without it very well and didn't like to try experiments when their daily supply of Mulligan stew depended on the working condition of their arms.

Jeff Davis, chief gink of the Gink House, pleaded with the Health Department visitors for a little delay, on the grounds that his men were just at present dismantling an abandoned technical school at Lafayette and Grand Streets and were putting in the heaviest week of work they had known.

A compromise was finally agreed upon, whereby the Gink House guests will be vaccinated in squads of such a size that, even if they are incapacitated for work for a few days, enough workers will be left to keep the "kitty" supplied with Mulligan money.

RIGHT FLOOR, WRONG HOTEL

Long Session of a Trustees' Meeting Blamed by Nashville Man.

The trustees' meeting at the Waldorf which the man from Nashville had come to attend was a long session according to the story the visitor told yesterday at the Martinique, to explain what happened to him late Thursday afternoon, and he was "plumb" tired at the end. He decided to go straight to his hotel and take a nap.

He had the keys of his room in his pocket, and there was no need to appear at the hotel office once he had entered a doorway in Thirty-third Street, that revolved just like the one he had come out of a few hours before. He found his way to the elevator, and asked the attendant to put him off at the tenth floor. There he found the way to insert the key in the lock, but it wouldn't work. A chambermaid was passing and he got her to unlock the door. Entering, he threw himself upon the bed and fell asleep.

Some time later, a woman found the door of the room unlocked. She was surprised. She was more surprised when she got inside to find a man lying on her bed. She remembered that she had left her jewels on the dressing table, and had just presence of mind enough to shriek. A chambermaid, two hallboys and a porter responded. The slumberer, who had not been aroused by the woman's cry, responded to their treatment, and demanded why he had so many visitors. They told him he did not belong in the room. He insisted that he was temporarily as much a part of it as was the furniture. They showed him the essentially feminine belongings that were scattered about. Even then he declared himself unconvinced, and produced a key.

Sure enough, the number 1,016 was stamped on the tag.

"But this is a Martinique key," they told him.

"Well, where am I?" he demanded. They told him. Upon his expressing doubt, the porter and the bellboys laid hands upon him and escorted him to the elevator and thence to the back door of the hotel. He left town yesterday morning.

VARICK HOUSE OPEN TODAY.

New Modern Hotel for Girls a Memorial to Dr. Bates.

Varick House, a modern hotel for working girls, a memorial to the late Dr. H. Roswell Bates, who was pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, which sands next door to the new hotel, will be opened today.

The institution represents an outlay of $225,000 and is one of the largest Christian charities established in New York in years. The movement that made it possible was led by William S. Coffin, Gerard Beekman Hoppin, and the Rev. Tertius van Dyke. Dr. Bates, whose memory is perpetuated in the charity, died while on a trip to Peru last year.

Varick House is six stories in height and fire proof. It contains eighty rooms. Nine of these have private baths attached, and yet can be had for $6 a week, including board, and this rate includes luncheon. On each floor are shower baths, filtered drinking water fountains, and the house provides large parlors, dancing and dining rooms, a gymnasium with a running track, a roof-garden and a yard for basketball and games, a laundry that can be used for three cents an hour and a sewing room where electric power machines enable girls to make their own clothes.

FAVORS 59TH ST. TUNNEL.

Board of Estimate Prefers Proposed Line for B. R. T. Cars to Queens.

President McAneny reported yesterday to the Board of Estimate that the Transit Committee was in favor of a tunnel at Fifty-ninth Street for the running of the new B. R. T. subway lines instead of over the Queensboro Bridge. The B. R. T., which will have to operate the lines, was the President said, content with the change, but it must be approved by the Public Service Commission and there was some opposition there. Some legislation would also be necessary, and he recommended that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to draft the requisite bill so that it might be ready in case the Public Service Commission did accept the new scheme.

Mr. McAneny also presented a letter from the Degnon Contracting Company, which has the contract for the construction of the new subway along Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets to the end of the Queensboro Bridge, strongly in favor of the tunnel idea. The company stated that it would give the city a bond that the Fifty-ninth Street tunnel be constructed for not more than $4,500,000. It is also suggested that the subway plans be so modified as to send both tracks of the new subway east of Fifth Avenue along Sixtieth Street instead of having only one in that thoroughfare. Thereby it reckoned the city would save $500,000.

FOX TROT UNASTRONOMICAL.

Prof. Jacoby Finds It Is Not the Movement of Heavenly Bodies.

Prof. Harold Jacoby, head of the Columbia Department of Astronomy, returned to his classes after a half year's absence yesterday and in his first lecture reflected on the modern dances.

Describing the rotation of heavenly bodies, Prof. Jacoby offered as an example the movements of two people twirling around a room on their toes. "This form of rotation," he said, "was called waltzing in my days of dancing, but today I doubt if it has a name, and if it has, whether any one knows what it is. The dancing example hardly applies today, since the moving bodies do not even stand erect."

Prof. Jacoby was asked later to elaborate the theme, but said he was neutral as regards the one-step and fox trot.

SOME BAKERS ADD 1 CENT TO EACH LOAF

Isolated Cases, Joseph Hartigan Says, but Thinks That Others Will Follow.

MANY WATCH FLOUR MEN

Attorney General Says He Will Take Action at Once Against Any Combination to Raise Prices.

Bakers have raised the price of bread in some isolated cases, so Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, reported yesterday. He thought others would add one cent to the price of each loaf soon, especially the smaller bakers who would be forced to that action by the high price of flour.

Commissioner Hartigan and John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets are both on the watch to see that the laws regulating the sale of foodstuffs are respected and Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury, notified Mr. Dillon yesterday that if there was evidence that the flour men were combined in restraint of trade he would take immediate action against them.

At a meeting held at 264 Madison Street, some of the East Side bakers decided to lay the entire situation before Mayor Mitchel. This action was taken with a view to having their cause brought to the attention of the administration at Washington. Speculative buying of wheat as well as the war demand, the bakers feel has led to the present price of flour and they advocate either an embargo on wheat or else the imposing of a heavy export tax.

Harry Schlachtt, Superintendent of the East Side Protective Association, presided at the meeting. Commissioner Hartigan said that a number of bakers had already failed because of present flour prices, and he advised the bakers to take the public into their confidence and so create a sentiment that the consumer would understand that the rise in the price of bread was not the work of the bakers, but had been forced upon them as a matter of self-preservation.

"The present situation in regard to the prospective increase in the price of loaves and the reduction in size and weight of loaves," said Mr. Hartigan, "is receiving the close attention of the Bureau of Weights and Measures. Under the Brooks law the sellers of bread are obliged to indicate the weight of a loaf. If a reduction in the size is to be made the public is entitled to know the amount it is purchasing. It would be to the advantage of the bakers in the present situation to invite the public into their confidence. This they can best do by complying with the law regarding the labeling of bread. To try to short-weight a customer at this time is only to increase a suspicion that the bakers are profiting by the raise in the prices.

"There is no standard of weight for loaves in this State or city. This is a city of neighborhoods, and each neighborhood has its own price and weight. It is necessary that each baker, therefore, should endeavor to keep up the standard he has set. I intend to have Inspectors out to see to it that the law is respected."

Testifying last August at the investigation conducted by the District Attorney of this county, George Zabriskie, the representative of the Pillsbury Flour Mills of Minneapolis, which have an output of 21,000 barrels a day, said that the European war would inevitably be the cause of a very substantial rise in the price of flour.

"If flour goes to $10 a barrel," Mr. Zabriskie testified, "it will be by far and away the cheapest food the housewife can buy. At $10 she may bake her own bread at a cost of 3½ cents a loaf." In reply to a question the mill representative added that of course the housewife eliminates the cost of labor by making and baking her own bread.

While the investigation was under way in August, Hugo Fredericks, President of the Bakers' Association, said to Chief Magistrate McAdoo:

"On behalf of the Bakers' Association I can state we have no intention of raising the price of bread or cutting the weight at present on account of the price of flour, a condition that we cannot control."

Assistant District Attorney De Ford, who was examining witnesses, asked Mr. Fredericks what he meant by "at present."

"Oh," replied the witness, "for months and months to come."

FEDERAL INQUIRY INTO BREAD.

Bakers to Tell Why They Raised the Price of Loaves 1 Cent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Federal investigation of food prices was directed to the bread situation today. Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney, planned to confer with leading bakers in an attempt to learn the causes back of the increase from 5 to 6 cents in the price of the small loaves of bread.

Statements have been made that most of the large baking concerns have a supply of flour on hand, bought several months ago at the lower prices then prevailing. The bakers will be asked to show their books and records in order that the Government may obtain correct figures on the subject. District Attorney Clyne said he wanted to know how much flour the bakers had in stock and what quantity there was on hand in Chicago.

RAISE A FUND FOR SANGER.

Free Speech Argument for Man Arrested by Comstock.

Leonard Abbott, President of the Free Speech League, announced last night that the league purposed to raise a large fund for the defense of William Sanger, an artist of 10 East Fifteenth Street, now awaiting trial in Special Sessions on a complaint made by Anthony Comstock.

Sanger is the husband of Margaret Sanger, publisher of the Woman Rebel, who is now under a Federal indictment for printing objectionable matter in her magazine. Mrs. Sanger, who was formerly a trained nurse, came out in favor of birth control and the restriction of the size of families. After her indictment she went to Europe, leaving two children in the care of her husband here.

An agent of Anthony Comstock called at Mr. Sanger's studio and afterward made an affidavit that Sanger gave him copies of the forbidden magazine upon his asking for them.

Mr. Abbott said that the case would be contested all the way up to the Supreme Court to determine whether the statute under which Sanger was arrested was unconstitutional on the ground that it infringed his right of free speech.

TO TAKE MRS. LEEDS'S LAKE

North Hempstead Sues for Body of Water on Her North Shore Estate.

Mrs. Louise H. Leeds, widow of William B. Leeds, will be compelled to defend her right to a body of water in the middle of her estate at Plandome, near Port Washington, and known as Plandome Lake.

The Trustees of North Hempstead have authorized their special counsel, M. Linn Bruce, to begin court action against Mrs. Leeds. The lake covers twelve acres, and is one of the beauty spots on the North Shore.

Mr. Bruce, in an opinion, said the title to the lake was vested in the town.

A SILK STOCKING PRISON.

Island Messenger Arrested with Money to Pay for Luxuries.

Deputy Commissioner of Corrections Lewis appeared in Yorkville Court yesterday to press a complaint of furnishing contraband articles to prisoners in the Workhouse against Charles Wilkins, 65 years old, an employe of the Almshouse on Blackwells Island.

Wilkins pleaded guilty and was held in $500 bail by Magistrate Breen for trial. He had been making purchases of such things as playing cards and other articles for Workhouse inmates.

When arrested, Wilkins had a half dozen letters from prisoners containing money to pay for articles, and asking him to bring them to the Island. Among the articles wanted were two pairs of silk stockings, a box of candy, two boxes of tooth powder, a pack of casino cards, and a pinochle deck.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:05|Sun sets..5:23|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:14	12:00	6:24	6:32
Governors Island	12:00	12:13	6:48	6:53
Hell Gate	1:50	2:03	8:28	8:33

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 5.

SS Parolas, Rotterdam, Jan. 13.
SS Tyr, Shields, Jan. 12.
SS Colon, Cristobal, Jan. 30.
SS Gregory, Para, Jan. 22.
SS Madison, Norfolk, Feb. 4.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Feb. 3.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Feb. 4.
SS Mexicano, New Orleans, Jan. 29.
SS Comet, Port Arthur, Jan. 25.
SS Rappahannock, Newport News, Feb. 3.
SS Evelyn, Bermuda.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, Feb. 3.
SS Mar Caspio, Barcelona, Jan. 22.
SS El Sol, Galveston, Jan. 30.
SS Dronning Maud, Macoris, Jan. 27.
SS Trym, Jucaro, Jan. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Maracas	Naples	Jan. 14
Magdalena	Rotterdam	Jan. 18
Luigi Ciampa	Naples	Jan. 17
Drammensfjord	Leith	Jan. 18
Virginie	Havre	Jan. 20
Menominee	London	Jan. 23
Mayaro	Grenada	Jan. 29
Comal	Galveston	Jan. 30
Acre	Bahia	Jan. 18
Santiago	Progreso	Jan. 30
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 3
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 3
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 31
DUE TOMORROW.		
Columba	Genoa	Jan. 10
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 28
Kura	Penarth	Jan. 22
Copenhagen	Balboa	Jan. 25
Yumuri	Puerto Mexico	Jan. 2
Re d'Italia	Naples	Jan. 25
Chimeo	Balboa	Jan. 31
DUE MONDAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Minnehaha	London	Jan. 28
Orduna	Liverpool	Jan. 31
Duncluta	Bordeaux	Jan. 23
Yaguez	San Juan	Feb. 2
Tenadores	Cristobal	Feb. 1
Sixaola	Belize	Jan. 23
Niagara	Havre	Jan. 30
New York	Rotterdam	Jan. 24
Mexico	Havana	Feb. 4
Carolina	San Juan	Feb. 2
Ancon	Cristobal	Feb. 1
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 6
Comas	New Orleans	Feb. 2
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 2
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Bahia	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Franconia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Drumcliffe, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Dronning Maud, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saramacca, Argentina	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles	——	4:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 5.

SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,610 miles E. at noon of the 4th; due about Tuesday morning. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 49 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 125 miles S. of Tampa Bar at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 210 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 33 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 425 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 176 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 860 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 195 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 54 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Guantanamo, Cienfuegos to New York, was 219 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 1,031 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 237 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 222 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 198 miles S. at noon.
SS Keene, Belfast to New York, was 65 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 760 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sixaola, Santiago to New York, was 667 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Verona, at Genoa, Feb. 3.
SS Kentucky, at Copenhagen, Feb. 2.
SS Manitou, at London, Feb. 4.
SS Kronprins, at Falmouth, Feb. 4.
SS Almirante, at Cristobal, Feb. 4.
SS Pennsylvania, at Cristobal, Feb. 5.
SS Coruna, at Gothenberg, Feb. 3.
SS Buffalo, at Hull, Feb. 4.
SS Bratsberg, at Santa Catharina, Feb. 4.
SS Maria C., at Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Feb. 5.
SS Sergipe, at Barbados, Feb. 5.

Sailed.

SS Henrik, from Copenhagen, Jan. 29.

Passed.

SS Escalona, New York for London, passed Prawle Point.
SS Taormina, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ancona, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Potsdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 13, SS Niagara.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 7 P. M. Feb. 16, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Feb. 8, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Feb. 24, SS Bassem.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 8, SS Bergensfjord.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru .... Feb. 8
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa.. Feb. 11
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... Feb. 11
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.,)—Niagara .... Feb. 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Willochra .... Feb. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Jan. 3; Hongkong, Jan. 5; Shanghai, Jan. 8; Yokohama, Jan. 16, and Honolulu, Jan. 26—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo Maru, were dispatched east on Feb. 2, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 7.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, Jan. 10; Auckland, Jan. 11; Melbourne, Jan. 15, and Sydney, Jan. 16—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched East on Feb. 3, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Feb. 8.

THAW COMES TO AID BEATEN SNOW ARMY

Fetherston Turns on the Hose to Wash Slush from the Main Traffic Lines.

MONDAY'S ICE STILL FIRM

Short Stretch of Broadway Only Clean Spot in Town—Many Sewers Closed.

A sudden rise in the temperature gave Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston a chance to try another snow-removal device last night. With 10,000 feet of new hose, 150 squads of two men each were sent out along the chief traffic routes and streams of water were turned upon the piles of slush and ice which still clogged thoroughfares after five days' work.

The turn in temperature came soon after noon, and from then on the city waded in slush. There was not an important avenue or cross street which was thoroughly clean. At the office of the Commissioner it was admitted that while tons of snow had been shoveled down sewers and carted away, all efforts to remove the first layer of sleet had failed.

This inch and seven-tenths of ice, lying since Monday, had resisted all attacks, it was said, and the Commissioner's only hope last night was that the thaw would melt it away.

Broadway from Columbus Circle to Eighty-sixth Street was the only important stretch of pavement where all traces of the storm had been removed. Above and below the highway was a mass of slush, with gutters running full of water.

Besides the regular force of street cleaners, contractors had 3,000 men and 1,400 trucks at work all day. According to William T. Charlesworth, head of the work in Manhattan, there was no difficulty getting men. More men had not been put to work, he said, for lack of trucks. Every available truck in town was in use, he said.

The new Subway was blamed partly for the failure of Commissioner Fetherston's scheme of dumping snow into sewers. Many manholes were unavailable, it was said, because of the underground construction. The trunk sewer at Carmine and Clarkson Streets, depended on to carry much snow from the lower west side, gave the snow fighters only one manhole instead of the usual six.

Two thousand men who had not been paid for the first day's work, mobilized outside the Municipal Building yesterday morning, and jammed the stairs to the Paymaster's window on the third floor. Their money had been sent to the sub-stations on Wednesday, but through misunderstandings they had not called to get it and $13,000 had been returned. Most of it was paid out yesterday.

In Brooklyn, more than 500 men and women were summoned to court to explain why they had not cleaned their sidewalks. Most of them were fined $1 each.

Exeter Honors Cleveland's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 5.—Richard F. Cleveland, son of Grover Cleveland and a member of the track team, today was elected class historian at the election of class day officers at Phillips Exeter Academy. George N. Walker, New Rochelle, N. Y., was chosen class President. The contest for the place of class prophet was a tie between J. N. Whipple of New York and George D. Leighton, Tunkhannock, Penn. It will be decided later.

An Important War Article
Suppressed by the English Censor

"Looking Ahead—
The Future of Holland"
By H. G. Wells

WAS it too prophetic? Did the far-seeing author of "The War of the Worlds" come too close to the truth in this article? Its publication in England was arranged for, but the Censor stepped in and stopped it. Why? Read this important contribution by one of the world's greatest writers exclusively in tomorrow's

SUNDAY TIMES

Every reader of the Sunday Times tomorrow should receive as an extra added section in commemoration of Lincoln's Birthday

The Marshall Portrait of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
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TELLS OF BUILDING OVER-INSPECTION

Thought of Deeding Loft to City Because of Conflicting Orders, Says A. J. Kerwin, Jr.

REALTY MEN FEAR TO TALK

Other Speakers at Mayor's Committee Hearing Afraid to Make Specific Complaints.

Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., startled the members of the Mayor's Building Inspection Committee yesterday, at the hearing at City Hall, on the subject of over-inspection, by saying that he had been so troubled recently by conflicting orders that he had been thinking of deeding to the city one of his loft buildings.

"Conflicting orders and the necessity of making expensive changes in comparatively new buildings have actually curtailed the rental value of many buildings to such an extent as virtually to deprive them of all equity," said Mr. Kerwin. "That is just how I feel about my property. I am unfortunate enough to own a twelve-story loft at 45 to 51 West Twenty-fifth Street, fronting 100 feet. My tenants, up to a short time ago were allowed to employ 150 persons on a floor. Recently they received notice that to comply with the labor law only sixty employes would be permitted. The building had formerly been bringing me an income of $30,000 a year. One of the loft leases expired on Feb. 1. It had been $7,000 a year, and I have just renewed it for $3,500 a year.

"I own another loft at 27 to 35 West Twenty-fourth Street. Some time ago I got an order from the Labor Department to install elevator guards. The Building Bureau inspectors, after examining the premises said it was not necessary and there the matter still remains. I have thought of deeding this property to the city to solve the problem."

Many of the speakers were not so explicit as Mr. Kerwin, explaining that they refused to give specific instances of conflicting orders and annoyance from different departments because buildings mentioned would immediately be more rigorously inspected.

Allan Robinson, Chairman of the Committee, said he did not believe that would be the case. The realty men, however, who have suffered from over-inspection, were plainly inclined to err on the side of excessive caution.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, and George W. Olvany, counsel for the Real Estate Board and other organizations, took this view of the case and Mr. Browne went so far as to declare, against the protest from the chairman, that no specific cases ought to be given to the committee from any real estate owner.

Besides Mr. Robinson, those other members of the committee present were Abram L. Elkus, Lawrence Veiller, Robert E. Simon, Peter J. Brady, Alfred T. White, and W. H. Childs. Another hearing will be held next week on the method of consolidating the various building inspection departments.

VANDERLIP BACK AT DESK.

National City Bank Head, Fully Recovered, Returns to Business.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, was back at his desk yesterday for the first time since he was stricken with typhoid fever, nearly three months ago. Mr. Vanderlip spent part of his period of convalescence in California and in traveling through the West.

"The principal impression I brought back," said he, "was that of a better feeling politically in the West than existed a short time ago. There appears to be a general tendency to discontinue attacks on business, and various State Legislatures are discussing ways and means to repeal certain radical measures enacted in the past which have hampered business."

Mr. Vanderlip thought that conservatism would rule in domestic business and financial operations so long as the strain incident to the war continued. The strength that has existed recently in the bond market, he thought, was resultant from the ease of money rather than from a return of confidence.

The exposition now being held at San Diego, said Mr. Vanderlip, was well worth seeing, and work on the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco was being rapidly completed.

"The belief of railroad men whom I talked with," he said, "was that the expositions will bring very heavy passenger traffic for the lines serving that territory."

BOX BOARD SUIT PLEAS.

James M. Beck Says Government Indicted a Luncheon Club.

Seven of the members of the Eastern Box Board Club of 50 Church Street pleaded nolo contendere yesterday in the Federal District Court when they were arraigned to answer a Sherman law indictment before Judge Jeremiah Neterer of Washington, who is sitting here by special assignment. The court after hearing argument deferred judgment until this morning.

Nineteen members of the club were indicted as having conspired to break the Sherman law, and of these those who entered the nolo contendere plea were Sidney Mitchel of the United Box Board Company, Samuel A. Short, Jr., formerly connected with the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company; R. C. Williams, President of the Piermont, N. Y., Paper Board Company; W. G. Shortless of the Haverhill, Mass., Box Board Company; Frank S. Harrison of Eyster & Harrison of Halltown, Va.; Louis Newman of the Tonawanda, N. Y., Paper Company, and William M. Smith of the American Paper Company.

The defendants, James M. Beck asserted, were honorable business men, and the prosecution was an example of the hardships of the Sherman law, which forbids a combination even when it was absolutely necessary. The Eastern Box Board Club, he maintained, was a harmless luncheon organization, and one of the main objects of its formation was the supply to the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce statistics concerning trade conditions.

IRONWORKERS ACCEPT A CUT

Will Take a Referendum on 6 to 11.2 Per Cent. Reduction in Wages.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5.—The two weeks' deadlock between representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Independent Sheet and Tin Plate Manufacturers over the acceptance of a reduction in wages by the men was broken here late today.

The workmen agreed to accept a cut in wages of from 6 to 11.2 per cent., subject to its approval by a referendum vote of the Amalgamated Association. The employers promised to maintain the standard of their employes and to increase wages on a sliding scale as market prices of their product went higher.

Factories in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri are affected.

BUSINESS NOTES.

John William Griggs, formerly Attorney General of the United States and an ex-Governor of New Jersey, will be one of the speakers at the forty-third annual banquet of the Silk Association of America, which will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Feb. 11.

The Coronet Manufacturing Company of Portland, Me., makers of waists, have taken quarters at 11 East Thirty-first Street, where they have located their showrooms, designing department, and factory. Morris Maiman is in charge of the designing and factory departments, while Richard E. Seligman heads the sales end of the business.

The annual convention of the United Buyers' Service, an organization of over 400 of the leading independent 5, 10 and 25 cent stores in this country and Canada, will be held at the Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10 West Twentieth Street, beginning Feb. 15.

A QUESTION OF WIDTH.

To be Hatters' Plush It Must Be at Least 22 Inches Wide.

Hatters' plush, which figured in almost continuous litigation under the Tariff acts of 1897 and 1909, came up yesterday for an initial decision under the act of 1913. The Board of General Appraisers had before it a protest by the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company, which imported merchandise under the present law invoiced as "hatters' plush." Appraiser Sague was of the opinion that the goods are not strictly of the kind described in the invoice, and took duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem as "plush composed in chief value of silk." The importer's claim was for a tax of only 10 per cent. under Paragraph 382, which specifies "plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, such as is used for making men's hats."

It was claimed by the Government that there would be so much waste resulting from the use of a plush as narrow as that in controversy in the manufacture of the hats, and such a relatively small loss of material in the manufacture of the same kind of hats from a broader width plush, that it would be unprofitable from the manufacturer's standpoint to manufacture the hats from the plush in question.

In reversing the customs officials, Judge Howell held that the goods are properly dutiable as claimed, irrespective of width, unless the width is such as will exclude the merchandise from that class or kind of hatters' plush "such as is used for making men's hats." In the case of the Comey & Johnson Co., making a claim similar to that of the Knox concern, the board ruled that the plush measuring not less than 22 inches in width is properly dutiable as hatters' plush, while goods measuring 18 inches in width are properly dutiable as assessed.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anderson, Max E.—S. Stein et al., $268.
Boyajian, Vahan Z. M.—J. A. Vandegrift, $750.
Bocca, Louis—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $107.
Boyerle, Herman J.—J. F. Bernholz, $272.
Brown, Andrew J.—B. G. Hitchings, Inc., $754.
Butler, Francis X.—Carnegie Trust Co., $2,387.
Chalmers, John D.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $183.
Colucci, Maria—Jewell, Koenig & Co., Inc., $669.
Carpenter, Harry S.—E. Groebl et al., $158.
Calabro, Dominick, and Frances Mossalino—Interstate Note & Holding Co., Inc., $115.
Dauphin, William—J. P. Brinkerhoff's, Inc., $316.
Devoll, Beatrice J.—M. B. Curtis, $169.
Damico, Giuseppe—F. Beninendi, $355.
Davidson, Solomon—A. Sabswitz, $471.
Same—J. Richman et al., $224.
Daly, Bernard—C. C. Lanahan, $7,583.
Edgar, Maxwell—S. Fish, costs, $132.
Elias, Hannah—H. L. Herbert & Co., Inc., $235.
Eiler, John—Behrer & Co., $643.
Fey, Ferdinand W. and Caroline V.—City Real Estate Co., $2,679.
Fox, Raphael A.—M. Welderlight, $147.
Finnkin & Ryan Co.—N. N. von Bach, $1,005.
First United Presbyterian Church of N. Y. City—W. Brennan, $413.
Fraade, John J.—I. Lake, $2,130.
Frothingham, Chas. F., Jr.—D. M. Hill, $305.
Fischel, Jacob—Jefferson Bank, $891.
Freedman, Joseph—F. W. Linders et al., $175.
Griffen, Clara H.—M. B. Griffin, $18,208.
Gruber, Abraham—M. Hand, $1,019.
Gellis, Barnet, Philip, and Abraham—P. Rosenberg, $141.
Grapel, Max—H. Conroy, $250.
Greenberg, Max D.—N. Y. Title Ins. Co., $582.
Same—Chelsea Realty Co., $1,003.
Greenberg, Meyer—E. Wilson et al., $322.
Garfinkel, Mendel—London Feather Novelty Co., $113.
Gartner, Mamie C.; Louis W. Gartner, and Lewis Coon—S. E. Dribben, $435.
Grace, Honora—Simpson Crawford Corp., $144.
Goetz, Elizabeth, ex'r.—H. R. Fleischmann, $250.
Herz, Paul—J. & C. Baszanager, Ltd., $242.
Hyams, Harry—M. T. Nathan, $323.
Hubbard, Oliver—T. D. Bath, $100.
Harris, Samuel—J. Nordenschild, $316.
Henning, J. Walter—J. W. Stiles, $270.
International Cinema Clearing House—N. Y. Telephone Co., $176.
Johnson, Wm. J.—J. O. Bixler, $529.
Katsin, Max—S. Rosenthal, $136.
Kimball, Catherine, and Jos. B. Rosenbach—People &c., $500.
Krantwald, Julia—B. J. McGory, $197.
Kaufman, Rebecca, by g'd'n.—Great Atlantic & Pacific Co., costs, $105.
Litke, Samuel—Apex Leasing Co., Inc., $355.
Landes, Joseph—M. Silver et al., $206.
Lent, Arthur B.—Bayside Lumber Co., $476.
Lucas, Grace H.—C. B. Williams, $410.
Lepe Dulac, Inc.—Berghoff Brewing Ass'n, $1,733.
Martin, Adam—P. McCarthy—$393.
Michaels, Samuel, and Maurice Sandberg—J. Kutler, $1,140.
McCormick, Sarah, adm.—A. Diehl, $1,867.
Merendino, Vincenzo, and Francesca Colletti—L. P. Rieger, $293.
New Beaver Arcade Co., Inc., and Brody, Adler & Koch Co., Inc.—Eureka Tile Co., $790.
North Sand Co. and Wm. H. D. North—John A. McCarthy & Brother, $281.
Nolan, John—Luyties Bros., Inc., $346.
N. Y. Grand Opera Co., Inc.—G. Galata, $195.
Nesbitt, Thomas D., and Wm. H. Johnston—Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., $3,617.
Peck Slip Fish Co.—C. J. Alexander, $233.
Panarello, Angelina—Francis H. Leggitt & Co., $125.
Prausnitz, James—S. L. Cohn, $505.
Palumbo, Bartolomeo, or Bartolomea Palomba—City Real Estate Co. et al., $4,905.
Progressive Wall Paper Corp.—Badische Co., $903.
Perry, Mildred, and Wm. B.—Lehn & Fink, $108.
Roth, Paul—S. Rosenbaum, $706.
Roberts, Theodore—L. C. Roberts, $1,132.
Read, Mary L.—M. W. Somerville, $1,823.
Schachter, Moris—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $2,551.
Stern, Morris—E. Kupchick et al., $149.
Schaffner, Arthur—F. Mescia et al., $163.
Schleifer, Max—National Thread Co., $216.
Salzman, Joseph—A. Quatfasel, $169.
Schmidt, Charles—J. Lorber, $846.
Stemm, Alma C.—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., $201.
Smith, Joseph—B. Grossmann, $105.
Skinner, Laura A.—W. A. Montgomery, $374.
Thompson, Arthur V. R., and George W. Singleton—J. H. Vell, $334.
Tuttle, Wilmer N.—H. G. Bedell, $138.
Twomey, Cornelius P.—Westcott Express Co., Octs., $109.
Vaudeville Comedy Club—Brunswick Balke Collender Co. of N. Y., $296.
Valentine, Lincoln G.—C. F. Schmidt et al., costs, $110.
Wonderland Amusement Co., Inc.—M. A. Goldstein, $156.
Walsh, Ninnie F., and Lansing—O. Kress et al., $540.
Winkler, Ludwig—R. F. Lang, $290.
Waldt, Ralph—Goodwin Mfg. Co., costs, $270.
Waterbury, Lester J.—Phelps Stokes Estates, Inc., $333.

In Bronx County.

Backer, Morris—I. Bogdanoff, $335.
Blankenstein, Isadore—W. Kopper, $49.
Bloch, Hulda—M. M. Stern, $224.
Callan Bros., Inc.—Polack Tyre and Rubber Co., $651.
Collucci, Maria—Jewell, Koenig & Co., Inc., $669.
Ciprietta, Luigi—Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., $55.
Fischer, Frank—S. G. Suplee, $1,069.
Gruber, Abraham—M. Hand, $1,019.
Goettel, Philip—F. Ferris, $363.
Hoffmann, Adam—A. D. Newhall, $64.
Lubin, Adolph—C. E. Bedell, $92.
North Sand Co. and William H. D. North—J. A. McCarthy & Brother, $281.
Penfield, William W.—F. Payne, $80.
Saperstein, Sarah—A. Rosenberg, $300.
Vaccarelli, Francis P. A.—C. F. Stromeyer Co., $646.
Whisten, Veronica I.—W. W. Johnson et al., $179.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Amusement Enterprises, Inc., and John J. Lyons—H. Rosenwasser et al., Dec. 24, 1914, $392.
Butler, Jacob D.—City of N. Y., March 9, 1904, $264.
Same—Same, March 29, 1904, $274.
North American Film Corp.—D. J. Smith, Oct. 15, 1914, (canceled,) $537.
Kearns Motor Truck Co., Inc.—Leach & Downer, Inc., Nov. 30, 1914, $119.
Lewis, Henrietta, and Jacob Israelson—Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of N. Y., July 24, 1914, $1,207.
Windsor Land & Improvement Co.—Cities Development Co., July 22, 1914, $13,275.
Mingle, Harry B.—T. Wahowitz, July 21, 1910, $135.
Same—Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co., Jan. 12, 1911, $404.
Same—Jesse C. Bennett & Co., April 29, 1907, $487.
Metzner, Max, and Bertha Orchard—E. Kaufman, Jan. 27, 1915, $170.
Neale Mfg. Co.—J. C. Wood, July 9, 1914, $1,035.
Savio, Benny, and Louis Yappelli—People, &c., Feb. 15, 1913, $500.
Carey, Michael J., and George T. Sinclair—N. Kessler, April 24, 1906, $446.
Alpern, Morris, and Louis Katz—M. I. Blumberg et al., Oct. 31, 1913, $132.
Same—J. Posner, Dec. 18, 1913, $109.
Blue Ribbon Candy Corp. and Josephine J. Wodrop—G. P. Reinhard, Jan. 12, 1914, $229.
Lipschitz, Jacob, and Fannie Holinsky—W. Alsberg et al., Jan. 4, 1915, $352.
Cavalluzzo, Agelo—W. W. Farley, as comm., Jan. 9, 1915, $1,820.

WATCH FOR WHEAT CORNER.

Federal Prosecutor Is Tracing Transactions of a Speculative Group

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—According to United States District Attorney Clyne a group of financiers gradually is obtaining control of large quantities of cash wheat in various United States markets. Mr. Clyne bases his belief upon the reports made to him by Federal investigators.

"I have no knowledge of any one individual trying to corner the wheat market," said Mr. Clyne today, "but I have definite information regarding the operations of a large financial group in getting control of huge quantities of cash wheat. The members of this group are out to fill contracts with foreign Governments at greatly advanced prices. They are operating under the constant watchfulness of Federal officers.

"We expect to have something develop within the next day or two. We are watching the market in Duluth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and other large cities. It may be that more than 10,000,000 bushels of wheat are stored both at Milwaukee and Madison, as reported, for milling. It also may be that this wheat is being held to be sold again. Our investigation has not reached the stage where I can speak definitely."

Mr. Clyne refused to name the individuals who are attempting to corner wheat.

After hitting a new war record high mark for May wheat—$1.67 a bushel—on the board today, the price fell to $1.62½, and then rallied slightly. Wheat closed at $1.64⅝.

SLIGHT GAIN IN IMPORTS.

Though Those of Dry Goods at This Port Showed a Loss.

The Custom House report of imports of general merchandise at this port for the week ended Jan. 30, issued yesterday, shows a slight gain in entries compared with the week before, although dry goods dropped off heavily. Merchandise of all kind brought in last week had a value of $15,147,569, compared with $14,996,497 the week before and $15,159,752 in the week before that.

Dyestuff imports show up fairly well, owing to the inclusion in the statement of the cargo of the steamship Berwind arriving with a cargo of German colors and chemicals. Aniline colors were appraised at $326,630 and alizarine at $39,637. Alizarine assistant had a value of $1,199. Argols totaled $49,678. Stocks of indigo were increased by $83,146, covering 1,481 packages of all kinds. Indigo auxiliary was returned at $1,466. Dyewood extract imports had a value of $154,706. Jewelry, precious stones, and watches were appraised at $381,725, while leather, hides, and findings reached $1,710,627. India rubber, manufactures, substitutes, and waste are set down at $1,309,013. Imports of Argentine fresh beef aggregated 3,140,900 pounds, worth $282,399. Coffee entered had a value of $865,327. Cocoa imports were valued at $672,036.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,658,205, silk entries being appraised at $312,148. The week before these entries had a value of $2,177,908 and at $4,228,556 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $700,646, while those entered for warehouse totaled $562,351. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $922,312, while the entries were $903,760.

More Wool Buying by Americans.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The wool auction sales were continued today with offerings of 7,400 bales, which were quickly sold at full rates. Americans bought suitable parcels of scoured. New South Wales merinos touched 2s and greasy 1s 3d. The sales will conclude tomorrow.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

VOGEL & SCOURBY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gregory D. Vogel and Gus Scourby, confectioners and ice cream parlors, 12 East Fourteenth Street, with two other places in the same street, by these creditors: Beakes Dairy Company, $1,156; Abraham L. Kauffman, $301, and Julius J. Klein, as assignee of the New York Confectioners' Utensil Company, $9. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $500. Judge Mayer appointed Robert V. Mahon receiver with a bond of $500.

KRESSEL & FIRSTENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Orser Kressel and Samuel Firstenberg, fur manufacturers, formerly at 52 East Eighth Street, by these creditors: George Van Rossum, $60; Vandewege Brothers, $500, and Accounts Finance Company, Incorporated, $251. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000. On Nov. 2 they were damaged by fire, and later moved to Twenty-fourth Street.

JOSEPH KAPLAN of 255 West Thirty-third Street, manager of a restaurant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,615 and no assets. Of the liabilities $5,000 is on a lease of 1 East Twenty-seventh Street.

JACOB WOOG, residing at 155 East Eighty-ninth Street, formerly in business at 84 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,613 and no assets. Of the liabilities $3,341 is on a lease of the store in Waterbury, and $1,272 is to A. Jacobs' Sons & Co. of New York.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Jr., residing at Pelham Manor, who was a manufacturer of satin white paint at Mamaroneck, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $982 and assets of $502, consisting of plant, $400; stock, $31, and cash, $71.

ROSE COGHLAN.—Judge Mayer has stayed for a year any further proceedings on a judgment obtained against Rose Coghlan, by Carrie, Philbrick & Co. for $323 for losses in stock transactions. The judgment was obtained on the Municipal Court on Sept. 18 and the creditors obtained an order for her examination yesterday in supplementary proceedings.

S. FRANKFATER & SONS.—Judge Mayer has appointed Herbert Gruber receiver for S. Frankfater & Sons, poultry dealers, of 334 Delancey Street, bond $1,000. It was stated that they bought poultry to the amount of $8,300 in the last two weeks, whereas their usual purchases had been about $2,500. For a part of the poultry they gave checks on the Public Bank, which came back marked "short." Samuel Frankfater, the senior partner, also had a retail store at 219 East Seventh Street, and a garage at 305 East Seventh Street. The firm's assets are estimated at $500 to $1,000 in stock.

CHARLES IRONSON, jeweler, of 164 Essex Street, has made an assignment to Clarence S. Houghton. He has been in business thirty years, and was reputed to own real estate in Brooklyn. The stock in the store is estimated at $3,000.

BURCKHALTER & WEISSMAN, manufacturers of infants' head wear, 18 University Place, have made an assignment to Nathan Natelson. The deed was signed by only one partner, Joseph Weissman. The other partners are Rosie Burckhalter and Mary Kaplan.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SHERMAN, Texas.—E. D. Fox, Krum, Texas, trading under the name of the Fox Hardware Co., filed voluntary petition; liabilities, $29,009; assets, $37,501, of which $7,639 is claimed as exempt.

481 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 481 business failures in the United States during the week, against 552 for the previous week, and 280, 259, 323, and 291 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 124, New England, 38; Southern, 174; Western, 86; Northwestern, 26, and Far Western, 33. Canada had 66, against 54 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 11 per cent. had capital from $5,000 to $20,000.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet. Telephone Bryant 1000. 45c per agate line. Count six words to the line.

SILK NET MANUFACTURER.
Large jobbing house open for 42-inch goods. Send your business card to D 331 Times Downtown.

I. BEILEY & CO., 133 West 21st. For snappy and popular-price circular petticoats, at $16.50 per dozen.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3½@4 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

⁂

Contested Claflin Claim.

Judge Learned Hand in the United States District Court yesterday referred a claim made by L. F. Dommerich & Co. against the H. B. Claflin Company for $20,228.71, for invoice prices on certain goods, to Charles P. Howland as Special Master for determination. The receivers are contesting the claim.

⁂

Beaded Hosiery for Spring.

Among the hosiery novelties that are now being shown here for Spring is a wide variety of beaded hose. Some of these goods show fantastic designs embracing birds, serpents, butterflies, fancy scroll effects, &c., while other designs are of more formal types. The beadings themselves are of gold, silver, jet, and pearl. All of the hosiery mentioned was made and trimmed in this country, and retails from $3.50 to $15 a pair.

⁂

Report of New Contract.

Peierls, Buhler & Co. would give out no statement yesterday regarding a report that a large order for French uniform cloth had been placed here through them. The contract, it is understood, was for 1,000,000 yards of blue gray cloth similar to the former goods that were manufactured for France by the domestic mills. The part which the commission house is said to have played in the negotiation was merely that of agent representing a French manufacturer who is close to the Government.

⁂

Another "Horror" of War.

Another "horror" of war has been foisted on the unsuspecting public by a well-known import firm, which is offering something novel in the shape of a "Tipperary Pup." The pup is described as "a business-like Irish terrier, bristling with defiance." The pose of his mouth, his ears, and his tail shows that he can fight, and a criss-cross of court plaster on his left hip seems to indicate that he has done so, though the place of the fight has been deleted by the censor. He is made of composition, painted in natural colors, and has glass eyes. Altogether he is said to be a "howling" success.

⁂

Southerners More Optimistic.

There is not much of the pessimism evident in the South today that was plainly noticeable there up to a month or two ago, according to a well-known dry goods man who returned from a brief Southern trip yesterday. The jobbers in that part of the country are buying more actively and collections are improving, he said, which would indicate that the better feeling has at last spread to the smaller planters and is causing them to meet obligations to the retailers that they have apparently been putting off as long as possible. Only in certain parts of the South where the cotton crop was poor, for one reason or another, is a more cheerful feeling not manifest.

⁂

Embroidered Effects in Ties.

The introduction of embroidered effects intot men's neckwear offers an attractive note to these goods for the coming Spring. An encouraging spot business is being done on them in the open-end scarfs. This idea is carried out very well in wash goods such as crêpes, pongees, and shantung silks, which are made up in panel and wide-end effects. One of the best features of this merchandise is the fact that it can either be washed without danger of the colors running, or dry cleaned. Quite a fair quantity of these goods is being bought for immediate delivery, which seems to indicate that their sphere is not limited alone to the warm weather season. The tendency in fabrics is toward fancy crêpes and English twills. Bat wing ties with pointed ends give evidence of returning to favor.

⁂

Veils Are Very Active.

An excellent business in veils and veilings is reported in the local market. Loose veils are particularly good, as are veils with cutout and scalloped borders. One of the prominent houses is bringing out a new veil called the "San-pan," for which a patent is now pending. The centre of this veil, which takes its name from the exposition, is cut out and an elastic is run through it, thus making it fit any size of hat, trimmed or untrimmed. Another good feature of this veil is said to be that it is not necessary to detach it from the hat when the latter is being put on or taken off. The same house is showing a trellis veil, in six patterns, in filet, hexagon, and Russian effects. All of them have large meshes. Hand-run effects on filet and hexagon grounds are popular with the better class trade. Lace veils are good generally, with filet the most popular mesh. Nose veils are now passé. Of the colors, black is the most popular, the other favorites being sand, a new shade of green, purple, and dusky brown. There has been some tendency toward white veils of late.

⁂

Worried by German Threat.

The threat of the German Government to attack neutral merchant ships that enter the waters around Great Britain and Ireland after Feb. 18 caused much concern here yesterday among lace and embroidery importers. With the bulk of the Swiss and German goods of this kind that are now reaching this country coming through Rotterdam, it was contended that these imports might be shut out entirely if the German plan were fully successful. With the several kinds of English laces coming from Nottingham the effect would, it was said, be the same. It was said that the Swiss goods, and possibly the German, might be got out by way of Italy, but that if this were done the cost of the goods would be increased materially. Shipments of French lace from Calais would also be affected by the blockade. While some of the importers were inclined to look on the German announcement as a "bluff," and as a good excuse for the insurance companies to advance their rates on merchandise shipped, the action of the authorities at Washington will be awaited with interest.

⁂

Gray Goods Bids Numerous.

Bids for printcloths for late delivery were more numerous in this market yesterday than for some time, but most of them were refused by the mills because the prices bid were too low. There were sales of 38½-inch 64-56s at 3¾ cents for delivery in June, July, and August, the further off the delivery the smaller the quantity of goods sold by the mills which took the business. In at least one-quarter of the market bids of 4 cents for 64-60s in the same width, and for the same deliveries, were refused. Other bids for these goods included deliveries up to Jan. 1, 1916, but the prices bid were too low for the mills to consider. Sizable bids for 39-inch 68-72s, for Summer and Fall deliveries, were also made, (one of them calling for 15,000 to 20,000 pieces,) but they met the same fate as the bids for the narrower goods. Though prices on cotton were slightly easier than on Thursday, there was not a great deal of talk of concessions yesterday, spot goods in first hands being firmly held at the following prices:

39-inch, 80-80s....5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s...3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s...3⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s....4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s...3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4c	27-inch, 64-60s....2 11-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3⅞c	27-inch, 56-52s....2¼c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Rules Must Be Followed to Get Redress in These Cases.

In overruling a protest by Cohn, Weil & Co., New Orleans, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held that, if allowance by reason of a depreciated foreign currency is sought by an importer, it must be either in accordance with Consular regulations issued under executive order, in which case a certificate of depreciation must be attached to the invoice on entry, or by virtue of authority granted to the Secretary of the Treasury in Section 25, Tariff act of 1894, to order a reliquidation under conditions there set forth. The case decided yesterday related to palm leaf hats imported from Mexico. The importer was dissatisfied with the basis of conversion from Mexican money into American currency for the purpose of levying duty, it being claimed that the peso had depreciated from the standard proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Kay Graham Company objected to the Collector's classification of gut strings for musical instruments. The Collector claimed that the firm filed its protest too late and this contention was upheld by the board, which refused to consider the protest. Judge Sullivan says that the time in which an appeal may be taken begins to run from the date of the ascertainment and liquidation of duties. The date such duties are ascertained and fixed is the time from which the right to protest begins to run, and not the date of payment of such duties.

FIGURES OF PREMIUMS.

An Advertising Convention Shows How Large These Are.

More than $125,000,000 worth of merchandise is used annually for premium purposes, according to a statement made by Sidney A. Kirkman, President of the National Premium Advertising Association, Incorporated, at the first general meeting of that body at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

These goods, he said, represent from 2 to 3 per cent. of the gross amount of the accompanying purchases, which means that $3,500,000,000 worth of merchandise is directly promoted through premium distribution every year. He also stated that the employment of 250,000 American workmen is directly dependent upon the continued existence and success of premium advertising. He pointed out that premium giving is as old as trade itself, and said that the object of the association was to bring premium advertising up to the highest plane.

Other speakers at the meeting were Samuel W. Eckman, William C. Freeman, C. P. Holland, W. R. Hotchkins, A. E. McKinnon, J. M. Hopkins, S. Herbert, and H. S. Bunting.

The association, which was recently incorporated in this State, now has 200 members. Its officers are Sidney A. Kirkman of Kirkman & Son, President; Charles E. Barker of United Profit Sharing Corporation, Vice President, and Samuel W. Eckman of B. T. Babbitt, Incorporated, Secretary and Treasurer.

DE LANO GETS $10,000 JOB.

Law Assistant in Surrogates' Court Is Appointed Chief Clerk.

William Ray De Lano, first law assistant in the Surrogates' Court, at a salary of $6,000 a year, was yesterday appointed Chief Clerk of the same office at a salary of $10,000 a year. The appointment, made by Surrogates Cohalan and Fowler, eliminates the deadlock between the Surrogates that has existed since May 29, 1914, when William V. Leary resigned the chief clerkship.

The appointment came after Surrogates Cohalan and Fowler agreed that Mr. De Lano, who had announced that he was not a candidate for the position, was most fitted because of twenty-three years' service as assistant to his successor. Surrogate Fowler had advocated the appointment of Henry Waines Jessup.

Mr. De Lano resides with his wife at 136 West Thirty-fourth Street. He was appointed law assistant to the Surrogates' Court by ex-Surrogate Ransom. He had previously been Deputy Attorney General of the State. He comes from Medina, N. Y.

DISCUSS MINIMUM PRICES.

Some Stock Exchange Members Favored Doing Away with Them.

The annual meeting of the Association of Partners in Stock Exchange Firms for the election of officers developed the fact yesterday that many members were in favor of doing away with minimum prices on the Stock Exchange. A suggestion that the matter be discussed brought a reply from C. H. Boynton that the Board of Governors had considered the question at several meetings last December. It was decided then, he said, that the advisability of maintaining minimum quotations should be left entirely in the hands of the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange.

The list of officers for 1915 that was announced earlier in the week was approved by the meeting. C. H. Boynton is the new President and Charles S. Sargent, Jr., Vice President. The Nominating Committee for the next election will consist of George T. Adee, Buell Hollister, Arthur Myles, John H. Holden, and Erastus M. Cravath.

ACTIVITY IN DRY GOODS.

Low Prices Spur Purchasing in Some Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"The low prices announced on blankets and outing flannels have produced a good volume of advance Fall business. Retailers are anticipating their wants liberally in these lines.

"Orders for domestic cotton cloths are still being placed with considerable freedom and prices are firm. Disagreeable weather has kept merchants from coming to market in as large numbers as a year ago, and it has also had a retarding influence on retail business."

SECRETARY AIDS SULLIVAN

But Minister Wrote That W. W. Smith Needed More Tranquil Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Examination into the alleged unfitness of James M. Sullivan, to serve as United States Minister to Santo Domingo, was resumed here today by Senator-elect James D. Phelan of California, who took occasion to remark in the course of the hearing that he believed that the now famous loan of $1,500,000 made to the Santo Domingo Government by the National City Bank of New York, against the wishes of the Banco Nacional of Santo Domingo, was at the bottom of the charges against Sullivan.

W. W. Russell, former Minister to Santo Domingo, and Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U. S. A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in the War Department both denied that any favoritism has been shown the National City Bank in the awarding of the loan. The witness said that officials of this country had taken pains to see that Santo Domingo got its loan at the lowest figure possible. Mr. Russell, who had been charged by President F. J. R. Mitchell of the Banco Nacional with having used his influence to throw the loan to the National City Bank, offered a prepared statement, in which he said:

"My name has been brought into this affair by the absolutely false statements of F. J. R. Mitchell. He has even besmirched the United States Government in an effort to make it appear that Washington wished the $1,500,000 loan awarded to the National City Bank and not to the Banco Nacional."

When it came his turn Mr. Mitchell said that he stood by his statement that he had been told that Washington wished the loan to go to New York, and that he had repeated this to Mr. Russell at the time. Russell said he recalled no such conversation.

W. W. Smith, Secretary of Legation under Sullivan, gave his former chief a good character. Smith said that Sullivan drank, but never to excess, so far as he knew, and he had no bad habits that unfitted him for his post. He had seen Sullivan in shirt sleeves, but did not know that the Minister had received representatives of foreign governments in that state of undress, as charged. Smith testified that he left his post with the good will of Sullivan, so far as he knew, and he was surprised when a letter was produced at the hearing in which Sullivan wrote of Smith:

"I should like to see him promoted to a post where there is more tranquillity and where the duties would not call for any particular strength of character or industry. Of course, he should be taken care of as a representative type of the trained diplomat."

MARSHALL P. WILDER'S WILL

Humorist Leaves $267,000 to Children and Keepsakes to Friends.

The will of Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist, disposing of $267,000 worth of property, was filed for probate yesterday. His two children, under 14 years of age, Grace and Marshall P., Jr., are the residuary legatees. Alice Brooks Mason, servant, gets $500, and the executors are requested to retain her to care for the children.

The piano, autoharp, and all her deceased mother's jewelry are bequeathed to the daughter. The son gets his father's phonograph and phonograph records, together with manuscripts and jewelry. The residue is divided equally between the children, who live with Dr. Edmund F. Hanks of Westwood, N. J., who, with his wife, are their guardians.

Alexander P. W. Kinnon, 439 West End Avenue; Theodore C. Marceau, the Langham Hotel; Dr. George Schaub, 1,460 Lexington Avenue, and Frederick Shulenberg, 122 Fifth Avenue, are to have whatever articles of jewelry they may choose as keepsakes of their friend.

The property consisted of $250,000 in realty and $17,000 in personalty.

Thread Mills to Run on Full Time.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 5.—Beginning on Monday more than 2,500 employes at the factory of the American Thread Company here will work on full time for six days a week, according to an announcement tonight. The factory had been running four days a week for several months.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ANACONDA—Copper City Commercial Co.; A. G. Haslin, dry goods; 214 Church.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss N. Carey, laces, ribbons; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Lamm Bros.; J. C. Lamm, clothing; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—O'Neill & Co.; H. C. Taylor, carpets; Continental.
BALTIMORE—I. Robinson, caps; Broadway Central.
BATESVILLE, Ark.—J. C. Hale, general mdse.; 258 Church.
BAY CITY—Hawley D. G. Co.; F. E. Chanel, carpets; Marie Antoinette.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; M. V. Joseph, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Browning, King & Co.; R. Thompson, hats; Cooper Square.
BOSTON—L. Cohen, waists; Breslin.
BUTTE—Hennessy Co.; F. J. McGrath, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; 214 Church.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; L. Stegmaier, notions, leather goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. McLaren, merchandise manager; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; E. W. Turner, dry goods; 18 West 35th.
BOSTON—Star Mfg Co.; J. Matson, ladies' underwear; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—M. Levy, shirts; Breslin.
CARBONDALE, Penn.—New York Ladies' Shop; A. Bloch, ladies' wash dresses, silk waists; Room 515, 1,270 Broadway.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; Miss K. Rice, millinery; 39 W. 32d; Gregorian.
CHICAGO—H. Phillipsborn; B. J. Rosenthal, petticoats, waists, skirts; 132 West 21st.
CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; H. L. Bernbaum, ladies' ready-to-wear; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. E. Ball, leather goods; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; Miss B. Beckman, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Cook, Lyman & Seixas; C. F. Cook, hats; Park Av.
CHICAGO—H. O'Donnell, cloaks, suits; Strand.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; P. Stone, millinery; 116 W. 32.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. A. J. Gray, fancy knit goods; 104 Worth.
CHICKASHA, Okla.—Eagle Mercantile Co.; A. J. Hallman, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. Bachmeyer, ladies' knit underwear; 200 5th Av.; Navarre.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; B. Norris, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.
CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; M. Powers, men's furn goods; Mrs. M. Powers, ready-to-wear; 69 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Wells Bros. Commercial Co.; C. Ames, piece goods; York.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, general mdse.; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; Miss J. E. Nessmith, waists; Breslin.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Mrs. F. O. Kell, millinery; 220 5 Av.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy; Mr. Austin, linens, white goods; 31 Union Square.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss S. Barkume, laces, ribbons; 50 Union Sq.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss E. M. Tansey, toilet goods; 50 Union Sq.
DULUTH—The Leiser Co.; Mr. Blumenthal; 1,261 Broadway.
EL PASO—J. Stolaroff; Miss J. Stolaroff, millinery; 470 4th Av.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Prendergast & McShane; W. Prendergast, clothing, millinery, carpets; Albert.
FORT WORTH—H. Segal, ladies' ready-to-wear; Albert.
GLENS FALLS—The Boston Store Co.; R. W. Bagle, ladies' ready-to-wear; 949 Broadway.
GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.—Shoney & Frazier; G. M. Frazier, dry goods; J. P. McNulty, carpets; Park Av.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner, Begg & Garvin; W. S. Begg, dry goods; Longacre.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—R. B. Griffith; P. B. Griffith, dry goods; Flanders.
GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham-Fagg Co.; C. A. Fagg, general merchandise; 39 West 32d.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; M. F. Allen, dry goods; 75 Spring.
HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; Miss Hastings, notions, corsets, underwear; 31 Union Square.
HIAWATHA, Kan.—Middlebrook Bros.; H. O. Middlebrook, dry goods; Great Northern.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; J. E. Rams, gloves, laces; 214 Church.
KANSAS CITY—The Leiser Co.; Mr. Leiser, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; E. C. Miller carpets; 2 Walker.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. R. Kenniff, toys, sporting goods; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; M. A. Millbach, laces, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
MITCHELL, S. D.—H. D. Butterfield, cloaks, carpets; St. James.
MOBILE—C. J. Gayfer & Co.; C. J. Gayfer, domestics; Collingwood.
MONTREAL—E. H. Horne & Co.; H. Horne, silks, woolens; Breslin.
MOUNT CARMEL, Penn.—T. Kiefer, general mdse.; W. K. Lord, dry goods; Broadway Central.
NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey Co.; W. H. Mazey, linens, jewelry; W. L. Sperry, dry goods; 4 W. 22.
NEWPORT, R. I.—King, McLeod Co.; P. King, millinery, carpets; Murray Hill.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss M. Butler, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons, neckwear; 1,133 Broadway.
PARIS, Ky.—Simon Dept. Store; H. Simon, general mdse., coats, suits; Breslin.
PEORIA—B. & M. Co.; J. Bloom, ladies', children's garments; 1,199 B'way; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—R. Hirst Co.; R. Hirst, carpets; Broztell.
PHILADELPHIA—W. H. McMahon, carpets; York.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. Martin, notions; Miss MacKenzie, Mr. Gottschalk, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 35th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; B. H. Stouffer, furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
QUINCY, Ill.—The Leiser Co.; Mr. Silverberg, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
ROBINSON, Kan.—Middlebrook Bros.; F. C. Middlebrook, dry goods; Great Northern.
SAN FRANCISCO—Roos Bros.; L. Isaacs, leather goods; 303 5th Av.
SARATOGA—E. D. Starbuck Co.; R. M. Starbuck, carpets; 105 Grand.
SAVANNAH — Blumberg Bros.; A. Blumberg, ladies' ready-to-wear; 142 W. 26th.
SCHENECTADY—Cooper Syndicate; G. W. Cooper, 5c. and 10c. wallpaper; Imperial.
SEADALIA, Mo.—M. Chasnoff; D. Chasnoff, coats, suits; Breslin.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive; E. T. Hauseman, dry goods; 353 4th Av.; Longacre.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—"Sullivan's"; Miss K. Sullivan, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; Miss K. Ryan, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
SPOKANE — Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; Miss N. Flanders, muslin underwear, corsets; Miss M. E. Machugh, infants' wear; Miss Bornhardt, Miss Thares, ready-to-wear; Miss Rogell, waists, petticoats; 1,270 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; Miss G. Wren, children's, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; G. M. Wren, ladies', infants' wear; 1,270 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. Muir, silks, dress goods; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; W. H. Wingfield, dress goods, silks, linings; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; A. Schuneman, dry goods; M. M. Shuffelbarger, corsets, ladies', infants' wear, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.
ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; S. A. Spaeth, notions; Mr. McLeod; L. W. Gerara, general mdse.; 17 E. 22d.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, jobs cloth coats; 1,161 Broadway.
TAMPA—Bentley-Gray Dry Goods Co.; J. N. Bryan, domestics; 43 Leonard; Grand.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; B. M. Morris, men's, boys' clothing, hats; Knickerbocker; H. S. Fisher, mdse. mgr.; L. L. Brink, toys, pictures, wall paper; J. C. McIlhaney, rugs, carpets, curtains, draperies; 20 W. 22d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss M. A. Tea, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss E. T. Hayes, laces, hdkfs., veilings, neckwear; 214 Church.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; H. S. Fisher, general mdse.; B. M. Morris, men's, boys' clothing; 20 West 22d; Knickerbocker.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; W. H. Campbell, domestics; Wallick's.
TOLEDO—La Salle & Koch Co.; C. H. Haffner, jewelry, leather goods; Collingwood.
TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz Co.; W. W. Mertz, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
TUSLA, Okla.—Brockman Millinery Co.; M. Brockman, millinery; 621 Broadway.
VICTORIA, Texas—Haller Dry Goods Co.; L. T. Haller, general merchandise; 39 W. 32d; York.
WHEELING—Stone & Thomas; Miss M. Sullivan, laces, veilings; Mrs. J. Wells, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.
WICHITA, Kan.—Johnston & Lorimer Dry Goods Co.; J. L. Powell, general merchandise; 51 Leonard.
YOAKUM, Texas—J. M. Haller, general mdse.; 39 W. 32d; York.
YOUNGSTOWN—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; C. H. Baine, upholstery goods; 315 4th Av.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS

LIGHT LOFTS For Printers and Manufacturing, both light and heavy; 50x90, 71x90, and 50x150. All facilities, central location. Any Broker, or Office of E. W. BLISS BUILDINGS, 312 EAST 23D STREET ELECTRIC POWER

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Specialist, West Fifty-seventh St. and Columbus Circle Section. NATHAN L. OTTINGER, 900 Seventh Avenue

Change your business location to the permanent radial centre of the city—Herald Square to Columbus Circle. STORES, LOFTS OR ENTIRE BUILDINGS. COR. 57TH ST. Telephone 7861 Columbus.

We can fill any requirement for factory, wareroom or office space in the heart of New York's business section. FRED'K FOX & CO. BUSINESS BUILDING BROKERS 14 WEST 40TH ST., 792 BROADWAY, New York.

1,200 SPRING DRESSES
Consisting of Serges, Silks, and Wool and Silk Poplins. $8.75 to $12.50. Big values. Immediate delivery.
GLOBE DRESS & SUIT CO., 22-24 West 26th St.

Ladies' Neckwear
Latest Military Novelties.
New Importations.
RICHARD ROTH,
Importer, 156 Fifth Ave.

AUCTION SALES.
FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.
Continuation Sale,
Starting with Lot 501 of
OIL PAINTINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, and WORKS OF ART.
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auction'r, Will Sell
TODAY,
Saturday, Feb. 6, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 2123 Broadway, N. Y. C., the magnificent stock and fixtures of Crosby & Co., Inc., Bankrupt, consisting of oil paintings, all kinds of picture frames, manufactured and in the course of manufacture; paper novelties, favors, pictures, oiled and colored mezzotints, pictures of every description, fixtures, safe, etc.
CLARENCE E. THORNALL, Trustee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Personal Service means *individual advertising* planned from a knowledge of your individual needs.

Close, personal contact with your business inspires selling ideas that are profitable to you because studied out *for* you.

Our booklet explains—*send for it*

H. Sumner Sternberg
381 4th Ave.
Tel. 6217 Madison
H. SUMNER STERNBERG CO., INC.

WANTED—Wool Dresses up to $5.00, and Party Dresses up to $8.50. 10th Floor, 6 West 32nd St.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.
50 shs. Adams Express Co.
16 shs. International Ocean Telegraph Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.
10 shs. Cleveland, Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R'way common.
16 2-3 shs. Kingston Consolidated R. R. common.
10 shs. Kingston Consolidated R. R. prefd.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. American Car & Foundry Co. pfd.
300 shs. American Telegraph & Cable Co.
100 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
23 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
62 shs. Pullman Company.
105 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
50 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. pfd.
200 shs. Mohawk Mining Co.
21 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co. common.
50 shs. Republic Iron & Steel Co. common.
100 shs. Standard Milling Co. prefd.
200 shs. Utah Consolidated Mining Co.
100 shs. Union Typewriter Co. common.
30 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio R'way Co.
22 shs. Pennsylvania R. R.
200 shs. Nipissing Mines Co.
50 shs. Corn Products Co. common.
50 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. common.
100 shs. Canada Copper Corporation, Ltd.
$100 Canada Copper Corpn. Convt. Deb. 6% Bd.
250 shs. Shannon Manufacturing Co.
48 shs. National Incinerator Co. prefd.
50 shs. National Incinerator Co. common.
$15,000 Colorado Superior Mining Co. 1st Mtge. 8% Gold Bonds.
15,000 shs. Colorado Superior Mining Co.
1 Seat on New York Metal Exchange.
$13,300 Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corpn. 6% Ref. Mtge. Bds., due July, 1933.
Certf. Fellowship in Perpetuity Metropolitan Museum of Art.
1 Free Right N. Y. Society Library.
2 shs. Redwood Library & Athenaeum, Newport, R. I.
2 shs. The Company of the Redwood Library & Athenaeum Special, Newport, R. I.
50 shs. Aeolian Weber Piano-Pianolo Co. pfd.
$5,000 Barrington Mills 1st Mtge. 5% Regst. Gold Bonds, due 1931.
$15,000 Barrington Mills 2d Mtge. 6% Regstd. Gold Bonds, due 1921.
$1,000 Robert Appleton Co. 6% Reg. Deb. Bd., 1918.
5 shs. Robert Appleton Co. prefd.
50 shs. Great Northern R'way prefd.
$5,000 Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. 6% Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1924.
200 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.

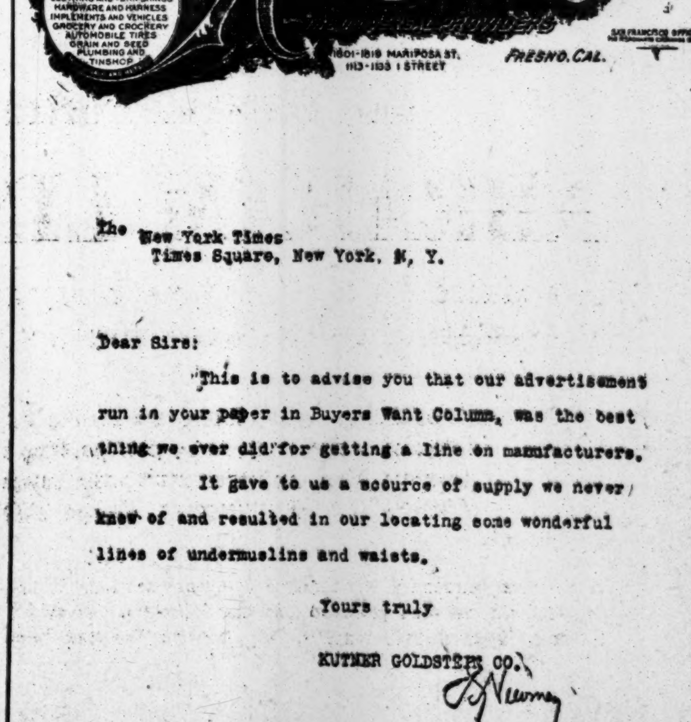
MISCELLANEOUS.

This Sat. Evening at 8:30,
In Silo's Fifth Ave. Art Galleries
Mr. James P. Silo, Auctioneer,
546 Fifth Ave. AND 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
A Magnificent Collection of
Fine and Valuable
BOOKS
TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF
H. M. Dadirrian, Esq.,
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
consisting mainly of sets of standard authors in handsome binding by Riviere, Zachnsdorf, &c., together with some very choice and rare items, including a unique work on dancing; also color plate books.

A Word to Buyers:—

The briefest mention of your needs in the "Buyers' Wants" column of The New York Times will catch the eye of practically every one in New York who carries in stock the desired merchandise. Advertise in the "Buyers' Wants" column if you wish the *choice* of the market offerings.

This letter tells how a progressive Western house used the "Buyers' Wants" column in The New York Times to good advantage.



ALFRED KUTNER, PRESIDENT
E. E. MANHEIM, VICE PRESIDENT
Kutner-Goldstein Co.
DEPARTMENTS DRY GOODS FANCY GOODS CLOAKS AND SUITS BOOTS AND SHOES CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS HARDWARE AND HARNESS IMPLEMENTS AND VEHICLES GROCERY AND CROCKERY AUTOMOBILE TIRES GRAIN AND SEED PLUMBING AND TINSHOP
1601-1619 MARIPOSA ST. 1113-1133 I STREET
FRESNO, CAL.
STORES AT FRESNO HANFORD SELMA

The New York Times
Times Square, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

This is to advise you that our advertisement run in your paper in Buyers Want Column, was the best thing we ever did for getting a line on manufacturers.

It gave to us a scource of supply we never knew of and resulted in our locating some wonderful lines of undermuslins and waists.

Yours truly

KUTNER GOLDSTEIN CO.

It paid them—it will pay you.

100 Years A Commercial Bank

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

192 Broadway
Cor. John St.

Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 35,000,000

Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank

¶ Sound and progressive business methods in the bank's management; the active participation and cooperation of well-known business men in the conduct of its affairs; prompt and courteous attention to the wants of customers and a desire to satisfy them. These things account for our steady growth.

We Invite Your Account

Investing $1,000 to $5,000

The investor of moderate means should always insist upon safety first. No matter how attractive an investment may seem to be from the standpoint of income or possible future profit, if the real security value does not represent a liberal margin beyond both principal and interest requirements, it is not a proper investment for those of moderate means. Our Circular No. 1475 gives concrete examples of conservative investment bonds suitable for those desiring to invest from $1,000 to $5,000.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York

5% School Bonds

Of second largest City in one of the wealthiest agricultural States of the Union.

To Yield 4.80%

Particulars of this and 45 other Municipal Bond Issues

Exempt from Income Tax

Shown in Circular 79 Sent on request.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
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World's Requirements Measured by Supplies

Send for our
Special Letter "214"

RENSKORF, LYON & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
33 NEW ST. (GROUND FLOOR.) New York

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

WANTED
Federal Light & Traction
Preferred.
E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.

Bonds for Investment
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower on German War-Zone Warning—Dividend Rumors Also Affect Prices.

The two factors which influenced the stock market most yesterday were Germany's warning that she intended to establish a war zone around Great Britain and Ireland, and rumors of dividend reductions. Prices fell in most parts of the list and some showed sharp net losses. The volume of trading was about 50 per cent. greater than on Thursday. Some stocks resisted the decline, and in a few instances showed notable net gains, but there was a substantial loss in the general level of prices. It was felt that Germany's warning to neutral as well as to belligerent shipping in respect to her proposed extension of sea operations might involve very serious consequences, but there was less and less disposition as the day wore on to accept the German statement as meaning all that it said.

Some of those in the financial district interpreted it as indicating a condition of desperation in Germany while some others regarded it as an effort to hurt England by frightening neutral nations into refusing to make further shipments to Great Britain. All through the comment passed on the matter by bankers and others ran recognition of the fact that the warning issued by Germany introduced a new element into an already complicated situation. It was accepted as a foregone conclusion that events would bear out the reports from Washington that our Government would protest to Germany against this latest departure from the accepted rules of warfare. It was also felt, however, that events were likely to make this particular phase of the situation grow less rather than more serious.

The dividend rumor which exerted most serious effect was that the Southern Pacific dividend would be reduced from 6 per cent. The report was not credited in well-informed banking circles nor among the largest stockholders of the Southern Pacific, and it was said authoritatively that the statement of earnings which will be laid before the Directors of the road when they meet next Tuesday to act on the dividend will show that it has been earned. It was also said that in all probaility the statement would be laid before the Directors with the recommendation that the dividend be declared at the usual rate. The stock sold down to 81¼, within a small fraction of the official minimum, but it rallied well over a point and reduced its net loss for the day to 1⅛ points. American Sugar was also affected by rumors that its dividend would be reduced, and despite the fact that the rumor was not generally accepted, it resulted in a further net loss of over 2 points in that stock, despite a recovery of more than a point from the low price of the session. The unsettlement of the market from other causes gave traders an oportunity to emphasize the bearish import of these dividend rumors and that opportunity was not neglected.

New financing again attracted a considerable share of attention. The Erie sold one of the two issues amounting to $13,000,000 upon which a larger rate of interest was approved the previous day by the Public Service Commission; the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis sold $3,000,000 of its consolidated 4½ per cent. bonds; the Lackawanna Steel Company disposed of $6,000,000 of notes; another small Canadian issue was floated here, and the City of Rochester sold to a New York bond house an issue of four months' notes. The latter were taken on a 2.85 per cent. basis. The bond market held its ground well, and in some cases made further gains. Of the more conspicuous of the very recent new issues Morris & Essex bonds made a further advance, while a reaction occurred in the Pennsylvania 4½s. The latter was attributed to profit taking by those who desired to liquidate their allotments in advance of the time for the final payment on the bonds.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Germany's Threat of a Paper Blockade Has Little Effect.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The proposed paper blockade of England had little effect on the stock market today and a fair amount of cash business was transacted at generally steady prices.

Japanese and Brazilian bonds, oil shares, and home rails received the most attention. War loan issues were a shade easier.

Business in the American section was confined to Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific. Trading was quiet and prices closed a shade under the best.

Paris Bourse Is Firm.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent, rentes, 72 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes.

Woolworth Profits $6,429,895.

The F. W. Woolworth Company earned net profits last year of $6,429,895, as compared with $6,461,168 in 1913. Gross sales were $69,619,669, an increase of $391,000. The surplus for the year was $2,341,475, and the company's total surplus on Dec. 31, 1914, was $8,367,392.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4½	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	5	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4½	5	6	6
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days....2¼@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	2	2	2

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	2¼@2¾	2½@2¾	2¾@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names......3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.84	$4.83⅝	$4.83⅝
Cables	4.84¼	4.83⅞	4.83⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable
London	$4.83⅝	$4.83⅞
Paris	5.19½	5.19
Berlin	.86⅛	.86¾
Switzerland	5.31½	5.30½
Holland	.40⅛	.40⁷⁄₁₆
Italy	5.43¾	5.43¼

New York Clearing House exchanges, $278,648,618; balance, $13,241,062; Sub-treasury credit balance $304,706.

The local banks gained $6,206,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $5 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, unchanged. In New York, 48¼c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	312,707
Same day last year	318,065
Year to date	6,235,981
Same period last year	12,176,686
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.52 — .56
Same day last year	71.91 — .39

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27⅝	28	2,000	Alaska Gold Mines	28⅛	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ½
53¼	53⅜	13,800	Amalgamated Cop	53¾	53¾	52⅞	53¼	— ¾
49½	51	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
37	37¾	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	37	37½	36⅞	37¼	— ½
84	87¾	40	Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	86	85	86	...
27¾	28	800	Am. Can	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27¾	— ¼
94	95	100	Am. Can pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
44	44½	300	Am. Car & Fdry	44	44	44	44	— ½
113⅜	115	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
107	109	2	Am. Coal Prod. pf	107	107	107	107	...
46½	47½	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47¼	46½	46¾	— ¾
5⅛	5⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
26⅜	26½	3,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	+ ½
22½	23	100	Am. Ice Securities	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	—1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Rather Dull, with Prices Irregular—Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 156,367 shares of stocks and $106,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 17,948; oils, 690, and mining, 137,720. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18
300	Br.-A. T. Co., ord. bearer	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅜
100	‡Houston Oil	11	11	11	11
100	Int. R. T. cfs.	7½	7½	7½	7½
400	Kelly S. Tire	101	105	101	105
60	Nat. Cloak & S.	53½	53½	52	52
100	Nat. C. & S. pf.	†98¼	98¼	†98	†98¼
1,300	N. Y. Transp.	10⅜	10⅜	9¾	10
1,100	Corp. of R.&H.	7	7	6⅞	7
500	Sterling Gum	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
5	Stew't Warner	50	50	50	50
5	Un. Fruit Co.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1,600	U. C. S., new.	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼
250	U. C. S. pf., new	11⅜	†11½	11⅜	11½
9,750	Un. P. S., new	3¾	3¾	3⁵⁄₁₆	3⁵⁄₁₆
875	Willys Over.	98	99	95	95½
295	Willys Over. pf.	95	97½	95	96
500	‡World Film	5	5	5	5

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Ang.-Am. Oil	14¼	14	14	— ½
6	Atl. Refining	623	615	615	— 5
50	Ill. P. L.	132	130	131	..
45	Ind. P. L.	105	103	105	+ 1
35	Ohio Oil	132	131	132	..
50	P'rce Oil, new.	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
120	Pra. P. L. w. i.	159	155	157	+ 2
5	Prai. O. & G. ex rights	239	239	239	— 6
3	So. Penn. Oil	290	286	286	+ 1
95	St. O. of Cal.	295	295	295	..
5	St. O. of Ky.	250	250	250	— 1
35	St. O. of N. J.	398	396	396	— 2
25	St. O. of N. Y.	195	193	194	..
25	Un. Tank L.	83	82½	82½	— ½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,700	‡*Atlanta	33	35	34	33
100	‡Blue Bell	5	5	5	5
2,500	‡Blue Bull	7	7	6	6
8,700	*Booth	32	34½	29	29
1,800	Braden Cop.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
500	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
700	*Caribou Cob.	55	57	55	57
—	Comb. Frac.	..	..	..	8
1,500	Con. Ariz. S.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	*Con. N.-Utah.	18	18	18	18
2,700	*C. O. D. Con.	6½	6½	6	6½
200	Con. Cop. M.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	*Crown Res.	70	70	70	70
1,700	*Dia. B. Butte	4	4	3	4
1,500	*Florence	67	67	67	67
700	Goldfield Con.	1³⁄₁₆	1³⁄₁₆	1⅛	1⅛
14,500	Gold. Merger.	22½	25	22½	23
34,000	*Jumbo Ext.	86	95	86	88
100	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4,700	‡Kewanas	23	23	22	22
300	La Rose Con.	1⁵⁄₁₆	1⁵⁄₁₆	1⁵⁄₁₆	1⁵⁄₁₆
3,500	Lone Star	9	9½	8	8
600	*McK.-Dar	40	44	40	42
1,000	*Nev. Hills	31	31	31	31
200	Nip M. Co.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
1,000	‡N. B. Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	*North Star	15	15	15	15
6,200	‡*Oro	12	13	12	12
300	Pacific S. & M.	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆
2,000	Sandstorm K.	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,100	*Silver Pick	7	7	7	7
460	Standard S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
8,000	Stewart	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	Ton. Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,300	*Ton. Jim B.	68	68	65	65
2,550	Tonopah Ext.	2⁷⁄₁₆	2⁷⁄₁₆	2⅜	2⁷⁄₁₆
2,700	Ton. Merger	37	38	36	36
600	Ton. Mining	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
810	Ton. of Nev.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
200	Tularosa	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆
2,100	Tuol. Copper	27	32	27	29
2,600	West E. Con.	51	52	51	52
800	*West End Ext.	3	3	3	3
200	‡W. K. Cop. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Yukon Gold M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$84,000	C. & N. W. 5s.	110	†110⅛	110	110
15,000	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7,000	West. Pac. 5s.	33	33	33	33

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Unlisted.

⁂

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 5. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 4. Bid.	Asked.
Electric Boat	31	33	31	33
Electric Boat pf	49	51	49	51
K.-S. T. new, 1st pf	82	83	82	83
K.-S. T. new, 2d pf	115	117	113	117
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	160	175	160	175
Manhattan Transit	½	⅝	½	⅝
Marconi of America	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Savoy Oil	6	7	6	7
Tobacco Products	50	70	25	70
Tobacco Products pf	92½	94½	92½	94½
U. C. S. Co. of Am.	94½	95	94½	95
Wayland Oil & Gas	4	4⅛	4	4⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consolidated	26	30	26	30
Buffalo Mines	¾	1	¾	1
Butte & N. Y.	⅟₁₆	1	⅟₁₆	1
Comb. Fraction	7	9	8	9
El Paso Con.	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Gold Hill	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆
Greene-Cananea	23½	25	23½	25
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	30	34	30	33
Int. Mines	19	20	20	21
Mines of America	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
So. Utah Mines	10	15	10	15

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	144	147	142	146
Can. Pac. 6% Notes	102	103	102	103
Chicago Elev. 5s	94	98	94	98
Gov. of Arg. 6s (a)	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
Gov. of Arg. 6s (b)	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
Gov. of Arg. 6s (c)	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¼	14½	14¼	14¾
Atlantic Refining	615	625	620	625
Borne-Scrymser	255	270	255	270
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	117	115	118
Chesebrough Mfg	650	670	650	670
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	230	235	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	39	41
Cumberland Pipe L.	48	53	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	137	142	138	142
Galena-Signal Oil	165	168	165	168
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	103	105
Illinois P. L., w. i.	131	133	131	133
National Transit	35½	36½	35½	36½
N. Y. Transit	222	228	222	228
Northern Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Ohio Oil	130	132	131	133
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Prairie Oil & Gas	237	242*	465	470
Solar Refining	242	248	245	250
Southern Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
South. Penn. Oil	283	287	285	290
S. W. Penn. P. L.	115	120	115	120
Stand. Oil of Cal.	294	296	294	296
Stand. Oil of Ind.	442	447	445	450
Stand. Oil of Kan.	365	375	370	375
Stand. Oil of Ky.	250	255	250	255
Stand. Oil of Neb.	315	325	315	325
Stand. Oil of N. J.	397	399	398	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	194	196	194	196
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	435	430	435
Swan & Finch	155	160	155	160
Union Tank	82	84	83	84
Vacuum Oil	193	196	193	196
Washington Oil	34	38	34	38

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	115	120	115	120
American Cigar pf	94	98	94	98
Am. Mach. & Fdy	65	75	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco	18¼	19	18½	19¼
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	170	125	175
J. S. Young	135	150	133	145
MacAndrews & F.	173	178	173	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	97	99	97	99
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	235	250	235	250
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	155	165	155	165
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	282	292	282	292
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	120	118½	120
Riker & Hegem'n, old	130	140	130	140
Riker & Hegema'n pf.	90	97	90	98
Sterling Gum	3¼	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Tobacco Prod. Corp.	92½	95	92½	95
Un Cig Stores, new.	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9½
United Cigar Stores	90	95	93	96
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	112	115	112	116
Un. Profit Sharing	3⅝	3¾	3⅜	3¾

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	37.12½	38.00	36.00	37.00
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.75	3.85
Iron No. 2 fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	8.00	8.25	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14⅝@14¾c a pound, down ⅛c in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £.	s.	d.	Thursday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	62	7	6	62	2	6
Copper, futuers	62	17	6	62	12	6
Tin, spot	176	0	0	171	0	0
Tin, futures	152	10	0	152	0	0
Lead	18	13	9	18	13	9
Spelter	38	10	0	38	0	0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Receipts and expenditures for Feb. 4:

	Feb. 4.	Month.	Fisc. Y'r.
Customs	$451,549	$2,177,740	$126,460,867
Ordinary	1,176,786	4,050,939	195,694,264
Corp. & inc. tax	13,069	83,257	9,988,473
Miscellaneous	163,620	1,201,693	43,161,812
Total receipts	1,805,026	7,513,632	375,313,417
Expenditures	2,366,709	10,682,725	449,307,780
Deficit	561,683	3,169,093	74,024,363

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

	St L & S Fran	1½	2	U S R & Imp	..	40
	Do 1st pf	8	10	Va-Car Ch.	21	22
	Do 2d pf.	3½	4¼	Do pf.	84	86
	St L S W.	15	18⅞	Va R & P.	..	47
	Do pf.	..	38	Vul Det.	5	10
	Seab A L pf.	..	38	W F Exp.	82	85
	Sears-R pf.	123¾	..	W Md pf.	30	37
	S-S S & I.	23	26	W E & M 1st pf.	117	120
	So P R S.	32	..	Weym-B.	..	280
	Do pf.	80	..	Do pf.	113	118
	So R. M & O ctfs.	65	72	W & L E.	2½	3½
	St'd Mill.	43	45⅝	Do 1st pf	10	15
	Tex Pac.	11½	14	Do 2d pf.	3½	4½
				Wis Cent.	31½	33½

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	69.40	68.57	68.85	— .53
Industrials	54.55	53.96	54.22	— .58

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Jan. 29	62.93	61.59	61.71	—1.12
Jan. 30	62.39	61.88	62.27	+ .56
Feb 1	62.64	61.82	62.55	+ .28
Feb. 2	62.72	62.33	62.44	— .11
Feb. 3	62.38	62.00	62.14	— .30
Feb. 4	62.42	61.92	62.09	— .05
Feb. 5	61.97	61.26	61.53	— .56

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jan. rge., '14	84.94	Jan. 23	79.17	Jan. 3	72.97
Jan. rge., '13	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
Jan. rge., '12	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.62
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2	61.53
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	101⅜	101⁹⁄₁₆	101⅜	101⁹⁄₁₆
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅞	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
6s, Sept., 1917	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝
4½s, March, 1963	104⅞	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s, May, 1957	104¾	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	104¾	105	104¾	105
4½s, May, 1917	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4¼s, March, 1964	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4¼s, March, 1962	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4¼s, Sept., 1960	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4¼s, March, 1930-.60	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4s, May, 1959	96⅜	96¾	96¼	96¾
4s, Nov., 1958	96⅜	96¾	96¼	96¾
4s, May, 1957	96⅜	96¾	96¼	96¾
4s, Nov., 1956	95½	96	95½	96¼
4s, Nov., 1955	95½	96	95½	96¼
4s, Nov., 1936	96	96⅜	96	96⅜
4s, 1918-1919	99	..	99	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	85½	86	85¾	86¼
3½s, May, 1954	85½	86	85¾	86¼
3½s, 1950-1954	85¾	86¼	85¾	86¾

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 5, 1915	$2,553,000
Same day last year	4,239,500
Year to date	66,857,000
Same period last year	110,009,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.82 — .15
Same day last year	89.36 — .06

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	83.97	Feb. 4	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
6,000.......... 82
2d Ser, German stamp
2,000.......... 77
14,000.......... 76½
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
4,000.......... 96
6,000.......... 95⅞
N Y Canal 4½s
30,000..........108¾
registered
10,000..........108¾
N Y City 4s, 1956, registered
3,000.......... 95¾
4¼s, 1960
5,000..........100⅛
4¼s, 1964
10,000..........100

Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A
1,000s20f....... 91
2,000.......... 91
conv 4½s
1,000.......... 97
9,000.......... 97⅛
34,000.......... 97
cv 5s, Ser B, w i
86,000..........101⅞
20,000..........101¾
30,000..........101⅝
1,000..........101¾
43,000..........101⅝
41,000..........101¾
20,000..........101⅝
refund 4½s
5,000.......... 89½
C & P Wn 5s
6,000..........103⅜
4,000s20f......103⅜

Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
4,000..........100¾
Ligg & Myers 7s
4,000..........123¾
22,000..........123½
Lorillard Co 7s
1,000..........124
Lorillard Co 5s
1,000..........100⅝
1,000..........100½
L & N unifd 4s
2,000.......... 94⅛
2,000.......... 94
5,000.......... 93⅞
Pens & Atl 6s
4,000..........108⅝
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
1,000.......... 84
Milwaukee Gas 4s
2,000.......... 91¼

Peop Gas & C of Chi con 6s
1,000..........114
Pub Serv C s f 5s
1,000.......... 87¾
Ray Consol 1st 6s
4,000..........106
Reading gen 4s
5,000.......... 94
1,000.......... 94¼
St L, Ir M & So gen 5s
1,000.......... 99⅛
9,000..........100
St L & San Fran R R ref 4s
11,000.......... 66
ctfs of dep, stpd
6,000.......... 63
gen 5s, Trust Co ctfs, stpd

Chi & Alton 3s
2,000.......... 60
C, B & Q gen 4s
10,000.......... 91
1,000.......... 91⅛
joint 4s
33,000.......... 96¼
registered
4,000.......... 96¼
C & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.......... 69⅞
con 6s
1,000..........102½
Chi Gr Westn 4s
12,000.......... 71

Kan City So 3s
11,000.......... 68
Lack Steel 5s, 1915
10,000..........100
L S & M So 4s, 1928
3,000.......... 92
2,000.......... 92½
4s, 1931
5,000.......... 92⅛
2,000.......... 92

Pitts, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser A
3,000..........101⅛
gtd 4½s, Ser B
20,000..........101½
gtd 4½s, Ser C
1,000..........101½

Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
15,000.......... 25
Westn Electric 5s
1,000..........101⅝
5,000..........101½
West Shore 4s
4,000.......... 90½
registered
3,000.......... 88¾
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s
10,000.......... 93¾
1,000s6f........ 93½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of January show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$1,352,757	+ $17,355
Ten roads	6,195,616	—1,785,815
Total (12 roads)	7,548,373	—1,768,460

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for December—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$1,631,485	$1,865,909	$2,031,602
Net aft. taxes.	500,978	469,902	598,651
Other income	163,774	172,005	166,823
Total income	664,752	641,907	765,473
Sur. aft. chgs., skg. & renew. fund	72,386	40,110	167,812
6 mos. gross	12,197,360	13,421,985	13,553,609
Net aft. taxes.	3,641,430	3,691,922	4,106,900
Other income	625,336	686,481	604,521
Total income	4,266,766	4,378,403	4,711,422
Sur. aft. chgs., skg. & renew. fund	559,343	759,982	1,259,740

WESTERN PACIFIC for December—

Gross	388,035	454,651	490,144
Net aft. taxes.	33,686	18,255	82,460
6 mos. gross	3,087,222	3,646,838	3,340,520
Net aft. taxes.	482,680	702,411	928,559

Miscellaneous Earnings.

INDIANA PIPE LINE for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net income	$1,268,792	$1,770,972	$1,976,383
Dividends	1,150,000	1,600,000	1,400,000
Surplus	118,792	170,972	576,383

F. W. WOOLWORTH COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net sales	69,619,669	66,228,072	60,557,767
Net income	6,429,896	6,461,118	5,414,798
Pf. dividends	997,500	1,050,000	1,050,000
Balance	5,432,396	5,411,118	4,364,798
Com. dividends.	3,000,000	2,750,000	1,000,000
Surplus	2,432,396	2,661,118	3,364,798

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.05	Mexican	.42
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.84
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.05
Challenge Con.	.05	Overman	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Savage	.03
Gould & Curry	.03	Seg. Belcher	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Sierra Nevada	.11
Julia	.01	Union Con.	.20
Justice	.02	Utah Con.	.01
TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.07
Belmont	3.80	Diamondf'd Daisy.	.04
Jim Butler	.66	Diamondf'd B. B.	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.66
Midway	.07	Goldfield Con. M.	1.50
Montana	.35	Goldfield Merger	.24
North Star	.14	Jumbo Ext.	.91
Rescue Eula	.06	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Merger	.36	Silver Pick	.07
West End	.50	Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.30
Atlanta	.33	Round Mountain	.35
Booth	.30	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.05	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10	10⅛	Jackpot	7½	8¼
Elkton	48¾	49	McKinney	31	35
El Paso	180	190	Old Gold	..	1½
Findlay	2¾	3¼	Portland	116	117
Gold Dollar	4½	5	Vindicator	125	128
Isabella	15⅝	15⅞	Rav. B. H.	3½	3¾

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.70	4.50
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.65	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.70	4.50
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	4.95	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.45
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.10	4.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.15	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.70	4.50
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.90
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.90	4.70
Illinois Central	1014-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.60	4.40
Mo., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	5.45	5.15
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.20	5.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	4.95	4.85
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.62	4.45
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.20	5.00
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.38
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	5.85	5.30
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.88
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	4.95	4.80
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.65	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.15	4.85

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

> The great advance in the price of wheat is enriching the agriculturists of the West and is contributing to increased commercial prosperity in that section, though the violence of the movement produces some concern as to its other effects. The recent rise in cotton, with expansion of exports, has reduced in considerable degree the sharp depression in the South, caused by the war. The strength of the financial situation increases every day. The conviction is deepening that the events of these notable months are rapidly developing this country into the world's greatest commercial power.
>
> Bank exchanges continue in moderate volume at the majority of the more important centres, the total this week of the leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun's Review, being $2,912,449,146, a decrease of 13.5 per cent. as compared with the $3,368,058,688 of the same week last year and of 10.5 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913, when the amount was $3,253,308,182. The loss is again quite pronounced at New York City, the falling off at that centre being 17.5 and 12.8 per cent., respectively.

Bradstreet's says:

> Though underlying tendencies denote progress, with industrial operations slowly expanding, the situation in purely commercial lines displays some irregularity, amounting, in fact, to reaction at markets heretofore relatively busy. Lest too much importance be attached to this aspect of affairs, it should be stated that the setback noted at some points has been somewhat offset by forward strides at Southwestern centres, where Spring trade has opened rather auspiciously, and on the whole the evidence seems to indicate creeping progress, with sentiment as to the future more optimistic than actual orders are prominent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar.15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.45
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.60
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	101	101½	3.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100⅝	5.55
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	5.90
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	100	100⅛	5.95
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100½	3.00
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100½	100⅝	2.80
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91	91½	7.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95½	97	7.20
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.95
Con. Power	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.30
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	4.20
Erie R. R.	5	Oct. 1915	100	100¼	4.60
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97⅜	97⅞	6.55
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101½	3.20
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.90
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	96	97	17.00
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	4.20
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99¾	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.10
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100⅝	4.15
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	96½	97¾	6.75
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2,'15	100	100⅛	3.00
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1918	99¼	99¾	6.10
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	88	92	30.00
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.50
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92⅛	93¾	9.70
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.45
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100	100¼	4.25
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.65
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	96½	97	17.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	99⅞	100¼	4.85
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.30
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	99¼	99½	5.75
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98¼	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¼	99¾	5.25
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅜	98⅝	5.70
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99¾	100¼	5.85
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	97¼	98	6.85
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100¾	101¼	6.45
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97¾	98⅛	5.60
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	98	7.00
West. P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	98½	6.80
West. Power	6	July, 1915	99¾	100½	5.00
Western States Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

Free of Income Tax

We are offering to yield

4.62%

the obligation of a municipality whose debt is less than 2⅜% of its assessed valuation of over $270,000,000.

Send for circular

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"He that would be beforehand in the world, must be beforehand with his business.

THE return of annual income must be made on or before March 1st, 1915.
This Company's Trust Department will be glad to aid its depositors and others in complying with the Income Tax Law, and invites you to make use of its services.

Established 1888
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
Brooklyn Offices: } 166 Montague Street
569 Fulton Street

WANTED
100 U. S. Express
FOR SALE
100 American Express
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WEYMAN-BRUTON
Stock & Scrip.
Charles F. Hall,
4793 Rector. 20 Broad St.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1914, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,165.03, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated Dec. 28, 1914.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

TEMPLE COAL CO. FIRST & COLLATERAL Trust Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Bonds: Under the provisions of the mortgage, proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., February 10, 1915, at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $193,986.00 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned,
C. S. W. PACKARD, President,
Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co.,
517 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. will be held at the office of the company, 438 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, February 23, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Also that a special meeting of the stockholders of SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. will be held on the 23d day of February, 1915, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, at No. 438 Broadway, in the City of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its common stock from Forty Million Dollars ($40,000,000) consisting of Four Hundred Thousand (400,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each, to Sixty Million Dollars ($60,000,000) to consist of Six Hundred Thousand (600,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business Monday, February 8, 1915, until the morning of Wednesday, February 24, 1915.

JOHN HIGGINS, Secretary. ALBERT H. LOEB, Vice President.

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company,
160 Broadway, New York.
February 4th, 1915.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY.

The respective Boards of Directors of the Home Trust Company of New York and the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said Companies, for the merger of the said Home Trust Company of New York into the said Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the twentieth day of February, 1915, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will be then submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, President.

Home Trust Company of New York.
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
To the Stockholders of the Company:

The respective Boards of Directors of the Home Trust Company of New York and the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of said Home Trust Company of New York into the said Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Home Trust Company of New York will be held at the office of the said company, No. 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, February 20th, 1915, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, February 4th, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERIC E. GUNNISON, President.
WILLIAM K. SWARTZ, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, N. Y., January 19, 1915.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Universal Film Manufacturing Company will be held on the 8th day of February, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in the Mecca Building, at No. 1,600 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $2,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 10,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, to $3,500,000, consisting of 25,000 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 10,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each.

CARL LAEMMLE, President.
GEORGE E. KANN, Secretary.

COTTON MARKET HIT BY GERMAN 'DECREE'

7-Point Drop Brought About by Kaiser's Declaration of Naval War Zone.

PRESIDENT CONE EXPLAINS

Exchange Contract Ready to Comply with New Law, and Is Not Taxable, He Says.

Germany's declaration of a naval war zone around the British Islands had a marked effect on cotton yesterday, and in the first half hour prices broke about a dozen points from the closing of Thursday. Good support from trade interests developed on the break, which resulted in a small rally from the bottom, but the net loss for the day was about 7 to 8 points.

The week-end figures were without any particular feature. The into-sight for the week was placed at 513,875 bales, against 334,336 bales last year. The figures on spinners' takings will not be given out until today.

Some misconceptions have arisen regarding the regulations promulgated by the Treasury Department over operations under the United States Cotton Futures act, which goes into effect on Feb. 18. In some quarters the impression prevails that all contracts traded in will be subjected to the tax of $10 per bale. This is incorrect, as the contract of the New York Cotton Exchange as well as that of New Orleans has been changed to comply fully with the terms of the statute. President Cone of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday, however, thought it best to furnish some reassurance on that point, and made the following statement:

"Our contract is ready to comply with the law and is not taxable—a statement that is verified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a recent letter to this Exchange."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 8.65c for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.73	8.61	8.65@8.66	8.72@8.73
May	8.96	8.82	8.87@8.88	8.95@8.96
July	9.15	9.00	9.07@9.08	9.14@9.15
October	9.38	9.26	9.30 flat	9.38@9.39
December	9.52	9.40	9.43@9.44	9.51@9.52
January	..	..	9.52@9.53	9.60@9.61

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	21,280	18,478	14,913
New Orleans	5,067	15,231	5,963
Mobile	173	645	514
Savannah	10,891	14,103	2,976
Charleston	968	3,670	306
Wilmington	1,946	1,421	824
Norfolk	3,579	2,785	4,439

Total port receipts, 73,505 bales, against 45,282 bales same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,943	2,193	765
Memphis	1,643	3,742	3,579
St. Louis	229	3,538	2,659
Houston	22,538	18,319	10,546

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	21,000 to 23,000	19,394	13,346
N. Orleans	14,000 to 16,000	14,018	6,377

Total exports yesterday, 30,731 bales, against 4,088,040 bales for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	Stocks. 1914.
3,100	New Orleans	8 3/16	423,980	292,138
825	Mobile	8	43,935	46,002
3,145	Savannah	8¼	343,001	93,185
1,117	Galveston	8½	580,097	394,702
....	Wilmington	8	45,900	25,951
882	Norfolk	8⅛	85,565	67,441
2,531	Augusta	8⅛@8 3/16	149,791	81,755
2,300	Memphis	8	233,217	209,986
....	St. Louis	8	39,429	32,488
594	Houston	8½	220,483	186,521

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points advance at 509d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 34,754 bales, including 30,355 American. Closed quiet.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Renewed talk about poor earnings and the possibility of dividend reductions accompanied the declines on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in a number of prominent stocks. Reading, Southern Pacific, and American Sugar Refining were all active and weak. So far as the general list was concerned, a bearish influence was exerted by the action of Germany in officially declaring a "war zone" around the British Isles on and after Feb. 18. The Interborough shares were an exception to the general downward trend. Dealings in the grain department were active, with the fluctuations in prices wide. May wheat opened at $1.73½, against a closing price on Thursday of $1.72⅛, and within thirty minutes rose to $1.75⅝. This established a new high record. From there there was a sharp setback to $1.70⅛, the lowest of the day. The closing was $1.73¼.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
8,280	Amal. Copper	53⅞	53⅞	52¾	53
60	Am. Beet Sugar	37	37	37	37
80	Am. Can	27⅝	28	27⅝	28
20	Am. Car & F.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
120	Am. Smelting	61⅛	61⅛	61	61⅛
770	Am. Light	103½	103⅝	100½	101
50	Anaconda Cop.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
170	Balt. & Ohio	69¾	69¾	68½	68½
1,070	Beth. Steel	51	52⅝	50⅝	52⅛
30	Brooklyn R. T.	88	88	87⅛	87⅛
60	California Pet.	19¼	19¼	18½	18½
160	Can. Pacific	154	154¼	153¾	154¼
150	Cent. Leather	34⅛	34¾	34⅛	34½
80	Ches. & Ohio	42¼	42¼	42	42
30	Chi. Gt. W. pf.	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
170	C., M. & St. P.	87⅞	87⅞	86⅝	87
10	C., M. & St. P. rights	5/16	5/16	5/16	5/16
10	Chino Copper	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
20	Corn Products	9	9⅛	9	9⅛
470	Erie	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22¼
10	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
150	Goodrich Rub.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
10	Gt. N. ore cfs.	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
450	Inter.-Met.	12⅞	13	12¾	12¾
1,510	Inter.-Met. pf.	55⅛	58⅜	55⅛	57⅜
20	Kan. City So.	22½	22½	22½	22½
220	Lehigh Valley	134⅜	134¾	134	134⅛
820	Mex. Petrol'm.	75⅛	76¼	73½	76
10	Mo., K. & T.	11	11	11	11
410	Mo. Pacific	11	11⅛	10¼	10⅝
270	N. Y. Central	89¼	89¼	87⅞	88½
120	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	49⅜	49⅜	49	49
50	Northern Pac.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
120	Pennsylvania	105⅝	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
50	Ray Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10,740	Reading	146¼	146¼	144⅜	144¾
1,070	Southern Pac.	83⅛	83½	81⅛	82¼
100	Southern Ry.	16	16	15¾	15¾
210	Studebaker Co.	46⅜	46⅜	44⅞	44⅞
150	Tenn. Copper	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
170	Third Av.	45⅜	46	45⅜	45½
3,890	Union Pacific	119⅛	119⅜	118⅜	118¾
30	U. S. Rubber	56⅞	56⅞	56½	56½
3,480	U. S. Steel	40⅜	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞
20	U. S. Steel pf.	103¼	103¼	103	103
140	Utah Copper	53	53	52⅛	52⅛
20	West. Un. Tel.	63⅞	63⅞	63½	63½
30,090					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Atlanta	.34	.34	.33	.33
900	Booth	.33	.34	.33	.34
1,300	Goldf'd Merger	.23	.23½	.23	.23½
400	Hale & Norcr's	.05	.05	.05	.05
2,000	Jumbo Ext.	.93	.93	.86	.87
425	Tonopah Ext.	2.50	2.50	2.45	2.45
6,625					

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A new Stock Exchange firm, consisting of J. E. Thompson, Horatio S. Shonnard, and F. Clark Thompson, now of Thompson, Towle & Co., will begin business on Feb. 15 with offices at 20 Exchange Place. The firm will have memberships on the New York Cotton Exchange, Liverpool Cotton Association, and the New York Coffee Exchange in addition to the Stock Exchange membership.

Neville G. Hart of this city and W. H. Dickenhorst of Newark, N. J., have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

An article describing public utility holding companies is contained in the January issue of "Bond Topics," issued by A. H. Bickmore & Co.

The Stock Exchange made these minimum price reductions yesterday: Baldwin Locomotive from 32 to 30, Baldwin Locomotive preferred from 101 to 99, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha from 125 to 122, and International Harvester Corporation preferred from 105 to 103.

GOULD ROAD READJUSTMENT

Reports of Plan to Scale Down $50,000,000 Western Pacific Bonds.

An announcement is expected in Wall Street as to a plan for the readjustment of the capital obligations of the Western Pacific Railway Company, controlled by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande had a four-hour meeting on Thursday and another long meeting yesterday afternoon. It was said after yesterday's meeting that the discussion would be continued on Monday.

According to the reports in Wall Street, the plan contemplates the scaling down of the $50,000,000 Western Pacific first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bondsd now outstanding to $25,000,000 and to give to the bondholders in exchange new adjustment income bonds, to be a lien on the earnings of both roads. The Denver & Rio Grande has guaranteed the $50,000,000 bonds as to interest. The entire issue is subject to redemption at 105. The bonds sold a week ago on the Curb at 38, and yesterday at 33.

Neither the bankers nor officials of the Rio Grande would discuss the matter under discussion at the meetings, and lent no support to the readjustment plan as discussed in Wall Street.

The Western Pacific is the coast extension of the Gould system, meeting the Denver & Rio Grande at Salt Lake City and running to San Francisco. The road was formally turned over to the operating department in 1911. The Denver & Rio Grande owns $50,000,000 of the outstanding $75,000,000 of capital stock and the whole of an issue of $25,000,000 second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds maturing in 1952.

Dividend for Mandel Depositors.

On the application of the Superintendent of Banks Richards, Judge Mayer has authorized the payment of a ten per cent. dividend to the creditors of Adolf Mandel, private banker, whose affairs are being liquidated by the Superintendent as Receiver in Bankruptcy. The dividend will be paid only to depositors whose claims have been filed and allowed. The distribution will commence in a few days, at 155 Rivington Street.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	315	320
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	12	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	87½	90
*American Gas & Electric pf.	46½	48½
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	80	84
American Public Utilities	83	86
American Public Utilities pf.	65	68
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	45	50
Cities Service	47	50
Cities Service pf.	55	57
Colorado Power	13	14½
Colorado Power pf.	87	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	56½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82	83
Consumers' Power (Minn.) 1st5s,'29	89	90½
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	80	84
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond & Share pf.	97½	100
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	55
Empire District Electric 5s	63	70
Empire District Electric pf.	50	70
Federal Light & Traction	15	19
Federal Light & Traction pf.	52	57
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Gt. Western Power Co. 1st 5s, 1946	77½	79
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	51	54
Northern States Power	19	20½
Northern States Power pf.	79	80½
Ozark Power & Water	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	41	42½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	†83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	14	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	64	67
Southern California Edison	75	†78
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	6½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17½	18½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8½	9½
Tennessee Ry., L. & P. pf.	37½	39½
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64⅛	67
Utah Securities	12½	14
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	61	65

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

WON'T REVEAL KING SEEKING OUR TRADE

Secretary Redfield, Who Stirred the Commerce Delegates, Says Monarch Rules Neutral Power.

HIS MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL

Other Appeal from South America—Naon Urges Neutralizing of Ships for Americas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, who caused something of a stir late last night when he told members of the United States Chamber of Commerce at their annual dinner that he had dispatches from two foreign Governments inviting the United States to supplant belligerent European nations in supplying their countries with articles that could be produced here, said today that the cablegrams were of such a confidential nature that he did not feel privileged to make them public. One message came from a prosperous South American country, and the other from one of the neutral nations of Europe.

Mr. Redfield was referring to the eagerness of foreign countries to establish important trade relations with the United States. Following the applause that greeted his statement that the January trade figures would add at least $150,000,000 to the balance of exports over imports, he said:

"And so we have paid the floating debt, and meanwhile we have recovered our poise at home, and now face, if we are permitted to face, the greatest opportunity commercially that ever came to an industrial State.

"I wonder if some hard-headed business man thinks that hyperbole. I have had a dispatch from the Prime Minister of a great country abroad, so frank as hardly to be publishable in its original form, almost begging—let us say strongly urging—that America take the place in his country that Europe has laid aside.

"I have another from a monarch of a European power, saying frankly that he wanted America to come into his land and take the place which others had hitherto filled. Today an able attaché is at the Court of that monarch, speaking the monarch's language, thank God, and entering his country to do what he can do to unite that nation to ours.

"The King has said that he will put into America a branch of the bank of his country if we will undertake to establish banks in his country, and that whatever he can do officially to forward American commerce in his land shall be willingly and continuously done.

America Supplies the World.

"That is the least of it. I beg of you not to be persuaded by the daily news columns of the press into the belief that our foreign trade lies chiefly in what we may call, for lack of a better term, 'war orders.' That is not so. It is a complete misunderstanding of the whole situation.

"Where would you go if you were a foreign merchant, let us say in Ceylon, Japan, China, Australia, or Siam, to place an order that required four months for manufacture and shipment, save to the United States? Where would you go from South Africa, from South America, from Iceland, or from New Zealand to place an order that took four months to fill, save to the United States?

"It is because the world is coming to America now for credits and for goods, and because in a very true sense she can go nowhere else, that I am deeply concerned about the present commercial opportunities for the United States. We have had hitherto two great competitors in the world's markets. Where are they now? In spite of their competition, highly organized, scientifically localized all over the earth, backed by tremendous power of finance—in spite of it all we have grown so far as to be one of the 'big three' in the world's markets."

Look Out for American Opinion.

Secretary Redfield said that it would be an easy matter to add $100,000,000 a month to the foreign trade of the United States if ships could be had. He charged the shipping companies with violating contracts previously made in order to raise their rates to exorbitant figures, and added:

"I tell you without regard to the remedy, get out of the way of American opinion when it learns these facts. It is my duty, as charged in some small measure with providing for American commerce, to let these facts be known, and God help the man in politics or business who says it shall be tolerated in this country that a steamship company shall cynically do that thing which would send a railroad man to jail."

At the final session of the Chamber of Commerce today E. A. Filene of Boston, Vice President of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, advocated the establishment of indemnity societies to guarantee the delivery of American goods to foreigners as represented in selling, and the adoption of a copyrighted stamp by American trade organziations to mark goods sold abroad by their members.

Ambassador Naon of the Argentine Republic made an appeal for the complete neutralization of ships plying between the Americas, so that they would not be subject to search or detention by belligerents.

"With such a rule," he said, "we would be able to obtain all the vessels we need for the promotion of our commerce with the United States and the other American republics, developing to the maximum our friendly relations with all of them, and lessening the sorrowful condition created by the war."

John H. Fahey of Boston was re-elected President, and other officers were chosen as follows:

Honorary Vice Presidents—Henry A. Wheeler, Chicago; A. B. Farquhar, York, Penn.; Vice Presidents, Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta; Henry L. Corbett, Portland, Ore.; Treasurer—John Joy Edson, Washington, D. C.

Chairman of Executive Committee—R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C.

Resolutions were adopted, favoring a national budget, a committee to co-operate with the Federal Trade Commission and a permanent tariff board.

Arrangements will be made at the headquarters of the Chamber to conduct the referendum on merchant marine questions, including Government ownership and operation of ships, which was ordered yesterday, after an extended debate on the ship purchase bill, now pending in the Senate.

SELL ERIE & JERSEY BONDS.

Issue of $7,000,000 Sold by J. P. Morgan & Co. to Guaranty Trust.

The Erie & Jersey Railroad issue of $7,000,000 first mortgage bonds, interest on which was increased from 4 to 6 per cent. Thursday, has been sold by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the Guaranty Trust Company. A syndicate of bankers of other cities, but including the Guaranty Trust Company, will be formed to distribute the bonds. The bonds are first mortgage on an important link in the New York division of the Erie, over which 93 per cent. of the east-bound freight from Chicago passes. J. P. Morgan & Co., according to the Albany dispatches, purchased them for 98½. It was said in Wall Street yesterday that the price to the public would be 105.

No offering of the Genessee River Railroad $6,000,000 first mortgage bonds, the interest on which was also increased from 4 to 6 per cent., has been made. The Guaranty Trust Company holds an option on this issue. They are held by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. have purchased about $3,000,000 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds.

The Lackawanna Steel Company announced yesterday that it had sold $6,000,000 6 per cent. two-year gold notes, dated March 1, 1915, to Kean, Taylor & Co., Blair & Co. and Robert Winthrop & Co. The proceeds of these notes will be applied to the $10,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. debentures maturing March 1. The balance of the debentures will be paid from the company's surplus earnings.

The Province of New Brunswick, Can., has sold to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of this city $500,000 five-year 5 per cent. bonds, which is a portion of a total of $980,000 issued by the province.

Alexandre & Burnet were the successful bidders for an issue of $371,000 four-months notes of the City of Rochester. The notes were allotted on a 2.85 per cent. basis.

Steamship Line Deficit Grows.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—The deficit of the Eastern Steamship Corporation increased from $124,782 in 1913 to $284,173 in 1914, according to a report filed in the Federal Court today by the receiver, Calvin Austin.

E. H. GARY UPHOLDS WILSON ON EXPORTS

Says Much Benefit Will Accrue if the President's Suggestions Are Adopted.

OBSTACLE IN SHERMAN LAW

Repeal of Restrictions on Combinations for Foreign Trade Advocated by Those Interested.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, which has been conspicuously successful in the development of the steel export trade, expressed satisfaction yesterday with the stand which President Wilson has taken in favor of co-operative effort in the fostering of our trade with other countries. He pointed out, however, that if benefit was to be derived from the President's attitude in this matter practical application must be made of the suggestions which are made for the development of trade along those lines. He said:

"The recent utterances of President Wilson concerning his attitude toward business, and his approval of co-operation among business interests for the development of trade, have had a good effect, and will result in much benefit if practical application is made of the suggestions offered. The President expresses a desire and intention to assist in the direction indicated, provided full and equal opportunity can be given to every one having large or small resources. As I view the question, there should be no difficulty in complying with the provision. There is great opportunity for constructive work which will be of universal benefit."

The next step toward the carrying out of the plan for co-operative effort in the development of our foreign trade through combinations of associations, according to some of those who have longest been interested in this plan for furthering this country's commercial interests, is the exemption by law of such combinations from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Necessity of Exemption.

One large manufacturer who has long worked on this proposal emphasized that point of view yesterday. He said:

"The Sherman law must be repealed so far as it applies to combinations for the development of trade abroad. That is essential to the practical application of the plan which President Wilson has approved in principle. Until that is done it will be useless from a practical point of view to discuss the details of any plan which might be devised. That field of activity is now closed to us. Until it is opened it is useless to discuss details.

"President Wilson said that such combinations or associations should be formed in a way which would assure equal opportunity to all. What is needed is that equal opportunity under the law be given to all who may wish to form associations through which to pool their interests in foreign trade, but it would not be practical to make equal opportunity take the form of an obligation on the part of any particular association to take in any and everybody who might wish to join. The right would have to be allowed to such associations to choose their own members. Those who were left out, if any were, could form another association. Business men could not be expected to join such associations if through them they could be forced into partnership with concerns with which they did not care to deal.

"It is not enough that means be supplied for pro rating the expenses of selling goods abroad. The export business of the members of such associations would have to be pooled. The association moreover would have to command a volume of trade which would put it in a position to keep ships steadily employed. That is the only way in which the associations could be sure on one hand of shipping facilities for the goods which they had for sale, and on the other hand of satisfactory rates."

Thinks New Law Feasible.

E. H. Outerbridge of the shipping firm of Harvey & Outerbridge, said he thought it would be entirely possible to enact a law that would permit combinations of exporters and manufacturers without infringing on the application of the Sherman law to domestic business, but the trouble would be to persuade men interested in foreign trade to take advange of it.

"There is so much uncertainty among business men about the laws now in force," said he, "that another would only make them the more cautious. It seems to me that the members of an export combination would fear at all times that their activities were being scrutinized by the lawmakers, and sentiment of this sort would work to retard business.

"Along the same line of thought, it seems probable that supervision of the efforts of export organization by a Federal board would also have an unfavorable effect on trade. In fact, I believe that stimulation of foreign sales under the oversight of such a board would bring failure to the enterprise, for shippers would not consent to passing their transactions through the hands of a commission appointed to oversee their orders and prices.

"I doubt whether it would be possible to successfully form a general association of manufacturers for export business with orders divided among them on a pro rata basis. Some companies, naturally, have greater resources and greater efficiency than others, and an effort in common in the export trade would tend to reduce the results of higher efficiency among the stronger organizations."

American-La France Co. Increases.

The American-La France Fire Engine Company reports net earnings of $350,645 for the year ended Dec. 31, a gain of $112,491. The surplus after paying 7 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock was $210,645 and the profit and loss account amounted to $310,208. The Directors have declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 out of the earnings for 1914.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Subscribed Capital, $114,739,020.00 Paid-up Capital, $23,903,962.50
Reserve Fund, $20,000,000.00

DIRECTORS.
SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman and Managing Director.
WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, Deputy-Chairman.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD AIREDALE, Leeds.
SIR PERCY ELLY BATES, Bart., Liverpool.
ROBERT CLOVER BEAZLEY, Esq., Liverpool.
SIR WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Bart., Liverpool.
JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., London.
DAVID DAVIES, Esq., M. P., Llandinam.
FRANK DUDLEY DOCKER, Esq., C. B., Birmingham.
FREDERICK HYNDE FOX, Esq., Liverpool.
GEORGE FRANKLIN, Esq., Sheffield.
H. SIMPSON GEE, Esq., Leicester.
JOHN GLASBROOK, Esq., Swansea.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER, Esq., London.
ARTHUR T. KEEN, Esq., Birmingham.
FREDERICK WILLIAM NASH, Esq., Birmingham.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD PIRRIE, K. P., London.
THE RT. HON. LORD ROTHERHAM, Manchester.
THOMAS ROYDEN, Esq., Liverpool.
SIR JOSEPH WESTON-STEVENS, Bristol.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., London.
WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
Joint General Managers: J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, F. HYDE, E. W. WOOLLEY. Secretary: E. J. MORRIS.
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st December, 1914.

To Capital Paid up, viz.:—	
$12.50 per Share on 1,912,317 Shares of $60.00 each	$23,903,962.50
" Reserve Fund	20,000,000.00
" Dividend payable on 1st February, 1915	1,972,076.89
" Balance of Profit and Loss Account	2,106,426.73
	47,982,466.12
" Current, Deposit and other Accounts	628,663,680.40
" Acceptances on account of Customers	36,054,575.81
	$712,700,722.33

*Owing to the War, these Investments have been valued at or under prices current on the 27th of July, 1914, the date of the last official making-up before the closing of the Stock Exchange. Investments made since that date are valued at cost or under.

By Cash in hand (including Gold Coin $40,000,000.00) and Cash at Bank of England		$165,982,294.64
" Money at Call and at Short Notice and Stock Exchange Loans		49,326,132.45
" *Investments:—		
Consols, War Loan, and other British Government Securities (of which $1,910,000.00 Consols is lodged for Public Accounts)	$27,141,899.61	
Stocks Guaranteed by the British Government, India Stocks, Indian Railway Guaranteed Stocks and Debentures	2,580,721.96	
British Railway Debenture and Preference Stocks, British Corporation Stocks	12,816,470.10	
Colonial and Foreign Government Stocks and Bonds	13,992,349.65	
Sundry Investments	8,859,665.10	
		65,391,106.42
" Bills of Exchange		70,429,031.55
		351,128,565.06
" Advances on Current Accounts, Loans on Security and Other Accounts		312,123,077.88
" Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances as per contra		36,054,575.81
" Bank Premises, at Head Office and Branches		13,394,503.58
		$712,700,722.33

OVER 1,000 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND WALES.
Numerous Agents all over the World.

THE FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES—
Telegraphic Address—"Cinnaforex, London"........Finch Lane, London, E. C.
" " "Midforex, Liverpool"........8, Dale Street, Liverpool.
" " "Midforex, Bradford"........15, Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

ISSUE Currency Drafts on all Cities, Circular Letters of Credit and Circular Notes payable all over the world; also make Mail and Telegraphic Transfers to all Cities. COLLECT Foreign Bills. PURCHASE approved Foreign Bills. ESTABLISH Commercial Credits on behalf of Customers available anywhere against the usual shipping documents. Drafts, etc., may be obtained direct from the Head Office or Branches, which are always ready to give quotations.

THE SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
Telegraphic Address—"Cinnaship, London," is specially organized to look after Shipowners' Freight Remittances from, and Disbursements to, all parts of the World by mail or cable.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.
Telegraphic Address—"Cinnatrust, London."
A separate Company has been formed by the Bank for undertaking the Executorship and Trusteeship of Wills and Marriage Settlements, and also as Trustees for Debenture Holders.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Balt. Trust	120	120	120	120
23	Citizens' Bank	43½	43½	43½	43½
1,250	Cosden	5	5	5	5
288	North. Central	85⅝	85½	85¼	85¼
52	S. A. Line	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Bal. El. 5s, stpd.	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Bal. Trac. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½
4,000	Ch. Rys. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97
9,000	Con. Coal 6s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	Dav. Chem. 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
6,000	Mt.-V. Cotton duck 5s, ctfs.	35	35	35	35
1,000	Somerset C. C. 5s, 1915	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	United Rys & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83	83
18,000	United Rys. & E. inc. 4s	61	61	60	60
4,000	United Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	86¼	86¼	86	86
200	United Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	United Rys. & E. notes	100	100	100	100

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Ahmeek	265	266	265	266
1,484	Alaska	28⅝	28⅝	27¾	27¾
13,454	Alaska rights	30c	31c	29c	31c
271	Allouez	42¾	42¾	41½	41½
595	Amalgamated	53⅝	53¾	53	53¼
1,110	American Zinc	21¼	21¼	20¼	20½
25	Arizona Com'l.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4,493	Butte & Sup.	48¼	48½	46½	46¾
195	Cal. & Ariz	53⅛	54	53	53
5	Cal. & Hecla	390	390	390	390
14	Centennial	18	18	18	18
148	Chino	36	36	35¼	36
297	Copper Range	34	34	33½	33¾
30	East Butte	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
12	Franklin	4½	5	4½	5
755	Granby	65	65½	64½	65½
50	Hancock	12	12	12	12
210	Indiana, as. pd	4	4	4	4
25	Inspiration	18	18	18	18
1	Island Creek	45	45	45	45
15	Isl. Creek pf.	86	86	86	86
195	Isle Royale	21	21½	21	21½
57	Kerr Lake	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
255	Lake	6½	6¾	6½	6½
10	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
40	Mayflower	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Miami	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1,020	Mohawk	60	62½	59¾	60½
185	Nevada Con	12¼	12¼	12	12
205	New Arcadian	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
385	North Butte	23½	23⅝	23	23
50	North Lake	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16	1 3/16
50	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
10	Old Dominion	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	Osceola	70	70	69	69
240	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
226	Quincy	56	56½	55	56
185	Ray Consol	17⅝	17¾	17½	17½
50	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
170	Shannon	5⅝	5¾	5½	5¾
280	St. Mary's L'd	31½	31½	31	31¼
55	Superior Cop.	28¼	28¼	27½	27½
103	Tamarack	32½	32½	32½	32½
5	Trinity	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
180	U. S. Smelting	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛
164	U. S. Smelt. pf	39¼	39¾	39	39¾
180	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
10	Utah Consol	10	10	10	10
166	Utah Copper	53½	53½	52	52½
75	Wolverine	38¾	38¾	38	38½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
43	Boston & Alb.	191	191	190	190
28	Bos. El. (cash)	94	94	94	94
28	*Boston Ele	92½	92½	92	92
95	Bos. & Maine	22	22	21⅛	21⅛
2	Fitchburg pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½
30	Mass. Electric	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
102	Mass. Elec. pf.	48	48	45	45
287	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	50	50½	49	49¾
1	Nor. & W. pf.	148½	148½	148½	148½
10	Rutland pf	20	20	20	20
20	Union Pacific	119¼	119¼	118⅞	118⅞
47	W. E. St. Ry.	71	71	70½	71

*Ex dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. A. Ch. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½
15	Amoskeag	61	61	61	61
3	Am. Pn. S. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
578	Am. Sugar	103	103⅛	101	101½
162	Am. Sugar pf.	109	110	109	109½
680	Am. Tel. & T.	120¼	120⅝	120	120¼
46	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	77	77⅝
25	Edison	258	258½	258	258½
9	Gal.-Hous. pf.	96	96	96	96
25	G. R. & El. pf.	87¼	87½	87¼	87½
7	General Elec.	142	142	142	142
165	Mass. Gas	83	83	82	82
10	Mass. Gas pf.	91	91	91	91
38	McElwain pf	102	102	102	102
18	New Eng. Tel.	141	141	141	141
38	Pullman	152	152	152	152
20	Swift & Co.	107⅞	108	107⅞	107⅞
46	Torrington	29	29	29	29
40	Torrington pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
327	United Fruit	118½	118½	116	116¾
261	Un. Shoe Mach	55	55	54¼	55
45	Un. S. Ma. pf.	29	29	28¾	29
1,462	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40¾	39⅞	40⅛
184	U. S. Steel pf.	103½	103½	102¾	103
351	West. Union	64½	64½	63¾	64¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	88⅞	88⅞
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¾
2,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95	95	95	95
2,000	Swift 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	W. T. & T. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1¼	1½
Bay S G.	.10	.11	Iron Blos.	.95	.99
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.74	.75
Bohemia	1 1/16	1 1/16	Majestic	.15	.17
Bost Ely.	.13	.15	McK-D.	.40	.46
Butte & L.	.24	.27	Mex Met.	.15	.16
Calaveras.	.93	.99	M of Am.	2⅛	2⅜
Chief Con.	.80	.90	New Balt.	1⅜	1⅝
Cons Ariz.	.25	.40	Nev Doug.	.36	.40
Cons Cop.	1⅛	1¼	Old D T.	4½	5
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop.	.12	.15
Crown Res	.70	.75	Oneco	.60	.80
Davis-D.	1 3/16	1 5/16	So. Lake	4¾	5¼
Eagle and Bluebell.	.85	.95	Stew't M.	1⅛	1⅜
First Nat.	1	1⅛	Un Verde	2	2⅛
G'f'd Con.	1½	1⅝	Yukon	2½	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
52	Chi. Pneu. Tool	43¾	46	43½	46
195	Chi. Ry., Ser. 2	25¼	26¼	25¼	26
300	Corn Products	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
285	Com. Edison	136⅜	136¾	136½	136½
54	Diam. Match	97	97	97	97
27	Illinois Brick	62	62	62	62
600	K. C. Ry. & L.	25¾	26	25¾	26
323	K.C.Ry.&L.ctfs	24	25½	24	25½
70	K. C. Ry. & L. pr. ctfs	45	50	45	50
13	Mont.-Ward pr.	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝
50	Lindsay Light	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
41	People's Gas	119	118½	118½	119
15	Public Service	79½	79½	79½	79½
13	Pub. Service pr	97	97	96	96
398	Sears-Roebuck	202	203	202	202
5	Stew.-Warner	50½	50½	50½	50½
104	Swift	108	108¼	108	108¼
110	Steel	40	40	40	40
307	Union Carbide	163½	163¾	162	162

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Com. Edison 5s	101⅜	101¾	101¾	101¾
6,000	Met. gold 4s	77	77	77	77
3,000	Swift 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
2,000	S. Side L 4½s	89	89	89	89

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	53	53¼	53	53¼
125	Am. Gas, N. J.	101½	101⅞	101	101⅞
15	Am. Rys. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
5	Bald. Loco. pf.	101	101	101	101
35	Balt. & Ohio	69	69	69	69
25	Cambria Steel	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
70	Elec. S. Bat.	48	48	48	48
100	Gen. Asph. pf.	65	65	65	65
100	Int. Powder	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
285	Inter.-Met.	12¾	13	12¾	13
100	Inter.-Met. pf.	56	56	56	56
2	Keystone Tel.	13½	13½	13½	13½
10	Keyston T. pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
107	Leh. Nav. stk.	75½	75½	75	75
4	Leh. Nav. cfs.	75½	75½	75½	75½
110	Lehigh Valley	67½	67½	66⅞	66⅞
110	Mo. Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
8	Northern Cent.	85½	85½	85½	85½
406	Penn. R. R.	53⅛	53⅛	52⅞	52⅞
201	Phila. Elec.	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½
370	Reading	73	73	72¼	72¼
965	Tono. Belmont	3 1/16	3 1/16	3 1/16	3 1/16
1,436	Tono. Mining	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
266	Un. Gas Imp.	81½	82	81½	81⅞
100	Union Pacific	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1,439	U. S. Steel	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
2	Union Trac.	36	36	36	36
4	W. J. & S. S.	50	50	50	50
10	York Rys. pf.	32	32	32	32

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. G.&E. 5s	85¾	86	85¾	86
1,000	Am. G. & E. 5s, small	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85½
9,000	Inter. Rys. 4s	59½	59½	59	59
5,000	Leh. Nav. con. 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
17,000	Leh. V. Coal 5s, coup	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝
6,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	78	78	78	78
2,300	Phila. Elec. g. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
37,000	Pa. 4½s rcts., w. i.	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½
1,000	Pa. con. 4s,'48	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Pa. cv. 3½s,'15	100	100	100	100
137	Pa. Co. scr.'18	80	80	80	80
17	Pa. Co. scr.'16	90	90	90	90
1,000	Read. gen. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Span.-Am. Iron 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
85	Am. W. G. pf.	112	112	112	112
800	Col. Gas & Elec.	11	11	11	11
11	Cruc. Steel pf.	79	79	79	79
302	Ind. Brewing	3½	3½	3½	3½
240	Ind. Brewing pf	20½	20½	20	20½
100	Mfrs. L. & H.	49	49	49	49
950	Nat. Fireproof.	5	5	5	5
840	Nat. Fire. pf.	20	20¼	20	20
85	Ohio Fuel Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
55	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40	40⅛	40	40⅛
1,605	Pitts. Brewing	5	5	5	5
117	Pitts. Brew. pf.	21	21	21	21
200	Pitts. Coal	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
50	Pitts. Plate G.	108	108	108	108
145	Pure Oil	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14¾
1,400	San Toy	12c	12c	11c	11c
10	Union Nat. Gas	131	131	131	131
20	Un. S. & Signal	96	96	96	96
25	U. S. Steel	40	40	40	40
30	U. S. Steel pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Westing. A. B.	120	120	120	120
45	Westing. Elec.	85	85	85	85

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Incorporated today:

New York and Oriental Steamship Company, transportation, ocean commerce, New York to the Orient, $750,000; A. Hautman, F. M. Wilson, H. Barber, no address given; Hunt, Hill, & Betts, attorneys, 165 Broadway.

The Agricultural Press, publishing, printing, bookseller, $150,000; P. C. Long, R. E. Booth, W. A. Johnson, Pleasantville.

John Clark Udall, Inc., contractor, builder, manufacturer, implements, utensils, $100,000; F. H. Bishop, J. A. Udall, Jr., J. C. Udall, 305 West 72d St.

Liverpool Sale and Pedigree Co., Liverpool, live stock, pedigrees, catalogues, advertising, $30,000; G. H. Ward, W. and R. J. Stevens, Liverpool.

The Prospect Laboratory, Brooklyn, remedial agents, compounds, proprietary medicines, $25,000; J. J. Lyons, J. M. Thompson, S. Friedland, 515 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

Renting Syndicate, real estate brokerage, agency, $25,000; L. Reid, H. Karasik, H. C. Schwutz, 315 Ward St., Richmond Hill.

Brunswick Paper Co., $20,000; W. G. Green, H. and H. Reher, Jr., 276 West 11th St.

Merriewold Holding Co., realty, construction, brokerage, hotels, liveries, garages, $20,000; H. E. Clarke, E. and J. Takamine, Jr., 334 Riverside Drive.

Frederic Mackay Productions Co., theatrical, moving pictures, $20,000; E. S. Bettleheim, P. Robinson, F. McKay, 25 West 36th Street.

Frankl & Marcin Co., household, building materials, commission merchants, $15,000; J. and A. A. Frankl, M. C. Marcin, 940 Simpson St., Bronx.

Austin & Magill, stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, publishers, $10,000; F. C. Tatje, S. Shear, J. T. Hendrickson, 94 Garfield Av., Richmond Hill.

Bernheimer & Blumenthal, walking sticks, clubs, drumsticks, $10,000; A. Hyman, A. H. Nuttlemann, R. L. Blumenthal, 241 East 80th Street.

Earthquake Manufacturing Co., Bronx, shampoo, dandruff remover, shoe polish, $10,000; J. P. Steinmen, W. G. and J. T. McNichol, 1,038 Boston Road.

S. and A. Feature Film Co., photographic, moving pictures, synchronizing, devices, $9,000; E. F. and F. C. M. Silvers, W. G. Allison, Lynbrook.

Andes Feed Co., Hamden, flour, coal, grain.

Harby Steamship Co., transportation, navigation, $10,000; C. E. Warren, Jr., R. Harris, George Hoyer, 15 William Street.

Broad Channel Corpn., realty, construction, brokerage, managerial, $10,000; J. K. M. Ewing, W. L. and H. Schieffelin, Sayers, 31 Nassau Street.

$7,000; F. Turnbull, J. A. and Malcolm S. Crawford, Hamden.

Elm Button Display Co., color button boards, novelties, $6,000; C. J. Lifman, A. E. Cohen, S. Smigrod, 49 Maiden Lane.

Roblin, Demerath Co., Rochester, confectionery, nut products, $10,000; R. O. Robbim J. and C. F. Demerath, Rochester.

The Frank B. McDonald Estate, realty, construction, brokerage, theatres, restaurants, $10,000; E. McGinnity, C. P. Flickinger, J. B. Reilly, 176 West 87th Street.

Independent Poster Agency, advertising, theatrical show paper, lithographs, $5,000; M. E. and L. Davidson, T. F. Kane, 3,057 Bailey Avenue.

L. M. Ruben, Inc., theatrical, operatic, amusement, $5,000; L. Mott, M. Carl Levine, B. Lewinson, 238 West 137th Street.

Barker Holding Co., realty, construction, cultivation, farm lands, $5,000; W. S. Gordon, P. P. Gettinger, B. Parker, 350 West 118th Street.

Manhattan Folding Box Co., paper and products, $10,000; C. Wiltofsky, L. Kallaf, B. Wachs, 168½ Delancey Street.

Broadway Pharmacy, Buffalo, $5,000; B. M. Henschel, L. Vitol Garsfynski, R. Kimball, 746 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

Westchester Stable Co., Bronx, livery, $6,000; S. Levine, N. Weissman, S. Rosenberg, 365 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx.

Cane & Stenhoim, wearing apparel, $5,000; H. and A. V. Cane, C. A. Stenholm, 420 West 121st St.

Pelhambeck Realty Corpn., realty, managerial, $5,000; J. C. West, L. Lindenmeyr, L. S. Beck, 207 Corona Av., Pelham.

The Cantrop Undergarment Co., women's, children's apparel, $5,000; I. and T. Rosenbaum, A. J. Fischlowitz, 412 West 148th St.

Imperial Specialties Co., Buffalo, household articles, auto specialties, heating, lighting systems, $5,000; R. H. Templeton, L. F. Robinson, H. V. Cook, 780 Glenwood Av., Buffalo.

Henry Volk Co., women's, children's wear, merchandise, agents, $5,000; D. W. Rubin, H. Volk, T. Schwefelberg, 148 West 118th St.

Capital increases: D. O. Haynes & Co., New York, $100,000 to $300,000; United Dressed Beef Co. of New York, Manhattan, $300,000 to $2,000,000; the Live-Leather Belt Co., New York, $1,000 to $30,000; Freer-Wagemaker Co., East Williamson, $15,000 to $20,000; Umckaloabo Chemical Co., New York, $25,000 to $35,00.

Capital reduction: Kip's Bay Brewing and Malting Co., New York, $300,000 to $150,000.

Voluntary Dissolution: Sixty-seventh Street Co., Manhattan.

Leo D. Greenfield & Co. was incorporated for $100,000, and not $10,000, as published.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—Charters filed today:

Pell & Cox, Inc., Newark, real estate, capital $50,000; incorporators, Harry M. Cox, John J. Pell, Walter S. Lefavour, Newark.

Silk City Dye Works, Paterson, dye works, capital $100,000; incorporators, Michael Lynch, Edward D. Cundell, Joseph T. Carroll, Paterson.

McLeod, von Lengerke & Co., Newark, to manufacture mustard oils, capital $50,000; incorporators, John V. McLeod, Reuben von Lengerke, Newark; Peter Degenhardt, Jersey City.

Fischer Advertising Co., Plainfield, advertising, capital $50,000; incorporators, Louis Fischer, Perth Amboy; Edward J. Way, James Cahill, Plainfield.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again subject to very violent fluctuations, and on the whole was narrow and easily influenced by what a short time ago would have been considered very small operations. New high records for the season were established early in the day, but the market experienced a drop of 3⅝c to 4½c from the top, but again rallied, and at the close was irregular, the May position being ½c higher, while July was ½c lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.74½ and No. 2 hard $1.74½, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.68 and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.69, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.71	$1.70½	$1.00 1/16
July	..	..	1.48½	1.48⅞	97

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.75⅝	$1.70⅛	1.73¼	1.72⅛	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.67	1.62½	1.65⅝	1.64¼	95¼
July	1.43⅝	1.40¼	1.41⅝	1.41⅞	88⅞

CORN.

The corn market advanced early in sympathy with wheat, but later eased off, and at the close showed net losses of 1c to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	82⅞	80⅝	81¼	82¼	66½
July	84¾	82½	83	84¼	65⅝

OATS.

The oats market followed wheat and corn, advancing early and closing ⅜c to ½c net lower. There was further talk of export demand, but no business came to light. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 64½c to 65c; No. 2 white, 65c to 65½c; No. 3 white, 64c to 64½c; No. 4 white, 63c to 63½c; fancy clipped white, 66c to 67½c; ordinary clipped white, 65c to 66c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
May	61⅞	60⅛	60¾	61⅛	39¼
July	58⅞	57¼	57¾	58⅞	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was heavy under liquidation, prompted by reports of a slow cash demand in the West, where stocks are large. Packers were believed to favor the selling side, and the demand was slow, notwithstanding a prevailing belief that the high price of corn should result in a general advance in meats. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 37,000, estimated for Saturday 18,000; Kansas City received 10,000, and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.30	11.22	11.22	11.37	11.10
July	11.50	11.37	11.37	11.57	11.27
Ribs—					
May	10.45	10.35	10.37	10.45	11.67
July	10.67	10.57	10.60	10.70	11.82
Pork—					
May	19.62	19.45	19.55	19.62	21.80
July	20.02	19.82	19.90	20.00	.....

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was fairly steady early owing to the strength in the grain markets and the firmness in crude, but longs showed a disposition to liquidate and late in the day the market sagged off, closing 3 to 6 points net lower. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.20	7.15
February	..	..	7.18@7.20	7.15
March	7.21	7.15	7.18@7.20	7.21
April	..	..	7.20@7.26	7.25
May	7.29	7.21	7.26@7.27	7.31
June	..	..	7.35@7.39	7.40
July	7.50	7.41	7.45@7.46	7.51
August	7.58	7.52	7.54@7.55	7.60
September	7.68	7.67	7.64@7.67	7.69

COFFEE.

The coffee market followed the course experienced throughout the week of advancing one day and declining the next, and as prices on Thursday were higher, yesterday they declined, losing 6 to 13 points, with sales of 16,750 bags. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 8⅛c to 8¼c and Santos 4s at 9⅞c.

The range of contract prices follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	....	....	5.82@5.83	5.95
March	....	....	5.89@5.90	6.00
April	....	....	5.99@6.00	6.08
May	6.18	6.05	6.09@6.10	6.19
June	....	....	6.07@6.08	6.17
July	7.11	7.07	7.09@7.10	7.21
August	....	....	7.19@7.20	7.30
September	7.30	7.25	7.29@7.30	7.37
October	....	....	7.36@7.37	7.44
November	....	....	7.43@7.44	7.49
December	7.50	7.50	7.49@7.50	7.55

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,636 packages. Market rather lightly supplied with fine firsts to high-grade fresh creamery and prices for such are about ½c higher. Sales of extras on 'Change today at 35c, and up to 35½@36c was paid from store for the gilt-edge lots. The qualities from ordinary seconds to average firsts are in fairly liberal supply and trade drags. Storage creamery not moving to any extent. Renovated has a firmer tone. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½@35c; higher scoring, 35½@36c; firsts, 31@34c; seconds, 28½@30½c; thirds, 26@27½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c, higher scoring 33@33½c; firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 27½@29c; State dairy, finest, 33@33½c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 23@28c; renovated, extras, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, held, 21@22c; current make, No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 18@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,275 cases. The market was not sustained on the late trading Thursday, pressure to sell leading to concessions whenever business could be increased. Yesterday, with further liberal receipts and strong pressure to sell, the market was again lower, closing irregular and unsettled at the decline. Storage eggs are not moving to any extent and values are largely nominal. Nearby white eggs are still in moderate supply, although the offerings are a little more liberal and receivers are willing to shade prices in sympathy with the general decline. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27@28c; extra firsts, 26½c; firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 24½@25c; refrigerator, best, 23@24c; undergrades, 14@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34c; defective, 30@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 30@33c; Western, gathered whites, 28@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 27@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@26½c.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF
ATLANTIC RESTAURANT, INC.
New York, February 5th, 1915.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the ATLANTIC RESTAURANT, INC., will be held on the 20th day of February, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of the Atlantic Restaurant, Inc., at 1,450 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $5,000.00, consisting of 1,000 shares, each of which is of the par value of $5.00, to $34,000.00, to consist of 3,800 shares of the par value of $5.00, being six per cent. preferred stock, and the balance of $15,000.00 common stock, to consist of 3,000 shares of the par value of $5.00 each.

N. A. ROSENFELD, President.
ERNEST J. EUPHRAT, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of Wall Rope Works of New York will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 48 South St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved, and also for the purpose of considering and acting upon such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Jan. 23, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. FREDERICK WALL, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
January 22, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 169 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y., on the 8th day of February, 1915, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 in the forenoon of said day.

J. CRAWFORD STEVENS, Secretary.

Old Dominion Steamship Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25 North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1915, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HESTER DECORATING COMPANY will be held at 358 Fifth Avenue, February Fifteenth, Eleven A. M., for the election of Officers and other matters that may come before the Board. KATHARINE A. HEENAN.

PROPOSALS.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY.

The Standard Chain Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated Feb. 15th, 1900, has paid to the undersigned, the Trustees thereunder, the sum of $17,500 for the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds to the extent of such sum are hereby invited. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Standard Chain Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, February 15th, 1915. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

J. W. PLATTEN,
CALVERT BREWER,
Trustees.

New York, February 4th, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated Jan. 18, 1915.

We beg to announce the withdrawal of Mr. David M. Minzenheimer from our firm on February 1, 1915.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. — Following the rapid movement eastward of a disturbance that was central Friday night over the upper Lake region, the weather will be fair, with normal temperatures generally, over the country east of the Rocky Mountains during the next several days.

There have been rains in the last twenty-four hours through the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the region of the Great Lakes, and snow in the upper Mississippi and middle Missouri Valleys.

Temperatures have fallen considerably over the Mississippi Valley and the Plains States, and they have risen through the East.

With the exception of snows in the Lake region, snow flurries in the upper Ohio Valley, and rains in the North Atlantic States Saturday the weather will be generally fair throughout the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperature will fall Saturday in the Lake region, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Southeast, and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will rise Saturday and Sunday over the Northwest and Sunday in the upper Mississippi Valley.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast, fresh south, shifting to west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow Saturday. Sunday, fair, colder.

Southern New England—Rain Saturday. Sunday, fair, colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Western New York—Snow, colder Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Northern New England—Rain Saturday. Sunday, cloudy, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	31	25	4 P. M.	34	35
6 A. M.	30	26	6 P. M.	34	38
9 A. M.	30	26	9 P. M.	32	41
12 M.	31	33	11 P. M.	29	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 33; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 42 degrees at 10 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.32 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
6:40—475 E. 136 St.; I. Markowitz	Slight
11:00—1,106 Union Av.; Jacob Cohen	Slight
11:25—188 2 Av.; Louis Sceers	$50
11:30—22 Av. D; Samuel Freidman and others	$1,000
P. M.	
12:30—1,380 Park Av.; Harris Cohen	Slight
12:50—50 W. 15 St.; Barney Collins	Slight
2:25—426 W. 37 St.; Mary McKee	Slight
4:45—422 W. 23 St.; not given	Slight
5:25—41 Jackson St.; Benjamin Milsky	Slight
5:45—1,335 Brook Av.; Samuel Cohen	$25
6:35—1,519 Lex. Av.; Samuel Schenck	Slight
6:50—339 W. 23 St.; Martha McKibben	Slight
7:03—115-117 Nassau St.; Newton Co.	$500
8:30—421 W. 21st St.; Republic Pub. Co.	Slight
10:55—1,562 Avenue A; Fred Dierch	Slight

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

JONES' COTTAGES, Sheepshead Bay
Open All Year. Winter Rates. BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, N. Y.; 45 min. to 42d St.; near station; rates $8 up. Cottages. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

NORTH END HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Ocean Grove, N. J.
NOW OPEN
Only year-round hotel north of Atlantic City with hot and cold sea water in private baths.
Strictly Modern. Table Excellent.
Delightful in Winter. Sunny All Day.
FRANCIS YARNALL, Manager.
(Formerly of The Metropolitan, Asbury Park.)

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months
CAPACITY 600 · ORCHESTRA · DANCING

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. During February, representative direct from hotel at 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, President;
A. S. RUKEYSER, Manager.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Capacity 400. Rooms with running water; sea water in baths. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Located in the Residential Section.
Surrounded by pine groves, lakeside walks and well-kept drives.
Superior cuisine.
Private putting greens and tennis courts.
18-hole golf course.
Daily concerts and teas.
Reached by C. R. R. of New Jersey.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Open until June. The ideal hotel in an ideal Winter climate that provides the acme of pleasure in outdoor life and sports—Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving, etc. Literature mailed.
A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FAMOUS RESORT
The Kirkwood
CAMDEN, S. C.
Long Leaf Pine Belt
Completely appointed Cottages connected with Hotel and entirely cared for by Hotel.
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments.—Patrol., 1:10 P. M., Feb. 4: H. G. Reitz, to 26th from 38th. 4 P. M., Feb. 6: J. H. Conway, to 7th from Traffic Div., Sub-div. C; D. Murray, to 7th from 63d, assignment as sta. house attdt. discontinued; W. J. Cummings, to 23d from 7th as sta. house attdt.; J. McCarron, to 26th from Traf. Div., Sub-div. C; C. Wodica, (sta. house attdt.) to 63d from 23d; W. Kelly, to 63d from 68th as sta. house attdt.; G. Voelbel, to 68th from 63d, assignment as sta. house attdt. discontinued; T. J. Burns, to 152d from 26th; F. A. McCormick, to 162d from 22d; F. W. J. Cooper, 169th to mounted duty; A. G. Logan, to 172d from 151st, mounted duty; W. P. Hayes, to Traf. Div., Sub-div. C from 152d; H. S. Greene, to Traf. Div., Sub-div. C from 162d.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. T. L. England, 2, and P. G. Regan, 65, to D. B., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Feb. 7; H. Seligman, 5, to D. B., for 10 days, from 1:15 P. M., Feb. 7; Saetano Greco, 7, C. J. McLaughlin, 21, and P. P. McCahill, 66, to Com'r's office, for 30 days, Feb. 5; C. C. Michael, 28, to D. B., for 1 day, Feb. 4; H. F. Butts, 81, to D. B., for 10 days, Feb. 6; C. A. Christensen, 145, to D. B., for 10 days, Feb. 4; Salvatore Santoro, 146, and Jas. Peirano, 150, to 9 Imp. Dist., for 10 days, Feb. 7.

Discontinued: Patrol. W. J. Ferrick, 37, to D. B., Feb. 5; J. S. Whelan, 10, to Training School, Feb. 5.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. C. V. Stevens, 172, 1 day, Feb. 16; G. H. Gick, 292, 2 days, Feb. 4.

Restored to duty: Patrol. H. G. Reitz, 38, 1:10 P. M., Feb. 4.

Appointed as Spec. Patrol.: E. J. Duffy, with Dept. of Licenses, Feb. 4.

Beginning 8 A. M., Feb. 8, tours of duty for Lieutenants in precincts shall start at the same hours as designated in the authorized Nine Squad Chart for Sergeants and Patrolmen.

Fire Department.

For Violation of Rules and Regulations Imposed: Fire. 1st grade D. C. Mahon, Eng. 44, (neglect of duty,) two regular leaves of absence withheld.

Special Leaves (without pay): Fire. G. C. Kunze, H. & L. 42, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 7; Fire. L. J. Boettner, Jr., Eng. 61, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 10; Eng. of steamer J. Skelly, Eng. 38, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 6; Fire. J. F. Ahearn, Eng. 214, 12 hours, 2 A. M. Feb. 6.

EDUCATION NOTES.

In the art gallery of the Pratt Library, Brooklyn, there is an exhibition of the plans, drawings, and photographs of the work of alumni of the architectural department of Pratt Institute.

The Flatbush Taxpayers' Association has declared its opposition to the proposal to reduce the Board of Education to nine members.

The associate director and special teachers of physical training in the elementary schools of Brooklyn will give a reception and dance this evening in the Training School for Teachers to the directors and special teachers of the subject in all of the public elementary, high, and training schools of the other boroughs.

The local School Board of District 44, Queens, in its semi-annual report just submitted to the Board of Education says that P. S. 54, on Hillside Avenue, Richmond Hill, is a fire trap.

A free art exhibition is now being held in the Washington Irving High School. It will be continued until March 1.

The alumni of the High School of Commerce are planning to have a memorial of James J. Sheppard, former Principal of the school.

The Association of Model Teachers in the training schools announces its opposition to the proposal to have a Board of Education of only nine members.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COSTELLO, JAMES R., (Feb. 21, 1913;) equity in 419 W. 21 St., $8,020; net value, $7,356; Mrs. Mary J. Costello, widow, beneficiary.

DANIEL, Mrs. MARY, (June 8, 1914;) net estate, $57,444; Amelia Daniel, Henry P. Daniel, Charles H. Daniel, George W. Daniel, William J. Daniel, and Mrs. Frances Buchspies, six children, beneficiaries, each one-sixth of the estate; notes, $48,775; deposits, $378; interest in the estate of John Daniel, deceased, $2,089; furniture, $100; equity, $8,000 in 441 W. 43 St., appraised at $18,000.

HAGGERTY, MARY A., (Dec. 18, 1912;) deposits, $4,209; net estate, $3,434; William F. Haggerty, brother, received $1,717; two nieces each received $858.

JACOBS, LEO, (Oct. 28, 1913;) deposits and personal effects, $4,048; net value, $3,256.

JAMCHIK, JOHN, (Feb. 27, 1911;) 175.

KOCH, Mrs. LAURA, (July 10, 1911;) deposits, $2,806; net estate, $1,278; Herman Koch, husband of the decedent, and two minor sons are the beneficiaries.

KURTZ, THERESA ROSE, (Sept. 25, 1914;) ins., $506; net estate, $43.

McGOWAN, CATHERINE, (Jan. 21, 1914;) deposits and personalty, $7,940; net value, $6,714.

MENTON, MARY, (Sept. 6, 1913;) deposits $4,141; net value, $3,481; to relatives of decedent.

MURRAY, BRIDGET, (Aug. 28, 1913;) net estate $1,106; son and daughter are beneficiaries; 2 lots at Flushing, L. I., $1,500; deposits, $875.

PACKARD, Mrs. KATHERINE VICTORIA, of Vevey, Switzerland, (Feb. 12, 1911;) taxable in New York State: Bonds, net value, $908; Margaret Alice Comtesse d'Alviella and Eleanor Mary Hatch, the daughters of decedent, are the beneficiaries.

RAJF, JOHN, (March 29, 1904;) property in Rockland County, $2,000; personalty, $373.

REDDEN, JOHN, (March 8, 1910;) deposits, $672; net value, $402.

RILEY, Mrs. M. ANNA C., (June 8, 1914;) net estate, $9,787; Annie C. Riley, daughter, beneficiary; deposits, $1,495; mortgages and personalty, $9,936.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Forecast:

N. Caro. and S. Caro.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder; fresh w. winds.

Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair and colder Sat. Sun. fair; moderate w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; colder in n.; moderate w. winds.

La.—Fair Sat.; colder on the coast. Sun. fair; moderate w. winds.

East Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate w. winds.

West Texas, Okla., Ark., and Utah—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Sun. fair.

Ohio—Snow flurries and colder Sat. Sun. probably fair; strong s. w. winds.

Ind.—Snow flurries and colder Sat. Sun., fair.

Ill.—Cloudy and colder Sat.; probably snow flurries in n. Sun., fair and warmer; strong n. w. winds.

Lower Mich. and Wis.—Snow flurries and colder Sat. Sun., fair; strong n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Minn. and Iowa—Fair in w., clearing and colder in e. Sat. Sun., fair and warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Sun., fair and warmer.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.

INSTRUCTION.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Capt. J. B. Rose, Ord. D., to Packard Automobile Co., Detroit, official business.

Maj. G. W. Martin, Inf., to 19 Inf.

Maj. S. R. H. Tompkins, 5 Cav., on leave in this city, report Feb. 10 to Inspector General for duty in his office for 3 months, then revert to status of absence with leave.

1st Lt. P. H. Herman, C. A. C., in addition to his duties, will assume charge of construction work at Ft. Caswell, N. C., relieving 1st Lt. H. W. Stovall, C. A. C.

Following are detailed to duty with O. Mil. of Minn. as Inspts: Maj. A. J. Johnson, 22 Inf., and Capt. C. H. Danforth, 4 Inf.

Orders Jan. 21, relating to Lt. Cols. J. E. Baxter and F. F. Eastman, Q. M. C., suspended until further orders.

Capt. R. M. Brambil, Q. M. C., will return from Portland, Ore., to his station at Seattle.

2d Lt. H. N. Sumner, C. A. C., is transferred from 162d Co. to unassigned list.

1st Lt. R. Arthur, C. A. C., relieved from duty as instructor C. A. School, Ft. Monroe, Va., effective about April 20, then to Ft. Totten, N. Y., with C. D. of Eastern New York.

Capt. F. H. Lincoln, C. A. C., relieved from assignment to 65th Co., placed on unassigned list about March 10, then report to Commandant, C. A. School, Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty as instructor.

Navy Orders.

Lt. C. McC. Courts, to Staff of Commander in Chief, Atlantic fleet; J. G. Lts. G. W. Howlett, F. S. Carter, J. D. Moore, and J. M. Ashley, commissioned.

Ensign H. C. Ridgely, placed on retired list.

P. A. Surgeon C. M. George, the Pacific torpedo flotilla, home, wait orders.

Acting Chaplain I. J. Bouffard, appointed from Jan. 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Annapolis, at Guaymas; Cleveland, at Mazatlan; Prometheus, at San Francisco; Celtic and Morris at New York Yard; Burrows, Ammen, Patterson, Paulding, and the Trippe, at Guacanayabo Bay; Paducah, at Hampton Roads; San Diego, at Ensenada, and the Wheeling, at Gonaives.

Sailed—Maryland, Mazatlan for La Paz; New Orleans, Baltimore for Corinto; Cyclops, Port au Prince for Puerto Plata; Mayrant, New York Yard for post-repair trial; Glacier, San Francisco for La Paz; Iroquois, K-3, and K-4, San Francisco for San Diego, and the Prairie, Key West for Tampa.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Dates for the issuing of applications for the positions indicated are announced as follows: Inspector of boilers, Grade 2, will close on Feb. 23; minimum age, 25 years; salary, $1,300 a year.

Alienist, Grades 2 and 3, from Feb. 8 to Feb. 24.

Dentist, Grade 2, from Feb. 9 to Feb. 25; minimum age, 21 years; salary, $1,200 to $1,800 a year.

Assistant Fire Marshal, from Feb. 10 to Feb. 26.

Swimming instructor, will close on Feb. 19; minimum age, 21 years; salary, $900 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 23 a competitive examination for special agent in civic education, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $10 a day when actually employed. The duties will be to gather and organize information relative to existing opportunities and means for education for citizenship, devise and recommend methods for instruction in civics, and promote civic education in the United States. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or thesis. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing and graduate study for at least two years in sociology and allied subjects, and at least five years' experience in teaching civics in high schools and directing civic instruction in elementary grades, are prerequisites. Applicants must not have reached their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BYRNE, WILLIAM, (Jan. 31;) personalty, about $13,000; to Mary Anne Byrne, sister, income from $3,000; residue to widow, Elizabeth A.

JOHNSON, LAURA HOADLY, (Jan. 23;) personal property, upward of $5,000; to Genevieve Schuyler Alvord, wife of William C. Alvord of Portland, Ore., $10,000; residue to daughter, Mrs. John C. Napier of Vancouver.

LORSCH, GIDEON D., (no petition;) to father, Solomon Lorsch, $2,500; mother, Hannah, $2,500; sister, Fannie, $5,000; sisters, Clara, Minnie, and Eleanor, $2,500; brother, Moses, $30,000 and residue.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Decisions:

People v. Cino, aplt.—Judgt. of conviction affd.

People v. Buffon, aplt.—Judgt. of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

Hasteller et al. v. Hoenninger, exr., et al., aplts.—Judgt. reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

Smith, admx., v. State of N. Y., aplt.—Judgt. reversed, without costs to either party, and case remitted to the Board of Claims for decision by the Commissioners qualified to act.

Sharrow, admr., aplt. v. Inland Lines, Ltd., et. al.—Judgt. reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with leave to withdraw demurrer and serve answer within twenty days.

People v. C. Klinck Packing Co., aplt.—Judgt. affd.

Re application of Peach for writ of habeas corpus.—Order affd. on opinion in People v. C. Klinck Packing Co. decided herewith.

Stapels et al., exrs., aplts.—Rspts. v. Mead et al., Ind., &c., dfts., and Mead, Ind., &c., rspt.-aplt.—Judgment affd., without costs.

Wittgren, admx., aplt. v. Wells Bros. Co. of New York.—Judgt. reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Scott v. Fourteenth Street Bank, rspt.; Suess v. Village of Depew; Anderson v. Knobloch et al., impld., applts.; Westchester Trust Co., exr., v. Condon et al. & Condon, as guardian, aplt.; Angell v. Town of Chatham, aplt.; Barlow v. Lehigh Valley RR. Co., aplt.; Schenectady Contracting Co. v. City of Schenectady, aplt.—Judgments affd., with costs.

Columbia-Knickerbocker, &c., v. Wainwright et al., Acklen et al., aplts.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs.

People v. Risley, aplt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

Reich, aplt., v. Cochran et al., ind. and as exrs., &c.—Motion to amend remittitur granted.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

I. D. Morrison, applt., v. K. Steinberg et al., impld., respts.—Judgt reversed and judgt ordered for plaintiff as directed in complaint, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

M. Dunn, Jr., an infant, respt., v. J. Ruppert, applt.—Judgt. and order affm, with costs. Opinions by Hotchkiss, J.; Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

First Nat. Bank of High Bridge, N. J., respt., v. C. I. Hudson et al, applts.—Judgt. reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

U. S. Asphalt Refining Co., applt., v. Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, respt.—Judgt. and orders affd., with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Alfred Peats Co., respt., v. Frank Bradley et al., applts.—Judgt. reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

E. S. Hatton, respt., v. G. D. Cook, applt.—Judgt. and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to applt to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

H. Sullivan, respt., v. T. Rosson et al., J. E. March, applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affd., with $10 costs and disbursements to applt. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Seaman's Bank for Savings, respt., v. J. H. McCollough et al., applts.—Judgt. affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., respt., v. I. Polk, indv., &c., v. Maria C. M. De Fieres & ano., applts.—Judgt. affd., with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Base Ball Players' Fraternity, Inc., applt., v. Boston American League B. B. Club, rspdt.—Judgt. reversed, new trial ordered, costs to applt. to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ., and Ingraham, P. J., (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.)

J. Zadek, plff., v. Olds, Wortman & King, dfts.—Exceptions sustained and motion for new trial granted, with costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Settle order on notice.

City of N. Y., plff., v. Celestine De Marco and ano., dfts.—Judgt. modified as directed in opinion, and judgt. ordered for plaintiff, with costs, in accordance with opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

City of N. Y., rspdt., v. C. De Marco, applt.—Judgt. afd., with costs. No opinion, (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

E. Fitzsimons, as admx., rspdt., v. F. Isman, applt.—Judgt. and order affd., with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

E. Sturmwald, applt.-rspdt., v. E. F. Poppe et al., rspdt.-applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to plaintiff and motion for judgment granted, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

E. B. Abbott, rspdt., v. G. Le Prevost et al., S. T. W. Sanford & Sons, applt.—Judgt. reversed, new trial ordered, costs to applt. to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Re E. M. Raymond, decd.—Decree reversed and issues ordered to be tried in the Supreme Court before a jury, with costs to applts. payable out of the estate. Settle order on notice. Opinion per curiam.

Henry Melhade, rspdt., v. Steel and Masonry Contracting Co., applt.—Judgt. and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Re Harry Black, rel., v. Rudolph P. Miller, Supt., &c., et al., rspdts.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affd., with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Kingsway Construction Co., respt., v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., applt.—Judg't and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J.

H. A. La Chicotte, respt., v. The City of N. Y., applt.—Judg't and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appel't to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Burton Thomson, applt., v. Jackson-Steinway Co., impld., respt.—Judg't aff'd, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Alfred G. Dorsch, applt.—Judg't reversed and defend't discharged. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

M. Holstein, respt., v. Steeplechase Park Co., applt.—Judg'ts and orders aff'd, with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. J. J. Price, applt.—Judg't aff'd. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. W. Talbot, applt.—Judg't aff'd. No opinion. Order filed.

M. F. Kelly, as admx., respt., v. Penn. Tunnel & Terminal R. R. Co. and Union Switch & Signal Co., applts.—Judg't aff'd, with costs as to defend't. Penn. Tunnel & Terminal R. R. Co., and judg't reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs, as to defend't, Union Switch & Signal Co. No opinion. Order filed. Ingraham, P. J., dissenting as to the Penn. Co.

E. H. McCool, respt., v. J. E. Linde, impld., applt.—Judg't and order aff'd, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Larson, respt., v. Hay Foundry & Iron Works, applt.—Judg't and order aff'd, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

R. R. Conklin, applt., v. United Const. & Supply Co., respt.—Judg't aff'd. with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. C. Dubeller, impld., applt.—Judgmt. and order affd. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Boyle, respt., v. George A. Fuller Co., applt.—Judgmt. and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to applt. to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

J. Fogel, respt., v. N. Y. Railways Co., applt.—Judgmt. and order affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Engel et al., respts., v. Shubert Theatrical Co., applt.—Order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

Barkin Construction Co., respt., v. Edmund L. Goodman et al., applts.—Judgmt. and order affd., with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. Upton Sinclair, applt.—Judgmt. affd. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Willard Parker Hospital, City of N. Y., applt.; Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., respt.—Order affd., with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Maxwell Kaufman, respt., v. Board of Education of the City of N. Y., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $50 costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

J. T. McCaddon, respt., v. Central Trust Co. of N. Y., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

T. Sanders, Jr., applt., v. K. T. Barnaby, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

M. Brown, applt., v. Benjamin Hoffman, respt.—Order reversed, without costs, and order for examination limited as stated in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J. At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S. At 10:30 A. M. Will for probate—Marcus B Boford.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II. La Fetra, J. At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. Voron<Chait—William Jay.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Seaver<Southern Surety Co—James A Donegan. Mades<Tishman—Timothy J Murray. Naugle<Carning—Thomas Gilleran.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Kernochan<Herzog—Enos S. Booth.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Chas T Minor—Catherine F Shody—James E Landy. Walther Lutgen<Rose Seineger—Edwd R Cohn. Demosthenes Anatassian<Arsback Odabashian—James G Wallace.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Viola M Flannery<15 West 44th Co, (Inc)—Harry N French.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Leavitt<Davis—Earnest R. Eckley.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—John T. Normile<Richard Sullivan—Edward C. Gibbs.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second department. Decisions:

Re report of Chamberlain of city regarding court funds.—Referred to William D. Dickey, official referee to examine and report.

L. Bresslin, rspdt., v. Star Co., applt.—Judg. and order aff., with costs.

A. W. Charles, rspdt., v. E. D. Leonard, &c., applt.—Order reversed and verdict reinstated and judg. entered thereon, with costs, besides costs of this appeal.

J. Duime, &c., rspdt., v. J. Arbuckle and W. A. Jamison, &c., def., W. A. Jamison, applt.—Appeal No 1 same v. same. Appeal No. 2.—Order granting plaintiff's motion for judgment reversed, and motion denied. Order denying motion to vacate and set aside the stipulation reversed and motion granted.

Empire Trust Co., applt. and respdt., v. C. F. Coleman, &c., and G. L. Donohue, applts. and rspdts.—Judg. should be modified.

W. H. A. Fisher, rspdt., v. M. C. Eyre et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

G. Gabel, rspdt., v. Hastings Homes Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

G. Gabel, rspdt., v. Hastings Homes Co., applt.—Order aff., with $10 costs. No opinion.

J. Gage, rspdt., v. J. B. Gage, applt.—Order aff., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

C. H. Goddard, rspdt., v. Warren Bigelow, applt.—Order reaff., with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. C. Halgren, applt., v. F. R. Halgren, rspdt.—Order aff., with costs. No opinion.

Re Bklyn. Childrens Aid Society, rspdt., for a writ of mandamus, &c., William A. Prendergast et al., applts.—Order aff., with costs and disbursements.

Re judicial settlement of account of Mary E. Brown, &c.—Decree of Surrogates' Court of Kings County, in so far as appealed from, aff., with costs. No opinion.

Re judicial settlement of proceedings of Benjamin Fagan, &c.—Decree of Surrogates' Court of Westchester County reversed, in so far as it surcharges the executor; but in so far as it opens and corrects the account concerning the payment of the respondents aff., without costs.

Re Public Service Commission, &c, in matter of appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, &c., Flatbush Avenue extension proceedings No. 2.—Order of June 24, 1913, affd, with $10 costs and disbursements. Order of July 8, 1913, affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

J. Clarke Estate, applt., v. City of N. Y., rspdt.—Judgt. and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

N. Mendalis, rspdt., v. Morris Berger, applt.—Judgmt. and order affd., with costs. No opinion.

W. J. Morse, Jr., rspdt., v. C. Cohen, applt.—Judgmt. and order unanimously affd., with costs. No opinion.

C. O'Brien, rspdt., v. A. Gill and D. Gill, applts. et al., def.—Judgmt. reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

C. Plant, rspdt., v. W. W. Haff, Jr., applt.—Judgmt. and order of County Court of Nassau County reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

People of State of N. Y., rspdt., vs. J. Balefsky, applt.—Judgmt. of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed. No opinion.

People of State of N. Y., rspdt., v. High Ground Dairy Co., applt.—Judgmt. of conviction by Court of Special Sessions affirmed, and order of abatement modified in accordance with opinion by Jenks, P. J., and as modified affd.

People of State of N. Y., rspdt., v. John Pullman, applt.—Judgmt. of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions reversed and new trial ordered.

W. P. Reid and A. K. Reid, rspdts., v. Village of Babylon, applt.—Order affmd. with $10 costs and disbursements.

C. Oliva Sabine, applt., v. Maggie S. Paine, rspdt., impleaded, &c.—Judgmt. and order affd., with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

M. Schneider, rspdt., v. W. W. Farley, &c., applt.—Judgmt. reversed on reargument with costs of appeal and complaint dismissed with costs.

Hyman Suss, rspdt., v. W. W. Farley, &c.—Judgmt. reversed on reargument, with costs of appeal and complaint dismissed with costs.

H. L. Yates, rspdt., v. Peter B. Delap and John T. Bladen, &c., applts.—Judgmt. affd. with costs. No opinion.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syndicate of Utica Investors in a Trade Involving Seven Apartment Houses and Ninety-eight Long Island City Lots—Rockaway Rolling Mill Company Sells East Side Factory—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Negotiations are virtually closed, it was learned yesterday, for a deal involving seven apartment structures, three being in upper Manhattan and four in the Bronx and a large tract of property in Queens Borough, on the outskirts of Long Island City.

The seven apartment houses are to be purchased by a syndicate of Utica investors known as the Skillman Realty Company, from the Hudson Realty Company, of which Maximilian Morgenthau is President. The three Manhattan properties include the two six-story flats on the block front on the north side of 159th Street, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues, being 475 to 481 West 159th Street, and the six-story house at 512 West 135th Street, on plot 45.10 by 99.11, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

The four Bronx houses are five-story structures at 1,214 to 1,218 Boston Road, 158 feet front, and at 729 East 168th Street, 131 feet front, being the northeast corner of Boston Road.

In part payment for these parcels the Utica investors will give 98 lots fronting on Skillman, Woodside, and Middleberg Avenues, bisected by Dixon, Stone, and Fitting Street. The properties involves represent an aggregate value of about $500,000.

Builders Buy Dyckman Site.

The Hudson Investing Company, of which George F. French is President, has purchased a plot, 50 by 100, on Academy Street, 225 feet north of Broadway, on which it will erect a five-story new-law tenement containing thirty apartments.

$35,000 Factory Site Sold.

On the extreme east side in the vicinity of the Greenpoint Ferry, where sales have been few and far between during the past year, G. P. Butterly sold in conjunction with James Varnum Graham for Edward Ehlers of the Rockaway Rolling Mill Company, Rockaway, N. J., the large factory building at 732, 734, and 736 East Eleventh Street, on a plot 72 by 92.

The property, which is located between Avenue D and Dry Dock Street, has been held at $35,000.

George Doubleday Buys Bacon Estate.

George Doubleday of Manhattan has purchased from the estate of Francis McNeil Bacon his former Summer home and farm on Peaceable Street, Ridgefield, Conn. The property has been held at $100,000, and consists of a large master's house, studio, stables, garage, two sets of farm buildings, and something over 100 acres of land. After some improvements Mr. Doubleday will make this his Summer home. Adams & Keeler negotiated the sale.

Tenement Sales.

G. Tuoti & Co. have resold for cash 132 Chrystie Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100, purchased a few days ago from the Lawyers Mortgage Company.

Meyer Ellenbogen has sold for Agnes Segal 419 and 421 East Twenty-second Street, two four-story tenements, on a plot 62 by 98.9, near First Avenue. The buyer is Nathan Gerberg, who gave in part payment 369 South Third Street, Brooklyn, two frame houses, on a plot 58 by 120.

Bronx.

The Cromwell Development, of which John J. Tully is President, purchased from Caroline F. Vieser, 1,035 Tinton Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on a lot 18.9 by 100, near 165th Street. The buyer gave in exchange eight lots on Livermore Avenue, Westerleigh, S. I. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz negotiated the trade.

Brooklyn.

In the Bedford section the three-story and basement double brick dwelling, 601 Monroe Street, has been sold by G. Lebette, as broker, to A. Manes; 172 Stuyvesant Avenue, a three-story double stone and brick building, for J. Sohl, to Mrs. Metzger, and 843 Gates Avenue, a four-story double brick building to P. Rich for investment.

Long Island.

Edgar T. Kingsley sold for Roda A. and Charles R. Woodburn their property at the corner of Crescent Avenue and Avenue B, Fisher's Island, a dwelling and garage, on a plot 100 by 455, having shore frontage and private dock. Anna M. and Elinor Nolan are the purchasers.

Frederick Ayer of Boston sold a tract of nineteen lots in Long Island City near the Queensboro Bridge Plaza to John Volz. The lots are part of the Hunter Van Alst and Debevoise farms, and were given as part payment for the three flat houses, on a plot 100.8 by 98.6, at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

T. F. Archer sold twelve lots on Academy and Radde Streets, Long Island City, under foreclosure at the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, under direction of Leander B. Faber, referee, and Duer, Strong & Whitehead, plaintiffs in action of William Einstein and Augusta E. Wendt as substituted trustees under the will of Lewis Einstein, for $21,300.

New Yorker Buys Farm.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for Mrs. Margaret J. Totten her farm at Greens Farms, Conn., to a New York client for occupancy. The property is situated on Glenwood Road, adjoining the estate of the late Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and consists of a residence, stable, farm buildings, and thirty-eight acres, with a view of the Sound. It was held at $28,000.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Eugene J. Busher has placed a first mortgage loan of $29,000, at 5 per cent., for five years, for Harry Isaacs, on 430 and 432 East 155th Street, five-story brick building; for Eugene Berry, $2,500, at 6 per cent., on 1,544 St. Lawrence Avenue, private house, 25 by 100, and for Eugene Stratton $2,400, at 6 per cent., on 1,690 Nelson Avenue, 25 by 138, taxpayers.

Real Estate Board Dinner Tonight.

The nineteenth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of New York will be held this evening in the Waldorf-Astoria. Reservations have been made for 1,004 places. The speakers will include Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Dr. John Huston Finley, Dudley Field Malone, Robert E. Downing, Haley Fiske, James V. Barry and Laurence M. D. McGuire.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Clark Estates to Mrs. A. I. Namm, the five-story 25 by 100-foot American basement dwelling, 34 West Seventy-fourth Street, a house of the most modern type.

Porter & Co. have leased for the New York Trust Company to Lawrence V. Mulry, the three-story brownstone dwelling located at 244 West 121st Street.

George G. Bourne has leased the Remson Youngs place, adjoining the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley, L. I. Cocks & Willets negotiated the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the United Cravat Company, for the Newark Shoe Stores Company, the southerly store at 148 East Fourteenth Street.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for the Hallanan Dry Goods Company the store at No. 671 Eighth Avenue to Samuel N. Romer.

M. Rosenthal Company has leased the store and basement at 100 Nassau Street to the Nassau Photo Company.

Morris B. Baer has leased the building known as 66, 68 and 70 East 125th Street and 63 East 124th Street to the Starr Beef and Provision Company for a term of years.

New Uptown Private School.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for building a four-story fireproof school on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, on a site 100 by 60 feet. The St. Bernard's School Building Company, Inc., Jesse E. Wald, President, is the owner. The cost has been placed at $75,000.

Realty Notes.

The Clason Point Taxpayers' Association, of which M. A. Husson is Secretary, has called a meeting for Feb. 11.

The deal for the property at 66 and 68 Essex Street, owned by Hyman German, recently reported, has never been consummated, and Mr. German still retains title.

A meeting of the Throgs Neck Taxpayers' Association has been called for this evening in the Throgs Neck schoolhouse, in the Eastern Boulevard.

Three five-story flats will be erected on the plot 162.6 by 100 feet on the west side of Seaman Avenue, 162 feet north of 207th Street, recently acquired by the Smada Realty Company from Westey Wait of Newburg, N. Y.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 1,037, w s, 158 ft n of 165th St, 50x175, 3-story dwelling; H. S. Orth et al. against C. V. Fey et al.; R. J. Knoepel, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $11,887.63; taxes, &c., $582.09; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Washington Av, 1,836-1,844, e s, 162 ft s of Mott Av, 62x120, two 2-story tenements and stores; Minnie Wollner against Mooney Schreiber et al.; A. O. Ernst, attorney; Ernest Hall, referee; due, $4,945.92; taxes, &c., $359; subject to first mortgage of $21,000; to the plaintiff for $21,500.

201st St, 284 East, s s, 110 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100, 2-story dwelling; Kath Hett against Adelaide Wetzler et al.; J. C. Stein, attorney; B. F. Gerding, referee; due, $5,625.50; taxes, &c., $129.09; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

98th St, 4 to 10 East, for a four-story private school, 100x60; St. Bernard's School Building Co., Inc., 57 Wall St, owner; Delano & Aldrich, 4 East 39th St, architects; cost, $75,000.

50th St, 18 and 20 East, for an eleven-story showroom building, 56.2x100.5; Grand Rapids Furniture Co., 34 West 32d St, owner; Rouse, Goldstone & Steinam, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $200,000.

27th St, s s, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, for a twelve-story store and lofts, 66.8x98.9; D. & M. Co., 30 East 42d St, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $225,000.

Lafayette St, s s, 110 ft w of Prospect Av, for a one-story brick garage, 20x52; Louisa Golde, 689 East 170th St, owner; Harry B. Van Benschoten, 1,296 Union Av, architect; cost, $2,000.

Underhill Av, e s, 33.70 ft n of Ludlow Av, for a one-story brick dwelling, 20x62; Anna Defeo, 1,036 Underhill Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 16.8 ft s of 87th St, 16.1x81; Charles F. G. Leonhardt et al to Kathryn Wendel, 341 West 51st St, Jan. 30; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Kathryn Wendel to Ernest W. Leonhardt, 112 West 190th St, Bronx, Jan. 30; attorney, same $1

AVENUE D, w s, 36.6 ft n of 7th St, 36.6x77; Plain Realty Co. to Esther L. Kaufman, 132 Ludlow St, Jan. 29, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway $1,000

CHERRY ST, n s, 126.5 ft e of Montgomery St, 26x94.9; Hyman Levin to Beckie Levin, 25 East 99th St, Jan. 30, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, Samuel Deckstein, 299 Broadway..$1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 92d St, 20.4x73; J. A. Young, executor, to Joseph M. Doggett, Park and Grove Avs, Larchmont, N. Y., Jan. 29 ....$35,000

MONROE ST, n s, 50.6 ft e of Pike St, 39.8x—; Esther Kaplan to Ida Insky, 64 East Broadway, Feb. 3; attorney, I. Ellis, 116 Nassau St $1

WEST ST, e s, 39.3 ft n of Carlisle St, 19x85.1; Julia M. Schermerhorn to Arthur F. Schermerhorn et al., 67 West 52d St, Dec. 8, 1914; attorney, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., 40 Wall St $1

2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 61st St, 50x—; Benjamin Goldberg to Charles Berney, 851 Hunts Point Av, Bronx, Aug. 26 ....$1

5TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 88th St, 50x102.2; S. T. Sturges to 1,067 5th Avenue Co., Inc., 45 Cedar St, July 14, 1914; attorneys, Wilder, E. & P., 45 Cedar St $100

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 144th St, 50x75; Commercial Trust Co. of New York to 2,468-2,470 7th Avenue, Inc., 233 Broadway, Room 1,722, (mtg $65,445;) attorneys, Campbell, M. & A., 233 Broadway $1

28TH ST, 399.6 ft e of 9th Av, 0.6x98.9; Aaron Brown to Mary M. Jones, 194 Summit Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

50TH ST, n s, 127.6 ft e of 8th Av, 92.6x100.5; Augusta L. Laimbeer to John Laimbeer, 105 West 86th St, Feb. 2, (mtg $81,000;) attorney, F. E. Laimbeer, 253 Broadway $1

52D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.4; Julia M. Schermerhorn et al., 67 West 52d St, Dec. 8, 1914; attorney, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., 40 Wall St $1

78TH ST, s s, 171.8 ft e of 3d Av, 13.4x102.2; Helen Sweeny to Theresa Faust, 16 Arion Place, Brooklyn, Feb. 3, (mtg $6,000;) attorneys, Schindler & L., 1,561 3d Av..$100

86TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of West End Av, 62x102.2; Realty Co. of America to Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue Co., 103 Park Av, (mtg $133,500,) Jan. 20; attorney, F. C. Kronmeyer, 2 Wall St $1

113TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; James W. Hyde, referee, to Emma C. Mathewson, New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 5; attorney, T. H. G. E. Baldwin, 41 Park Row $10,000

113TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Scheer-Ginsberg Realty and Construction Co. to Tillie Drucker, 1,457 East New York Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $123,500,) Feb. 1; attorney, William Jasie, 20 Vesey St $1

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; Malka Marder to Assets Liquidation Co., 20 Nassau St, Feb. 4; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Assets Liquidation Co. to Santo Giacini, 2,446 Lorillard Place, (mtg $44,000,) Feb. 1; same attorney $1

125TH ST, n s, 102 ft w of 2d Av, 28x99.11; Margaret T. Johnston to Charles Berney, 851 Hunts Point Av, April 1, 1913, (mtg $28,000) $100

131ST ST, 12, s s, 164.7 ft e of 5th Av., 18.2x99.11; Henry Hofheimer, referee, to Annie Diehl, 1,261 Madison Av., Feb. 5; attorneys, G., N. & M., 37 Wall St $7,000

156TH ST, n s, 339.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 39.3x90.11; Freda Realty Co. to Salina Realty Co., 533 West 156th St, Oct. 31, 1914 ....$1

182D ST, s s, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x70; Charles D. Pope to Katharine Pope, his wife, 620 West 182d St, (mtg $35,000,) Feb. 4; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $100

Bronx.

CLINTON PLACE, 54, s s, 25x100; Kathryn Wendel to Carl A. Leonhardt, 117 Pearsall Av, Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 30; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Carl F. G. Leonhardt et al. to Kathryn Wendel, 341 West 51st St, Jan. 30; attorney, same $1

COSTER ST, 632, e s, 20x100; Hunts Point Estates to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, Feb. 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St $1

COSTER ST, 644, e s, 20x100; Hunts Point Estates to Gustave L. Morgenthau, 155 West 77th St, Feb. 1; attorney, Joseph M. Levine, 30 East 42d St $1

FREEMAN ST, 992 and 994, n s, 47x90.4; Rosanna Rosenfeld to Philip Finkelstein, 311 East 54th St, Dec. 10, 1913; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Philip Finkelstein to Carucci Holding Co., Inc., 641 East 183d St, (mtg $30,000,) Dec. 31, 1914; same attorney $1

HARRISON AV, e s, 56.11 ft n of Tangent Point, 275 ft n of Morton Place, 113x irregular; Catharine Kountze and another to United Real Estate & Trust Co., First National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 16, 1914; attorney, John R. Van Horne, 165 Broadway $1

HARRISON AV, w s, 336.5 ft n of Morton Place, 118.4x irregular; city to same, Jan. 27; attorney, same $1

LOT 46, map of Hunts Point Estates; Hunts Point Estates to Sykes Realty Corporation, 30 East 42d St, Feb. 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St $1

LOTS 249 to 252, map of Hunts Point Estates; Hunts Point Estates to Frederick Johnson, Oyster Bay, L. I., Feb. 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St....$1

LOTS 89 to 92 and 162 and 163, map of Hunts Point Estates; Hunts Point Estates to Robert E. Simon, 320 West 87th St, Feb. 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St $1

LOTS 123 to 130, map of Hunts Point Estates; Hunts Point Estates to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, Feb. 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St....$1

LOTS 267 to 270, map of Hunts Point Estates; Hunts Point Estates to Gustave L. Morgenthau, 155 West 77th St, Feb. 1; attorney, W. M. Wechsler $1

LOT 30, Parcel 26, map of William B. Ogden; Joseph H. Jones to Robert W. Todd, 520 Park Av, Jan. 12; attorneys, Todd & St. J., 258 Broadway $1

NORTH HALF of Lot 23, Map of Melrose South, 25x100; Antonio C. Astarita to Arsemo Pignata, 320 East 148th St, (mtg $4,000,) Feb. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PENFOLD AV, e s, being Lots 114 to 116, Map of George Faile; Henry B. Wesselman to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, (mtg $15,500,) Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SHERIDAN AV, w s, 250 ft n of 153d St, 25x92; Gussie F. Isaacs, et al., executors, to Henry L. Morris, 12 West 53d St, Jan. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SHERMAN AV, w s, 103.11 ft s of 166th St, 75x100; Isabella M. Meeks to William H. Smith, 969 Simpson St, (mtg $4,900,) Jan. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SIMPSON ST, w s, 270.8 ft n of 163d St. 42x110; Wm. H. Smith to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, (mtg $39,500,) Jan. 30; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av..$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Elsmere Place, 109.9x135.7; John McNulty to Catharine E. Rochfort, 1,871 Wallace Av, Jan. 30; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine E. Rochfort to John McNulty, 3,058 Bainbridge Av, Feb. 5; attorney, same $100

TINTON AV, 1,035, w s, 18.9x100; Caroline F. Vieser to Cromwell Development Co., 882 Prospect Av, (mtg $6,500,) Jan. 30;) attorney, Cromwell Development Co., 882 Prospect Av $100

VYSE AV, 2,089, w s, 38.6x105.3; Friedrich Muller to Mathilde Cook, 1,413 Crotona Av, (mtg $33,000;) Feb. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

VYSE AV, 1,157, w s, 20x100; William T. Park to J. Henry Alexander and another, executors, Glen Cove, L. I., Jan. 30; attorney, R. K. Brown, 320 Broadway $1

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 29x127; B. W. R. Realties, Inc., to Benjamin P. Moore, 236 West 139th St, Jan. 22; attorney, A. Rosenthal, 27 William St..$100

140TH ST, 490 East, s s, 16.8x100; also 141st St, 417 East, n s, 16.8x100; Tessie K. Scharps to Charles Head & Co., 7 Wall St, Nov. 27, 1914; attorneys, Gould & W., 2 Wall St $1

163D ST, n s, 82 ft e of College Av, 38x85; Columbia Construction Co. to William H. Smith, 969 Simpson St, (mtg $11,250,) Jan. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

170TH ST, s s, 119.9 ft w of Franklin Av, 18.11x124; Carl A. Loenhardt et al. to Charles G. Leonhardt, 114 West 170th St, Jan. 30; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway $1

202D ST, s s, 573 ft e of Anthony Av, 50x100; P. Arvid Johnson et al to Matilda L. Johnson, 242 East 262d St, (confirmation deed,) Jan. 26; attorney, E. Coffin, 34 Pine St $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 69th St, 25.5x80; Julia Schrader et al. to Harris D. Colt, trustee, 515 Park Av, Feb. 5, due Feb. 1, 1920; attorneys, Curtis, M. P. & C., 30 Broad St $18,500

3D AV, e s, 60.6 ft n of 105th St, 20.2x63.4; Peter Weimer to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 5, due as per bond $8,000

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 144th St, 50x75; 2,468 and 2,470 7th Av., Inc., to Commercial Trust Co., Broadway and 41st St, Jan. 18, due, &c, as per bond; attorneys, Campbell, M. & A., 233 Broadway $18,945

40TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Ella Newman to John F. Duffy, 323 East 79th St, prior mtg $12,000, Feb. 4, due as per bond; attorney, H. Breunich, 2,388½ Tiebout Av $1,500

87TH ST, 153 East, n s, 36.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 25.6x100.8; Kate K. Kenney to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, Feb. 4, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St $10,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $10,000; same to Clifford V. Smith, 660 East 164th St, Feb. 4, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$775

132D ST, s s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x99.11; George Knipe to Sadie K. Herrmann, Scarsdale, N. Y., Dec. 14, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. A. Hirold, 45 John St $2,500

146TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, prior mtg $13,000; Annie Citron to Abraham N. Leventhal, at Woodmere L. I., Jan. 21, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Schlervier, 119 Nassau St $1,000

175TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x112.9; Mose Goodman Corporation to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Feb. 4, 5 years, 5½ p. c. $8,000

175TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x112.9; Mose Goodman to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Feb. 4, 5 years, 5½ p. c. $50,000

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, s s, 33.6 ft w of Longfellow Av, 47x90.4; Carucci Holding Co., Inc., to Mae W. Romagna, 2,028 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, prior mtg $30,000, Feb. 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,150

INWOOD AV, 1,302, e s, 50x100; Abraham Oppenheimer to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

LOTS 604 and 605, Block 19, map of Tremont Terrace; Flora Hein to Marie Voigt, 426 East 138th St, Feb. 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,200

LOT 129, map of Maria Shrady; Morris Malzone to Francesco Malzone, 2,303 1st Av, Jan. 11, 10 years, 4 p. c.; Attorney, John B. Cappola, 320 Broadway $150

PARK AV, w s, 101.4 ft n of 179th St, 100x126x—x125; Edw. Jennings to Mabel M. Knox, 2,921 Bainbridge Av, Feb. 4, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

PENFOLD AV, e s, being Lots 114 to 116, map of George Faile, 75x130.1; Benenson Realty Co. to Henry B. Wesselman, 875 West End Av, Feb. 1, due Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $15,500

RYER AV, w s, 171.2 ft n of 178th St, 50.9x189.11; Frank C. Buckhout to Richard Moller, Woodcliff, N. J., Feb. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

SHERMAN AV, w s, 103.11 ft s of 166th St, 75x100; also 163d St, n s, 82 ft e of College Av, 38x85; William H. Smith to Columbia Construction Co., 3,210 3d Av, Jan. 30, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

UNION AV, n w corner of 158th St, 50x114.1; 173d Street Improvement Co., Inc., to Sarah Grossman, 2,750 3d Av, (prior mtg $63,000,) Feb. 4, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $5,000

WAVERLEY ST, s s, 210.9 ft e of Central Av, 25x125; Joanna Emlich to Mary Emlich, 26 East 177th St, Jan. 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, L. & A. N. Zinke, 290 B'way.$2,160

WILLOW AV, n w corner of 132d St, 110x54; Thomas Kiernan to John A. Philbrick & Brother, 97th St and East River, Jan. 27, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sackett & L., 99 Nassau St $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

1ST AV, 2,331, store floor and basement; Angelina Anzalone to Harry Shear, 219 East 113th St or 2,905 1st Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1916 ....$600

2D AV, n e corner of 125th St, store floor and part of cellar; Business Men's Realty Co, to George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1915 ....$1,800

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 67th St, 84.9x131.8, and Broadway, w s, 112.10 ft s of 68th St, 28.1x117.4; Lincoln Society of Friends against Florence Joel et al, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. J. Moskowitz.

9TH AV, n w corner of 201st St, 99.11x100; Joseph H. Freedlander et al against Romney Realty Co, et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Einstein, Townsend & Guiterman.

132D ST, 227 West; Mary Woytisek against James H. Cruikshank et al, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Lewkowitz.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 80 ft n of 166th St, 100x120; Louis Albert et al against Angel Construction Co., Inc., et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottlieb.

SHEIL ST, s s, between 4th and 5th Avs, (known as Lot 789, map of Laconia Park;) Urban Securities Co. against City Equity Co. et al, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

TIFFANY ST, 1,035; Abraham Dorb against York Construction Corporation et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottlieb.

8TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of Avenue C, 25x100; Louis Diebold, as executor, against Emma A. Wolfrath et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. C. Roberts.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

GARDEN ST, 775; Herman Schrank against Vertrees R. Edwards, owner; Edward W. Hart, contractor $151

RANDALL AV, s s, 30 ft e of Wright Av, 25x100; Hubbell Hardwood Door Co. against George A. Loughran and Nellie Loughran, owner; Walter R. Barte, contractor $775

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 901; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Edward H. Mount et al., Feb. 3, 1915 ....$250

SAME PROPERTY; Miller-Daybill Co. against same, Feb. 4, 1915 ....$200

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SURROGATE CITATION.

OPPENHEIM, ALBERT D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to SADIE SAXE, Charles J. Oppenheim, Henrietta Cohen, Mathilde Caro, Caroline Fould, Samuel L. Goldenberg, the heirs and next of kin of ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Saxe, who resides at No. 525 West End Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Albert D. Oppenheim, who was at the time of his death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1915, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ENGELHARD & POLLAK, Attorneys for Petitioner, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

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BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13, 15, 17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
8 P. M.—Discourse by C. J. Woodworth.
7 P. M.—Praise Service. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th St.
REV. ERNEST RISLEY EATON
will preach tomorrow: 11, "Has the Death of Jesus a Message for Modern Men?" 8, "The Living Power of a Personalized Past." Prayer Meeting, led by Mr. Eaton, Friday night.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., pastor. 11, "What Does the Communion Mean?" 8, Lantern Lecture, "The Nations at War and Why They are Fighting"—"Turkey and Her Doom."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M.
Friday Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA; OR, KEPT OUT OF THE GREAT TRIBULATION."
8 P. M.—"MODERN THOUGHT TEACHES THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST. THE PRESENT WAR, THE GERMAN ILLUSTRATION OF THE DOCTRINE; THAT IS, INTELLECTUAL BRUTISM. THE NEW TESTAMENT TEACHES THE SURVIVAL OF THE UNFITTEST. THE BEST HUMANITY IN THE WORLD THE ILLUSTRATION OF THAT DOCTRINE."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"What the Church Is For."
8 P. M.—"World Power—Two Varieties."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Does God Suffer?"
8 P. M.—Musical Service, Haydn's Oratorio, "THE CREATOR." Soloists: Mrs. Louis MacMahon, Soprano; Mr. Lambert Murphy, Tenor; Signor Andrea Darto, Bass. Alfred Y. Cornell, Choirmaster.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Called to the Saints."
8 P. M.—"Badness of Good Excuses."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES SUNDAYS, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Chuch, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Wash'ton Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Church Service, 11. Pastor will preach. Subject: "The Unseen Vision." Pastor's Class, 12:20, open to all.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M.—"The World's Need of a New Heart."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.—10:30 A. M., Communion service, sermon by Rev. Albert J. Lyman, D. D. 7:45 P. M., Evening worship. Sermon by Rev. M. R. Boynton.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Holy Spirit."
8 P. M.—"The Lord's Prayer."

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, "A Good Neighbor." Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park W. and 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. David S. Muzzey, Speaker.
Subject: "The Menace of Patriotism."
8 P. M.—Mr. Alfred W. Martin, Speaker.
Subject: "Theosophy and Reincarnation."

Evangelical.

SPANISH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, Madison Sq. and 24th St., (24th St. entrance.) Sundays, 3 P. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. All welcome.

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5th Av. and 76th Street,
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN,
"THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL UNREST."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "GOD AND THE WAR; OR DOES GOD CARE?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Today, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "Our Religious School—Its Work and Wants."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Rudolph Grossman on "Shylock and Nathan the Wise."
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp.—Dr. Enelow on "Mosaic Judaism."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Under the auspices of the Zion Association, Auditorium of Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th St., N. Y., Hon. Abram I. Elkus. Subject: "THE INTEREST OF ISRAEL IN THE EUROPEAN PEACE SETTLEMENT."

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder. Service, 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

CLASS IN "PRESENT DAY RELIGION."
FRANK MOSS,
Leader.
St. James Methodist, Madison Av. and 126 St. Chapel, 10 A. M. For men and women regardless of creed.

MADISON AVENUE.
Madison Av., corner 60th St.
The Rev. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D., Dean of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Holy Communion at the morning service.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, corner 86th St. HENRY CLEWS OF WALL STREET lectures at 10 A. M., "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Dr. JAMIESON preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

POPULAR BIBLE CLASS.
STUDIES IN ST. JOHN'S GOSPEL.
Lectures each Friday at 4 o'clock until Easter by the Rev. Drs. Wilbert W. White, C. A. Johnston Ross, Ganis Glenn Atknic, Floyd Tomkins, Maurice Ambrose Levy, George P. Eckman, and others, in Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, cor. 60th St. The public is invited to this interdenominational Bible Class.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Col. Av.
THE FIRESIDE CHURCH.
FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS at 11 and 8.
"The Beatitudes Under Fire," at 8, with special music from "The Messiah" and "St. Paul."

UNION CHURCH, 48th St. at Broadway.—J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister. 11, Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D. 8, Rev. Burdette B. Brown.

New Thought.

Aeolian Hall, 32 to 36 W. 43d St.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker.
Finest Pipe Organ in the World.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. W. John Murray. Subject: "God." Afternoon service, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE, 1,919 Broadway, at 64th, every Sunday, 11:15, next "The Aquarian Gospel." Every Friday, 8:15, "The Aura" and drawings. W. Frederic Keeler.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d St.,
Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Church of the New Civilization.
JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker.
Subject: "The Two Great Tests."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

"Come and see."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for New York City Mission.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11—The Lord's Supper. Dr. Work preaches.
8—Mendelssohn's Musical Service.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor;
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D.,
Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and also at the choral service, 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.,
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
DR. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class, 10 A. M., Prof. Charles T. Terry, leader.
Midweek Service Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Feb. 12,) 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. LANGDON CHEEVES STEWARDSON, LL. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Communion at 4 P. M.
Evening Service omitted.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

WEST 23D ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Near 7th Av.
Rev. W. N. ROSO at 11 A. M.
Dr. H. G. MENDENHALL at 8 P. M.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN preaches 11 and 8, WEST END PRESBY. Evening Annual Lincoln Day Sermon. Thursday, Feb. 11, third lecture world war series, "England and France—Onetime Enemies," Dr. SCUDDER.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services 8, 10:15, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at 8, "Service of Lights" and "Candle Procession," preceded by half-hour organ recital.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. R. T. Henshaw.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
8 P. M.—Organ Recital.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 4.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AT 71ST St., the Rev. Edwin J. van Etten, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Dean Hodges.) 4:30, Confirmation Address, (Rector.) 8, (Rev. Frank Heartfield.)

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8, Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 36th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector, 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:50—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion. 11—Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evening Prayer, Address, the Rev. Francis Little.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.
Sixth Av. and 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—Italian Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Kidder.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector—Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer ....10:30 A. M.
Holy Communion: Preacher, The Rector.11 A. M.
Evening Prayer ....4:15 P. M.
Organ and Harp Recital...........7:30 P. M.
Service: Preacher, The Rector.........8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8.
Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. ANDREW'S,
Corner 5th Av. and 127th St.
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., Rector,
preaches 11 A. M. on "THE WILL TO POWER," and 8 P. M. at Musical Service. Wagner's Parsifal and Gounod's Gallia.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue at 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, will preach.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Bible Lecture, Preacher, Rev. Charles B. Ackley.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45; Holy Communion and Sermon, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11; Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Service and Sermon (Rector.)
4, Evensong and Sermon (Rev. Geo. Hodges, D. D.)
8 P. M., Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV., 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong, Gounod's "The Redemption."
8—Service in Memory of Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; 10:30, SERMON, DEAN ROBBINS, and TOURS' MASS. Vespers, 4 o'clock. Sermon, 8 P. M., by Rev. W. W. Davis, A. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.

Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

To Honor the Memory of
REV. RICHARD HEBER NEWTON, D. D.,
and to help perpetuate the ideals to which his life was dedicated, there will be a service held in the
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and 10th Street,
on Sunday, February 7th, at 8 P. M.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D.
Dr. Robert Abbe,
Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.
Prof. Felix Adler,
Hon. Joseph H. Choate,
Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, D. D.
Hon. George McAneny.
Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D.
Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D.
Mr. George Foster Peabody.
Mr. George Haven Putnam.
Rev. William S. Rainsford, D. D.
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt.
Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D.
Rev. J. M. Whiton, D. D.
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.
Rev. Elwood Worcester.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and West 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D.D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Soul-Health" (Communion).
8 P. M.—"The Wounds of a Friend."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of 57th Street.
11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister,
11 A. M.—Communion and reception of new members.
8 P. M.—Musical Service, "Stabat Mater."

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister,
will preach.
11 A. M.—"For or Against?"
8 P. M.—"The Great Moratorium."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School, 9:45 A. M. Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M., Dr. Wilbert W. White, Leader.
Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp & Violin

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach.
11 A. M.—"Whether It Be Right."
4:30 P. M.—"Father and Son."
At 4:30 P. M., Cantata, "The Prodigal Son," (Sir Arthur Sullivan.)

Roman Catholic

DOCTRINAL LECTURES
FOR
NON-CATHOLICS.
A course of doctrinal lectures is being given by Rev. BERTRAND L. CONWAY and Rev. JAMES M. GILLIS of the Paulist Fathers in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and Columbus Av., for the benefit of non-Catholics.
The purpose of these lectures is to explain the doctrines and practices of the CATHOLIC CHURCH and to answer in a kindly manner the difficulties and objections of all earnest seekers after truth.
LECTURES FOR COMING WEEK:
SUNDAY, 11 A. M.—"Religion in Spirit and in Truth."
SUNDAY, 8 P. M.—"Why I am a Catholic."
MONDAY, 8 P. M.—"The Unpardonable Sin."
TUESDAY, 8 P. M.—"The Forgiveness of Sins."
WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.—"The Holy Eucharist."
THURSDAY, 8 P. M.—"Marriage and Divorce."
FRIDAY, 8 P. M.—"Eternal Punishment."
NON-CATHOLICS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.
ADMISSION FREE.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn; Men's meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Socialism.

CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION,
Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d.
Sundays 3:30. BOUCK WHITE, Leader.
Courtliness to all, malice toward none.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH.
Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M.
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Houses We Live In, and Their Celestial Tenants."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Genius, Idealism, and Brotherhood." Mr. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN.)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WILLIAM LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject: "WHAT HAS RELIGION TO DO WITH CHARACTER?" Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th St. Mr. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Associate Leader of the Ethical Culture Society, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "FALSE BELIEFS ABOUT WAR." 8:15 P. M.—Mr. PAUL KENNADAY will speak on "UNEMPLOYMENT: What Are You Going to Do About It?"

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
"RELIGION WITHOUT MAN."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "Experiencing Religion"; 4:30 P. M., Stainer's Cantata, "Daughter of Jairus."

Y. M. C. A.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT,
"WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?"
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

COSMOLOGICAL MEETINGS at 600 West 181st St. Thursday evenings at 8. Musical programme by gifted artiste. Dr. RIVERO, speaker. All welcome.

THE SCIENCE OF SELF-CONSCIOUS EXistence, psychical and spiritual. Dr. James Porter Mills speaks at 15 East 47th St. Sundays, 11 o'clock. Lecture and meditation. Admission, 50 cents.

"When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St. Via all L Lines.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda. "Seat of Authority," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "The Conversion of the Finer Feelings and Nobler Impulses Into Conduct and Character." Evening subject, "The Romance and Heroism of Abraham Lincoln"; A Continuation of the Study of Great Statesmen. Sixth sermon in the series on "Success Through Self-Help."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.—Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

18 EAST 65TH.—4-story and basement brown stone house; price $70,000; will accept $10,000 cash, balance on mortgages. Apply owner, 64 East 65th St.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co. move Feb. 15 to 51 East 42d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 250 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of a few months to several years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Desk room in up-to-date office; telephone, office boy, typewriter. Masonic Building, 71 West 23d St., Room 1,103.

Wanted—Reliable attorney to share select office opposite Bronx County Court House; reasonable rental. Y 373 Times Annex.

Display and desk room, up-to-date office building, 5 elevators; rents reasonable. Apply Room 1,505, 693 Broadway.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

50th, 44 West.—Ground floor, 13x50; private house. Plaza 2121.

Bronx.

STORES in taxpayer; lively, growing neighborhood; want butcher, barber, druggist, or other kind of business. Call 165th St. and Webster Av.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Fine house, seven rooms, improvements; steam plant, electric light; two lots; 35 minutes out; terms and price reasonable. C. Hollberg, Floral Park, L. I.

Furnished cottages, Bay Shore, Islip, and Brightwaters. Terry & Brewster, Bay Shore, L. I.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

PROPERTIES of the better class; sale & rent. O'CONNOR & McCANN, New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MORRISTOWN.—Two miles from Post Office; high altitude; beautiful views; 42 acres; large house, 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, billiard room, &c; spacious piazzas; farmer's cottage; large barn, garage, spring house; swimming pool; fine garden, fruit and shade trees; modern city conveniences and ideal country surroundings; price low; terms reasonable. Henry V. Condict, Attorney, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

FOR SALE—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK FACTORY, 40x80; THREE STORIES; ALSO BRICK FOUNDRY, TOGETHER WITH OTHER BUILDINGS; SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; AMPLE LAND CONNECTED.
THOMAS J. ALCOTT,
MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.
In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

Has the country place you have pictured, but can't find, about two acres of ground, a new house located in town for conveniences, and to cost under $6,000? Write Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, New Jersey.

LAKEWOOD.—House, (60 rooms;) lease or sell; bargain. Doctor, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of CHARLES GOLDSTEIN and LEO EZZES, individually and as members of the copartnership firm of GOLDSTEIN & EZZES, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Feb. 11, 1915, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 977 Prospect Av., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of silks, velvets, dress goods, fixtures, etc.
AUGUSTIN DERBY, Receiver.
LEO C. WEILER, Attorney for Receiver, 63 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ISRAEL SUMMER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Feb. 19th, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, piece goods, cotton goods, plush, desk, stools, safe, etc.
GEORGE FEINBERG, Trustee.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee, 71 Broadway, New York.
MORRIS MEYERS and SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 220 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 20732. U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York. In the matter of JOSEPH MICHAEL, JULIUS MICHAEL, and ISIDOR LEIFER, individually and as members of the firm of MICHAEL BROS. and the firm of MICHAEL BROS., Alleged Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Michael and Julius Michael, alleged bankrupts, have filed their petition praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the Court; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable District Judges at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 15, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y. No. 20965. In Bankruptcy. BERNHARD WEXLER, also trading as WEXLER'S JEWELRY SHOP, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Bernhard Wexler, also trading as Wexler's Jewelry Shop, bankrupt, are hereby given notice that on February 3rd, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 18th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,914.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX BEERMAN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Max Beerman are hereby given notice that on January 30th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 18th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 21,176.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM PALEY, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said William Paley are hereby given notice that on February 4th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 18th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

DEALING WITH FACTS.

The Annalist every Monday provides investors, merchants, students, manufacturers, and the business world generally with information on the world's progress in economics. 10c. by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York City.—Advt.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., Col. Av.
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE 3 ROOMS,
with private bath and kitchenette,
nicely furnished, $55 up monthly.
Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Special concessions on lease and unfurnished to October 1st.
Near Subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

Bachelor desires to share elegantly furnished four-room apartment with bachelor; best location, West Side; reference required. N 117 Times.

113th, 507 W., Apt. 34—Handsomely furnished 2-room housekeeping apartment with bath; small kitchen; linen, silverware; references required. Call afternoons.

78th, at Broadway.—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, three large rooms, bath, kitchenette; $50. Mayo, 250 West 78th St. Phone 7516 Schuyler. Till Oct. 1.

A bachelor apt., 3 rooms and bath, overlooking Central Pk. South; private elevator entrance to same. N 91 Times.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet four-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire.

Fifties; fireproof; six light rooms, $110; short lease. Claremont Morris, 30 E. 42d.

124th, 510 West—6-room front; sunny; elevator, piano; rent $70.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted furnished apartment, from Oct. 1, 5 rooms and bath, between 72d and 85th Sts., west side. A 72 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet; four rooms and two baths; could be divided into two apartments, two rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Telephone 2934 Columbus.

Sublet 4 rooms, all front; exceptional arrangements; elevator, all improvements. Superintendent, 400 Convent Av., northwest corner 147th.

Doctor's beautiful apartment, $65, and 2d floor 7-room apartment. 41 Pinehurst Av., near 181st St. Subway Station.

East Side.

Furnished apartment to sublet, Hotel Seville Annex; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; hotel service; $65 a month. Z 207 Times Annex.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, near 51st.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; steam heat. Plaza 2121.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

West Side.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms, private baths, electricity; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Sunny room, bath adjoining; electricity; suit party desiring fine accommodations with family owning beautiful home.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations, homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

70TH, WEST.—Exceptional openings in private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Third-story room; bath adjoining; hot water; room telephone.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY.

72D, 250 WEST.—Delightful, sunny suite; private bath; newly decorated; single room.

72D, 253 WEST.—Elegant second-story room; superior cuisine; well heated.

73D, 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Single and double rooms vacant; excellent table; Subway express, "L," and surface cars.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; exceptional table; also table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select third floor, en suite, single; exquisitely furnished; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Extremely warm room; conveniences; bath; gentlemen; private house; moderate.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Southern exposure, rooms, plenty heat; continuous hot water; reasonable.

82D, 174 WEST, The Little House.—Large room, bath adjoining; table guests; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Small rooms for business people; electric lights; bath; reasonable.

86TH, WEST.—Exceptional openings in private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

93D ST., 139 WEST.—Double rooms; southern exposure; thoroughly heated; excellent cooking; reasonable.

102D, 58 EAST.—Business women's hotel; light, airy, steam-heated rooms, with good board, $4 weekly; laundry; telephone; bath.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractive room; private family; superior home cooking; reasonable. Hurlbut.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated, large and small rooms; exceptional table.

117TH, 427 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny room; suitable for two; private bath; excellent cuisine; separate table; near 116th Subway.

117TH, 352 WEST, (Apartment 32.)—Large room; twin beds; two gentlemen; home cooking; private family.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway,) "Audubon Family Hotel."—Well heated rooms, good home meals; low rates. 2757 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Country Board

Thirty Cents a Line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address Box 873, Orange.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST, 28 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; clean, quiet; telephone; reasonable.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; private house; gentleman preferred.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant, large room; bath, electricity; gentlemen; $10. Telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentlemen tired of hotel or club life will find very desirable rooms.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, bright room, all conveniences; phone and bath.

57TH, 47 EAST and 348 Madison Ave.; two rooms and private bath and large room.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large and hall rooms; cultured family; private house; gentleman.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spg. beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

ROOM and bath at 36 Gramercy, facing park; reference required and given.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,066, (123 W.)—First floor; front parlor, alcove; suitable for two.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

A COUPLE, refined North German, middle aged, English speaking; wife wishes to take full charge of household in exchange for two rooms, board for both, and small compensation; both excellent references. Box 50, 3,013 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Over ten years' experience; excellent education; can operate typewriter; good correspondent, office manager; best references. N 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, well-educated, desires position. Esther Dossick, 876 So. Boulevard.

POSITION desired by young English gentlewoman where tact, discretion, faithfulness count more than actual experience. Greenfield, 54 Manhattan Av. Tel. 6313 Riverside.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

DEMONSTRATOR to demonstrate and sell household article in department stores; must be active worker, convincing talker; salary and commission; state experience. Answer by mail only. L., 947 2d Av.

MAID.—Elderly lady, living in an up-to-date apartment hotel, desires the services of a middle-aged woman as maid and nurse; some plain cooking. Address Companion, 866 Amsterdam Av., Stationery.

SOLICITOR.—Wanted, a Jewish woman of culture and ability to solicit advertising for a new Hebrew classified Jewish weekly; one with experience in the advertising field preferred; commission basis. S 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class; American; good knowledge of bookkeeping. Apartment Hotel, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

13TH, 217 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, large, light; steam heat, hot water, day and night; adjoining bath; no other roomers.

34TH ST., 158 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; HOMELIKE; TOURISTS, VISITORS ACCOMMODATED. GREELEY 700.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room, furnished magnificently; bathroom connecting. For particulars inquire Mme. Rose, 49 West 37th, (store.)

37TH, 18 EAST.—Front parlor, with bath; suitable for physician; reasonable.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive, private house; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private bath. Plaza 2121.

51ST, 72 WEST.—One or two rooms; bath, kitchenette; $3.50 to $9.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; attractive rooms; private bath.

55TH, 101 WEST, apartment 2.—Most attractive, southern exposure, running water, steam heat; scrupulously clean; refined surroundings; reasonable.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Warm, sunny front room; large closets; hot water; phone.

56TH, 49 WEST.—Rooms for business men only; large; running water; electricity.

65TH ST, 5 WEST.—Clean, warm room; hot, cold water, telephone; $3.50. Beeson.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; suitable two; running water; references exchanged.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Exclusive, elegantly furnished, large front room, second floor; also handsomely furnished back parlor; reference.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large and small; corner house; running water; electricity; reasonable.

72D, 248 WEST.—Large room with bath; elegant appointments; electricity. Telephone Columbus 1894. References.

72D, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; continuous hot running water; surplus heat.

73D, 158 WEST.—Delightfully quiet, newly furnished rooms, near subway, elevated express; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny room; private bath; single room; references.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large, small rooms; new management; American lady. 5858 Columbus.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small, medium sized, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; running water; private home.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Single room; electric light, steam heat, running water; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; excellently kept private house; references.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; doctor's office; references; telephone.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Large, cheerful, well-furnished room, bath; private house; owner occupying same; one or two gentlemen; references.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Modern large and single room; running water; reasonable; telephone.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; suitable one or two gentlemen.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly renovated and furnished; parlor floor; doctor, dentist.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; also small room; opposite Subway.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Sunny suite; separate; steam, bath, telephone. Inquire elevator.

82D, 134 WEST.—Comfortable large, small, second floor rooms; private baths; reasonable rates.

82D, 68 WEST.—Two large, small; en suite, single; southern exposure; board.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Connecting rooms; piano, kitchen; single rooms; ladies, man, wife. O'Brien.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Beautiful twin bedroom; water; double; electricity; elevator. Schuyler 7235. Curtis.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Room, with private bath; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; exclusive private house; references.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished front room; private apartment, near Riverside; $6. Noble.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; moderate terms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Double outside rooms; lavatory; steam, electricity; board optional. 7E.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful suites; telephone, electricity; $7; attractive rooms, $4; housekeeping. McNamara.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, comfortable suite of rooms; very reasonable. Telephone 4529 Riverside.

112TH, 509 WEST.—Attractive room; select apt.; refined neighborhood; excellent location. Apt. 9.

112TH, 539 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences; elevator, telephone. Apt. 6A.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Subway, "bus"; attractively furnished room; board optional. Apt. 52.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Single room; outside, sunny; elevator; near Columbia. Apt. 6E.

114TH, 610 WEST.—KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; private; Board optional. Apartment 32.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; view of campus; kitchen privilege. Apt. 61.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Outside rooms, beautifully furnished and cared for; reduced rates.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, quiet room; $3.50; references exchanged. Maurice.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; elevator; electricity. Apt. 32.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Sunny corner, four windows; single, en suite; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Apt. 61.)—Immaculately clean, light, attractive room, $5.

122D, 500 WEST.—One large room, $4; use kitchen. Apply Mrs. Gentery, Apartment 4C.

122D, 523 WEST.—Cozy steam-heated single and connecting rooms; $3 up. Mapes.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents a line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liebrty St. Cortlandt 6970.

A CAPABLE BUSINESS MAN
wants position; understands general management, salesmanship, advertising, accounting; resourceful in enterprising methods; may take moderate financial interest; highest references for integrity and ability. N 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24;) thoroughly experienced modern accounting methods; educated; excellent record. N 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager; university graduate; excellent references; $20-$25. D 348 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, conducted ladies' cloak stores 10 years, desires position. W 154 Times.

CARPENTER.—Experienced, reliable; jobs business house or private. Carpenter, 152 East 50th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic, 33, single, best references, wishes to change; city or country. W. L., 166 East 81st St.

GARDENER—Superintendent, English and American experience, age 35, married, two children; landscape, laying out new, renovating old estate; exhibition grower, fruits, flowers, plants, vegetables; successful poultry raiser; 20 years' references of ability, sobriety, honesty. T. Hambleton, 216 West 135th St., city.

MANAGER of private estate or farm open for engagement; life experience with crops, live stock, poultry, machinery, &c.; graduate of agricultural college; reliable and efficient; best of references. Z 211 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DENTIST would like position with dentist or take work. Y 376 Times Annex.

ROTOGRAVURE expert engraver, best results, desires connection with good house. N 70 Times.

SALESMAN selling $85,000 ladies' flannelette gowns Middle West, calling on jobbers and department stores, desires side line with a reputable firm. N 100 Times.

SALESMAN, 12 years' experience, 33 years old, single, desires position with good house; willing to start at moderate salary. P. C. J., N 104 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 28, thoroughly experienced; good personality, executive, commercial, and technical education; active, capable; anywhere; $125. N 83 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (38,) office sales manager; first-class references; $25. D 303 Times Downtown.

SHOW CARD WRITER.—Have been connected with department store for three years; first-class show card writer and window dresser; 21 years old; unquestionable references. K 52 Times Annex.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES
RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG MAN, 21, has had 3 years' experience with wholesale millinery house, desires position where there is a good chance for advancement; glad to start at moderate salary; A1 references. K 51 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with chance advancement, office preferred. N 97 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with wholesale concern; references. D 325 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ARTIST'S COLORS.—Man who has had experience in manufacturing. Answer, giving full particulars, salary, &c., E. H., Box 27 Times.

CANVASSERS.—If any good subscription canvassers, male or female, are unable to get work, I may be able to help them; give your entire canvassing experience in detail; salary. Address C, Box 383 Madison Square Post Office.

DEMONSTRATOR to demonstrate and sell household article in department stores; must be active worker, convincing talker; salary and commission; state experience. Answer by mail only. L., 947 2d Av.

DESIGNER WANTED ON SKIRTS.
GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY.
S. L. SEGELBAUM,
28 WEST 25TH STREET.

MAN wanted experienced in photo-etching on sterling silver. S 254 Times Downtown.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Company F, 71st Infantry, one of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health, at least 18; WITH PAY; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week; overcoat, two uniforms, rifle, and all equipment furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower baths, athletic trainer; only few vacancies left. For full particulars call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, 33d St. and Park Av., Manhattan.

OFFICE BOY for errands, telephone, mailing, &c., in office of growing corporation in mercantile field; excellent opportunity for advancement; $5 per week to start. D 341 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Must have at least five years' experience in selling threads and yarns to the cutting up or shiffli embroidery trade. Salary or commission. Box S 8 Times.

SALESMAN, for all territories, to carry extensively advertised line of silk waists from $9 to $18 per dozen. Applications confidential; commission with drawing account. Z 206 Times Annex.

SOLICITORS.—Experienced men, commission basis, A1 proposition. Z 208 Times Annex.

TEACHER wanted for evening work; experienced instructor in high school English; good lecturer. Telephone Saturday, between 12 and 2 P. M., Harlem 5873.

YOUNG MAN, about 25, to do office work; must be thorough bookkeeper and typewriter and a full-blooded American; highest references required. C 163 Times.

YOUNG MAN, under 20, assistant in general office work, stenography and typewriting, and operate small telephone switchboard; small salary at start; chance for increase. N 120 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Handle ledgers, correspondence, credits, charge of office; middle-aged man; salary $30. Call Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Large, light, clean room; every convenience; $3 weekly. Penfield.

124TH, 510 WEST.—Front room, single or en suite; kitchen; elevator; electricity.

135TH ST, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms; $3 and $5; conveniences; Subway. Apt. 2-D.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Corner Drive.)—Attractive single, double; shower; $5-$7. Apt 51.

146TH, 600 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, large rooms, newly decorated; Subway; references. Apartment 42.

170TH, 555 WEST.—Attractive room for young gentleman; $3; telephone; elevator. Apartment 46.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 66.—Couple having charming apartment would rent delightful room overlooking Park; private lavatory. Columbus 7193.

CLAREMONT AV, 49, (119th St.)—Attractive room, overlooking Riverside and Hudson.

HAMILTON PLACE, 87, (141st.)—2, 3 room suite; exclusive; elevator; kitchen. Audubon 1200.

Mother and daughters will rent room in private family; references required. Phone 1424 Riverside, Apt. 5.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful outside front room, southern exposure; telephone; elevator. Apt. 92.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Large room, board optional; near Subway. Apartment 46.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Furnished room, with private bath, $4 week. Apt. 54.

380 Riverside, 110th Subway corner.—Room, comfortably furnished; private family; references. Fitzgerald.

Bronx.

135TH, 417 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, baths; heat; private; $1.50 up.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Front hall room; use bath, 'phone; suitable one, couple; L.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

WILL PAY $15 to $25 per month for one large furnished room. Address Z 219 Times Annex.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents a line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—In New Haven or Mt. Vernon, or on the train between the two cities, on Feb. 3, one diamond screw earring; reward. G. D. Lunt, 31 Union Sq.

LOST—Diamond stickpin, four diamonds, tourmaline stone, between 96th St. and Hoyt St. Station, Brooklyn; reward. Johnson, 145 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—A diamond crescent pin, 14 or more stones, either on train arriving Grand Central 2d or en route to Woodstock Hotel; liberal reward to finder. Woodstock Hotel.

LOST.—Eastern mink muff, Tuesday night, 42d, Broadway; liberal reward. Mrs. McInarny, 204 West 109th St., between 12 and 6 P. M.

LOST—Lady's purple clasp velvet bag, about $12, eyeglasses, New Haven mileage; reward. Mrs. Wood, Hotel Biltmore, Room 1,743.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, Tiffany silver watch, near Carnegie Hall; reward. 322 West 56th St.

LOST—Persian lamb muff, Broadway car or 82d and 83d St. and West End Av. Liberal reward return to Mrs. Bondy, 320 West 83d.

LOST—Bar pin, sapphires and diamonds; Murray's cafe, Lord & Taylor's, Biltmore; liberal reward. Hancock, 137 West 80th St.

LOST—Picture of child now dead, in cut-stone frame; reward. S 10 Times.

$100 REWARD, no questions, for the return of a diamond and sapphire ring, containing one cabochon sapphire, 64 small diamonds, and 18 small sapphires, platinum setting; lost on Jan. 30, either at Knickerbocker Hotel or between there and the Polyclinic Hospital. Return to W. C. Wiley, 15 William St., New York City.

$500 REWARD FOR STRING OF PEARLS with diamond and pearl clasp, lost Feb. 4 between 46th and 75th Sts. Madison and Fifth Avs.
TIFFANY & CO.,
FIFTH Av., 37th St.

$50 REWARD for lady's small open-face Tiffany & Co. watch, gray enamel back, set with diamonds, lost on 5th Av. Feb. 2. TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

$20 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of diamond bowknot brooch, lost Feb. 2, in neighborhood of Waldorf-Astoria. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD FOR DIAMOND
circle brooch, lost Feb. 4.
TIFFANY & CO., Fifth Avenue, 37th Street.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

IF WILLIAM TOBIAS, CANADIAN, ABOUT 70 or more, will call on Robert Green, 324 East 30th St., he may hear something to his advantage.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

FOR SALE.
Will sell my six-cylinder BERLIN LIMOUSINE CAR. Leading make. Only run 300 miles. Equipment in very fastidious taste, with every imaginable accessory. Cannot be distinguished from new. Actual cost, $6,250.00. Will accept reasonable offer. With satisfactory party can arrange deferred payments. No dealers.
A. J. GIBNEY,
110 East 159th St., N. Y.
1161-J Melrose.

Hupmobile, 1914 model, 6-passenger touring car, with electric starting and lighting systems, and guaranteed the same as new; has every equipment and many extras; $750. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Winton 1913 touring, self-starter, electric lights, just overhauled and painted; cost $3,500; price, $650; need cash. Mrs. Wiener, 56 East 87th. Lenox 442.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS
TRUCKS
TRUCKS
TRUCKS
USED TRUCK DEP'T.
ABSOLUTELY GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN RELIABLE, SERVICEABLE TRUCKS FROM ONE TO FIVE TON CAPACITY; CHOICE OF BODIES; OUR PRICES CUT IN HALF; WE ACCEPT EASY TERMS. SAVE BIG MONEY AND SEE ME AT ONCE WHILE THEY LAST.
W. L. CURTIS,
1,880 BROADWAY.
7800 COLUMBUS.

USED MOTOR TRUCKS.
3½-ton Alco.
3½-ton Mack.
3-ton Garford.
All rebuilt. Tires good. Ready for service. Prices moderate. Easy terms. Letter.
Guy R. Chrysler,
1,676 74th Street.
Brooklyn.
Phone 1310 Bath Beach.

MOTOR TRUCKS.
2 and 3 ton Garford trucks. Rebuilt. Ready for service. Prices moderate. Easy terms.
Mr. Risbrough,
1,264 Bedford Avenue,
Brooklyn.

Delivery wagon; exceptional opportunity offered in WILLYS UTILITY demonstrator; practically new; any style body suitable for express, meat market, grocers, &c.; low price; easy terms.
D. E. WEBB, 2,335 Broadway, N. Y.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Rent, Packard limousine, day, week, monthly; rates reasonable; owner drives. 354 Plaza.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-536 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $[illegible]
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses,
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

We are open to represent three American manufacturers in Canada; will consider sole agencies only. The Canadian Federated Agencies, 705 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, Quebec.

Moving-picture theatre; money getter; 1,200 seats, including open air; no agents. Louis Harris, 952 S. Boulevard, Bronx.

Will manufacture small patented metal specialties; suitable terms. 3,635 Smedley St., Philadelphia.

Sacrifice.—High-class millinery business; long established; best location; retiring. Y 372 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
PERSONAL SERVICE,
N. Y. STATE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
S 294 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

Chief War Incidents.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is a magnificent record of the incidents in the European conflict in picture. Vivid illustrations of war scenes beautifully printed on fine paper by Rotogravure. 10 cents everywhere. $1.25 for three months; $5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

HAY FEVER VICTIMS MAY BE IMMUNIZED

Two New York Physicians Have Cured Several by Injection of Extract of Pollen.

ONLY FAILED IN TWO CASES

Vast Army of Sneezers Will at Least Find Some Relief Without Going to Cool Climate.

As the result of a series of laboratory experiments and the treatment of several patients, Dr. Seymour Oppenheimer and Dr. Mark J. Gottlieb of this city have announced in a preliminary report the cure of a number of persons suffering from hay fever by the injection of the extract of the plant pollen responsible for the ailment in the individual cases. Not all persons so treated were cured, and, moreover, the physicians are not yet certain how effective the treatment will prove to be. It may be necessary to repeat it each year with the onset of the hay fever season.

The object of the investigators was to find a substance that would immunize persons who had suffered from the distressing ailment against further attacks, and hence the preliminary report bears the title "The Active Immunization of Hay Fever." The report was first read before the Harlem Medical Association last Wednesday evening. It appears in today's New York Medical Journal as the result of work carried on by the two physicians in the Physiological Chemical Laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Laboratory for Clinical Research.

Caused by Pollen.

After discussing the cause and symptoms of hay fever, the investigators remark:

"Hay fever is due, as previously stated, to a sensitization of an individual by the conveyance of pollen contents through the respiratory tract. There must be, at the time of sensitization, an abrasion of the mucous membrane so as to make parenteral absorption possible. In all likelihood there exists in the patient an individual susceptibility to this particular disease, which seems to have some relation to heredity, for this and other allied ailments are frequent in given families."

Next they describe the method of finding just what particular pollen affects a given individual. In view of known facts concerning the disease and deductions based upon their theory of an effective method of treating the ailment, the physicians concluded that it should be possible to employ one of four methods, which they enumerate as follows:

Fever Gone in Six Hours.

"1. By injecting a dose of pollen extract just before the hay-fever time and repeating the procedure in twenty to thirty days.

"2. By injecting a large quantity of immune serum during the attack. This we have accomplished in one of our cases. From G. G., a patient who received forty-five injections of ragweed extract, we took about two ounces of blood from a vein. We injected subcutaneously eight cubic centimeters of the serum into a patient 13 years of age during a violent attack of hay fever. Before the expiration of six hours all symptoms of hay fever disappeared from this little patient, and no signs of the disease returned during the entire season.

"3. By injecting very small amounts of pollen extract at intervals of ten days or less, so that only minute quantities of anaphylatoxin are formed and the patient's tolerance is raised."

(Anaphylatoxin is not a name of a medicine or remedy, but is the term applied to whatever substance produces a condition of anaphylaxis, which means a condition of increased susceptibility to an infection.)

"4. By injecting very small doses of anaphylatoxin made in the laboratory to produce the same results as in method No. 3."

The method of preparing the extract is described in detail.

Here is a summary of the results of the treatment:

"Eleven cases were treated in 1914, before and during the season for autumnal catarrh. Six cases were treated in advance of the attack. One of these was cured for the season, four exhibited very mild symptoms, and one was not improved. Five cases were treated during the attack. The symptoms of four subsided after receiving from one to four injections, whereas one patient received no benefit. Altogether there were five cures for the season. In four cases there was marked improvement. In two cases there was no improvement.

"Of the two cases that were not improved, one had nasal trouble. The patient had distinct asthmatic attacks every night, and it was impossible to say whether the attacks were due to his hay fever or his local nasal condition."

WOMAN FELLED IN HER HOME

Assailant Leaves Her Unconscious and Steals $150—Suspect Arrested.

Mrs. Nina Pray of 524 East Seventy-ninth Street, was struck on the head and knocked unconscious in her home yesterday morning by a man, who stole $150 from her handbag and escaped. When she revived later she gave the police a description of her assailant, and last night Detectives Carmody, Conroy, and Gompers arrested James Brady, 26 years old, of 520 East Seventy-ninth Street, at Third Avenue and Eighty-second Street, and charged him with the crime.

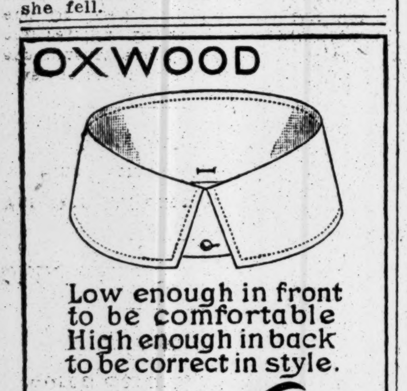
According to the police, Brady entered Mrs. Pray's home from the rear by jimmying a door. He was going through the second story of the house, the police say, when he encountered Mrs. Pray, who was alone, but offered resistance, which the man overcame by striking her on the head with an iron bar.

Brady was locked up in Police Headquarters last night. He denies the charge.

Teacher Will Die from Fall.

Miss Grace Kelly, 35 years old, a public school teacher, is dying in the Farrar Sanitarium, 40 West Ninety-sixth Street, as a result of injuries suffered yesterday afternoon when she fell from a window of her apartment on the sixth floor of the house at 16 Morningside Avenue to the court yard. Miss Kelly lost her balance while washing the window when she fell.

OXWOOD



Low enough in front to be comfortable High enough in back to be correct in style.

An E&W RED-MAN COLLAR

EARL & WILSON MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

TRAVIS WINS HIS FIGHT.

Gov. Whitman Yields in Contest Over Tax Matters.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Controller Travis has won his fight to have the assessing of corporation taxes left with his department. When Gov. Whitman first prepared his Tax Commission Reorganization bill several weeks ago a clause which would have taken the corporation tax work out of the Controller's hands was inserted. Immediately Mr. Travis objected strenuously, and, in an open letter to members of the Legislature, protested. He asserted that this transfer would increase the cost of handling the taxes five or six times, and not add to total income.

Mr. Travis also made personal appeals to various members of the Legislature, and it is reported had enough members convinced that the feature of the bill to which he objected was bad to defeat the measure. Conferences between him and the Governor followed, and the Executive finally came to the Controller's view of the situation. Now the bill will be amended when it comes up in the Assembly next week so as to strike out the features objectionable to Mr. Travis, and then passed.

While Mr. Travis insisted that patronage had nothing to do with his fight on the measure, his office would be deprived of its most far-reaching functions if the bill were to pass in its original form.

DIES IN HIDING.

"Smith" of New Orleans Was Missing Philadelphia Lawyer.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The body of a man who had lived here for twenty-one months under the name Charles Smith today was identified as that of George M. Wagner, a former lawyer of Philadelphia, who, it was alleged, misappropriated the funds of clients. The identification was made by William E. McReynolds of New York and J. Berton Rettew and Joseph Carson, lawyers of Philadelphia. It was reported here that Wagner was charged with misappropriating about $400,000.

Wagner had lived in a modest room here and apparently was not employed at any time. He was stricken with pneumonia and died in the Charity Hospital last Monday. Among his effects was found a letter from McReynolds, which led to the identification.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The body of George M. Wagner, who died in the Charity Hospital in New Orleans on Monday, is being brought to this city. Wagner sunk his wealth in a gold mine which was without gold. Wagner's aunt and stepmother live here. They will see that his body is buried in the family plot. Funeral arrangements would not be discussed by them tonight.

FOUR INJURED IN FIRE.

Back Draft Destroys Lawyer's Home in Newark.

A fire and explosion wrecked a four-story brownstone house at 26 Atlantic Street, Newark, and badly damaged the two adjoining houses early yesterday. The house was occupied by Thomas F. Bowers, a lawyer. Mr. Bowers and his 16-year-old daughter Mary were badly burned about the head, face, and body. Mrs. Philip Bowers, mother of the lawyer, is suffering from shock, and Sophie Novac, a domestic, was burned slightly.

Miss Mary Bowers said her grandmother was awakened by smoke and aroused the other members of the family. Miss Bowers and her mother went to the first floor and saw a small flame about the dumbwaiter. They got some water, opened the door of the shaft, and were about to throw the water in when an explosion occurred, due to what the firemen call a back draught.

Mr. Bowers was injured while trying to assist members of his family to safety. It was said that Mr. Bowers's mother had a premonition that something was going to happen and mentioned it to the family while at dinner on Thursday night.

About eight years ago a sister of Mr. Bowers was burned to death in the same house. A gust of wind blew flames from a gas heater against her nightgown in the bathroom.

CHURCH SEEKS $2,000,000.

Dr. Stires Appeals to St. Thomas's Congregation for Endowment.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, issued an appeal to his congregation yesterday for a $2,000,000 endowment of the parish, one-third of which, he said, had already been provided in wills. The call for funds was made in a letter written by the rector in the parish year book, and with it Dr. Stires also urged his parishioners to make up a deficit of $75,000 incurred in the building of the church and the parish rectory.

The deficit on the erection of the two buildings, he wrote, was $150,000, one half of which was raised between Easter and July, 1914. At the outbreak of the war the efforts to raise the remainder of the amount due were held in abeyance because of financial depression, but now that better times are approaching, Dr. Stiles thinks the debt can be wiped out.

SULLIVAN'S TIME UP TODAY.

Expiration of Banker's Minimum Term Not Likely to Free Him.

The minimum time of the sentence imposed on David A. Sullivan for wrecking the Union Bank of Brooklyn expires today, but it is not thought by District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County that he will be released.

Sullivan was sentenced on Feb. 6, 1913, to serve not less than two years or more than four and a half years. He applied recently to the Board of Parole, but Mr. Cropsey opposed his application, saying in his brief to the board that three indictments for grand larceny had been found against Sullivan since his imprisonment.

The warrant under these indictments is now at Sing Sing, and when Sullivan is released he will immediately be arrested, Mr. Cropsey said last night.

Enormous Value at $15

YOU have all day long to take advantage of what is probably the most extraordinary offer we have ever made.

Yesterday, there were 3000 Hart Schaffner & Marx winter suits in this sale and lots of blue serges among them; priced regularly up to $30.

Today, you can buy any one of them for $15.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

WANT CENTRAL PARK NAMED FOR WILSON

Resolution Suggesting Change Throws Meeting of Women's Clubs Into Uproar.

MET BY HISSES AND CHEERS

Mrs. F. L. Stratton Tried to Prevent Its Being Read, but Mrs. A. M. Palmer Insisted.

The thirty-sixth convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs was thrown into an uproar yesterday at the Hotel Astor when Mrs. Anita Comfort Brooks, President of the Gotham Club, introduced a resolution suggesting that the name of Central Park be changed to Woodrow Wilson Park. Mrs. Thomas Slack of the Resolutions Committee hadn't so much as half finished reading it when Mrs. Frank Lawrence Stratton, who sat among the Directors on the platform, sprang to her feet.

"I move to have that resolution laid on the table before it is finished being read," she said indignantly. "It will only tend to make the federation ridiculous."

"Second the motion!" shouted several women in the front seats.

"No, no! Read it! Read it!" came cries from other parts of the room.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer jumped up to say that every woman had a right to be heard, and as part of the resolution had been read, it couldn't be stopped now, anyway. Whereupon a voice shouted, "We do not want it to get to the press!" while Mrs. Belle de Rivera, Honorary President of the federation, thought the reading had gone far enough, as the resolution was "not a credit to the federation."

Some of the 1,500 clubwomen applauded. Others began to hiss, while above the din sounded shrill feminine calls demanding that Mrs. Slack go ahead and read it. So she did. Here it is:

> Resolved, That the Governor or Mayor of New York City, or whoever has the power to change the names of public parks of New York City, shall change the name of Central Park, (no longer in the centre of the city, since the Bronx has been included within the city limits,) to Woodrow Wilson Park, on account of his far-sighted statesmanship in dealing with the Mexican situation, and keeping this country peaceful in these barbarous times, when the very soul of man is outraged, and also for the beautiful example he has set for the United States and the world at large in his advice for neutrality, and advocating peace while this slaughter of innocent human beings is going on in Europe, where human lives are being blotted out by the thousands.

Following the resolution was another paragraph which read: "Mrs. Brooks and the Gotham Club members beg to have the name Central Park changed to Woodrow Wilson Park as an affectionate tribute from the United States to the 'Wise Man of America,' the name Mrs. Brooks has given him."

A motion to table the resolution was carried almost without a murmur, but the end was not yet. From one of the front rows came a plaintive high-pitched voice:

"I protest against this federation hissing the President of the United States."

Again the convention broke loose, while Miss Florence Guernsey, the President, flourished her gavel, and with flashing eye and earnest voice cried:

"I protest that we did not hiss the name of our honored President."

Then she requested all hands to rise out of respect to him, and amid wild applause and many deep breaths of relief the 1,500 members obeyed. After the excitement was over the federation got back to business and elected Mrs. Eugene Grant of Brooklyn President for the coming year. Other officers chosen were: Mrs. Thomas Slack, Mrs. Charles Griffin, and Mrs. Elmer Black, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Harry Lilly, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. E. Donnellon, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Parker, Treasurer, and Mrs. Haryot Holt Day, Historian.

INSISTS ON DRYER SUNDAY.

Hudson Prosecutor Warns Police—Liquor Men Threaten.

Although there was seemingly a general enforcement of the Bishops anti-liquor law in Hudson County, N. J., last Sunday, the county was not dry enough to suit the Prosecutor, Robert S. Hudspeth, who wrote yesterday to Chief of Police Patrick Hayes of Hoboken and to other police chiefs in the county that he had received complaints of Sunday violations in their districts, and that he expected them to make tomorrow completely dry.

Not a single saloon must be open anywhere in the county, the Prosecutor wrote, and he repeated Judge Tenant's recent instruction to the police that they might lawfully force an entrance into any place where a preponderance of suspicion suggested violation of the law.

The liquor interests in the county have announced their intention of fighting the law and, if nothing else avails, of demanding in retaliation the enforcement of the old New Jersey Blue Laws, which will prohibit almost every popular Sunday activity.

Upton Sinclair Must Pay Fine.

Upton Sinclair, who, with others, was arrested last April in front of the Standard Oil Building and charged with disorderly conduct because he carried a black flag and was in part responsible for the gathering of a crowd, will have to pay the $3 fine imposed on him in the Magistrate's Court, according to a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division. Mr. Sinclair refused to pay the fine at the time of his examination and took an appeal.

MARTIN RESENTS SARCASM.

District Attorney Tells Court He'll Appeal to Governor.

District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, Abraham Levy, attorney for Lorlys Elton Rogers, indicted for white slavery because of his relations with Ida Walters, and Supreme Court Justice Brady exchanged warm words yesterday in Justice Brady's court room while Mr. Levy's motion for an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury that indicted Rogers was in argument. Mr. Levy, who said he wanted the minutes inspected so that he might base a motion for the dismissal of the indictment on them, accused District Attorney Martin of making public evidence submitted to the Grand Jury. Mr. Martin resented this hotly, exclaiming:

"I want to make a statement in the presence of the court"—

"And the newspaper reporters," Justice Brady added.

Mr. Martin continued:

"I'm glad they are here, because I never make a statement"—

"Unless they are present," the Justice added again.

Rapid-fire repartee continued until Mr. Martin declared that if he continued to be the subject of attack he would place the whole case before the Governor.

Mr. Levy also attacked Mr. Martin for obtaining the indictment of Rogers, saying that the District Attorney had twisted a law intended to affect only commercialized vice to cover the Rogers case.

Justice Brady directed the lawyers to submit briefs, and took the motion for the inspection of the minutes under advisement.

DIES WHILE VISITING FRIEND.

Harry Wallerstein Stricken at the Algoma Apartments.

While visiting Mrs. Nellie Hall, an old friend, in her apartment on the twelfth floor of the Algoma Apartments, at 830 Seventh Avenue, last evening, Harry Wallerstein, 62 years old, a leather importer, of 620 West 166th Street, was seized with an attack of heart disease and died before the arrival of a physician.

Mr. Wallerstein, who had suffered from heart weakness for several years, became ill as he was leaving Mrs. Hall's rooms and went to the street, intending to ride in a taxicab to his home. He suddenly became so ill, however, that Mrs. Hall insisted upon his returning to her apartment, where he died within a few minutes.

Mr. Wallerstein, whose office was at 34 Spruce Street, lived alone in his apartment and was somewhat of a recluse, but was considered well to do by his few acquaintances. He had a sister living in Germany, it was said.

W. R. HARRIS LEFT $3,000,000

Widow and Four Children Inherit Entire Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The will of William R. Harris, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, who died on Jan. 25, was filed here today with Surrogate Sawyer. All of Mr. Harris's estate, the value of which is estimated at $3,000,000, according the will is to be divided among his widow and four children, except Greycourt, the family home at Tarrytown, which is left outright to the widow. The children are Ieuan, who is known as Jack; Basil, who lives in Philadelphia; Gordon, who lives in Tarrytown, and Mrs. Sybil Harris King, of New York City.

There was some difficulty in finding the will. After safe deposit boxes in two trust companies in Manhattan had been opened by order of Surrogate Sawyer, the testament was found in a box in a bank in Irvington.

The will of Gus Williams, the actor who committed suicide in Yonkers recently, was filed here today. The estate consists entirely of personal property valued at $500 and is left intact to the widow, Mrs. Emma Jane Williams.

KIMBALL ESTATE $461,202.

All Goes to Husband, Including Frederick Loeser & Co. Bonds.

The estate of Mrs. Edith Gibb Kimball, including her town home in New York and Summer home in Glen Cove, has been appraised at $461,202. All of it goes to her husband, W. Eugene Kimball, a stockbroker with offices at 5 Nassau Street. The report was filed yesterday in Mineola.

The realty was valued at $76,519.19, and the personalty at $454,990.46. Part of the personal estate was bonds of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, whose former head, Arthur Gibb, a brother of Mrs. Kimball, left her $200,000 when he died.

FALLS OVER THE PALISADES

Interstate Park Police Chief Drops 100 Feet to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 5.—Capt. John Jordon of Alpine, head of the Inter-State Park police, was instantly killed this afternoon when he slipped on the ice on a path on the Palisades, near the Alpine dock, and fell 100 feet. His neck was broken.

William Brady, also of the park police, was near Capt. Jordon, and soon reached his side. He called help, and the body was recovered with difficulty.

Capt. Jordon was 47 years old, and leaves a widow and five children. He commanded the patrol boat along the Hudson from Fort Lee Ferry to Alpine, and was the first man employed by the Interstate Commission.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street. Winter Circus OF SUBLIMATED SUPREMACY! Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50.

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. ROBERT B. MANTELL Matinee at 2........HAMLET Tonight at 8........MACBETH

39th St. Theatre near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP." Gallery 50c. Balcony, Fine Dollar Seats.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. MATINEE TO-DAY BEST SEATS IN FIRST BALCONY 50c, 75c and $1.00. EXPERIENCE Most Wonderful Play in New York.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night Geo. Grossmith, James Blakeley, Lauri de Freece, Emmy Wehlen, Maurice Farkoa, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. SINNERS The Biggest Success in New York.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. The Play That Has Everything. UNDER COVER

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 1:45. Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Weil, Witherspoon, Middleton. Cond., Hertz.
Tonight 8. (75c. to $3.) Haensel u. Gretel. Schumann, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman. Cav. Rusticana. Destinn; Botta, Tegani. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. 8:30. Concert (50c. to $1.50.) Paolo Martucci, Pianist; Schumann, Urlus. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel, Garrison; Caruso, Scotti, Braun, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar, Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8:15. Amore dei Tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 1:30. Siegfried. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 7:45. (75c to $3.) Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Robeson; Berger, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS. Ring of the Nibelung—Sun., Feb. 7, 3:30. 78 W. 55th St. Tel. 714 Plaza. Tickets $1-$2.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AFT. AT 3. Soloist, Fritz KREISLER ALL BRAHMS PROGRAM. Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.
2ND MASTER COMPOSER CONCERT, Wed. Afternoon, Feb'y 10, at 3. Soloist, Ferruccio BUSONI ALL LISZT PROGRAM. Seats 35 cts. to $1.50, Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

Tonight at 8 sharp—People's Symphony announces Kaufman Quartet, Washington Irving High School (Irving Pl. and 16th St.) Beethoven "Harp" and Tschaikowsky Quartets. Lecture, Expansion of Aria Form by F. K. Arens. Soloist, Mme. Margaret Nikoloric, Pianiste. Rates to Students and Workers. Tickets at door.

Aeolian Hall, Tonight at 8:15 Bauer and Casals Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Aft., Feb. 8, at 3. SONG RECITAL by Mme. GERTRUDE AULD KURT SCHINDLER at the PIANO. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, TUES. AFT., FEB. 9, AT 3. Piano Recital by ETHEL NEWCOMB 50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Feb. 13, at 2:30. SONG RECITAL—ELENA GERHARDT Richard Epstein at the Piano. (STEINWAY) Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

BAND BOX THEATRE, 205 East 57th St. Sunday Evening, Feb. 7th. LEO ORNSTEIN 2nd Futurist Piano Recital.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. Edith Storey, Antonio Moreno, & others in "Island of Regeneration" & 3 Special Pictures. Beg'g Sun., Anniversary Week. Special Program.

Opera Tickets Tel. 6442 Greeley. | Choice Seats All Operas, All Parts of House. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, B'way & 38 St. Normandie Hotel.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. | MARY PICKFORD in "MISTRESS NELL." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next W'k, Gaby Deslys in 'Her Triumph.'

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER. Wonderful Magician. Makers of History Group. Kinemacolor.

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. FOLLIES of the DAY.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats, $1 and $1.50. Dancing Around with AL JOLSON Sunday Night Concert—Bill of All Stars.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Feb. 12. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. The White Feather The London and New York Success.

Maxine Elliott's. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. 25c. 50c. | CAPT. BESLEY'S SOUTH AMERICAN PICTURES. | Evs. 25c to $1.00

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE......SPECIAL MONDAY NIGHT AT 8:15. THE RENTED EARL Seat Sale Now On.

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway | Last Mat. Today 2:30 | Last Night at 8:30. You'll Shriek with Laughter. THE CRITIC

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. Today, Thurs. & Feb. 12. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

BOOTH. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12 CHILDREN OF EARTH BY ALICE BROWN THE AMERICAN PRIZE PLAY.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

LYRIC 42d. West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs Pop. Prices Matinee Today 25c, 50c, 75c. Marie Tempest & HER LONDON CO. IN "The Marriage of Kitty." Next Week—"SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. This Afternoon at 2:30. Aeolian Hall. A CONCERT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE with MISS KITTY CHEATHAM In SONGS and DESCRIPTIVE RECITATIONS. Tickets 50c to $1.50 at Aeolian Hall Box Office. Tomorrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3. Carnegie Hall. Soloist, MME. JULIA CULP

CENTURY BALLET RUSSE | EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. TODAY, 2:15. Prices 25c to $3.00. PAVLOWA THE INCOMPARABLE IN NEW REPERTOIRE—WITH COMPLETE BALLET AND ORCHESTRA. To-morrow (Sunday) Evening Concert RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF 80. BORIS GODOUNOF in concert form. DIDUR will sing Arias in Russian. Seats now—Sun. Eve. Prices 25c to $1.50.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE This Afternoon at 2:30 Carnegie Hall N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. WALTER DAMROSCH......Conductor Schumann, Rubinstein, Dvorak, Grieg. Soloist, MISS ETHEL LEGINSKA Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St. & Box Office.

SECOND BILTMORE MORNING MUSICALE GRAND BALLROOM, HOTEL BILTMORE THURS., FEB. 11, AT 11:30. (instead of Feb. 12, on account of holiday) Reserved seats at R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

NOW ADLER'S PEOPLE'S 201 Bowery. Orchard 478. NOW FOURTH MONTH PLAYING Jacob P. ADLER with ROSA KARP. PLAYING דיא לעבעדיגע יתומים THE LIVING ORPHANS.

NATIONAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Jan. 30 to Feb. 6, Inc. 10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admission 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S—GRACE LA RUE, BERNARD GRANVILLE, Shean & Warren, Alick Lauder, Claire & Rochester, Ryan & Lee, 10 ots.

Choice Seats All Operas | Kaiserhof Ticket Office, B'way, 39 St. Opposite Metropolitan Opera House, 1418 Broadway. Phone 3790 Bryant

Something to Remember.

Do you know that you could have found the date and a summary of that newspaper article in The New York Times INDEX? Published quarterly. Sent for examination. Times Square, New York.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY, Wed. & Feb. 12. ETHEL BARRYMORE THE SHADOW A New Play in 3 Acts.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Feb. 12. ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Wed. Extra Mats. Lincoln's and Washington's Days. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES, Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic MATINEE TODAY AT 5 O'CLOCK. ADM. $1.00.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Feb. 12. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Feb. 12. OTIS SKINNER In the New 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. MARIE CAHILL RICHARD CARLE in the New Musical Comedy, "90 IN THE SHADE"—Best Cast Ever.

HUDSON West 44th Street. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Also Feb. 12. TWIN BEDS

Wallack's Lillah McCarthy Granville Barker Today 2:15, Tonight 8:15, and All Next Week Extra Matinee Lincoln's Birthday. BERNARD SHAW'S ANDROCLES AND THE LION. The production of A Midsummer Night's Dream postponed to Tuesday, Feb. 16th. Tickets must be exchanged.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES

BELASCO West 44th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Feb. 12. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK, "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St. & 8th Av. Ev. 25c to 75c. MATINEE DAILY, 25c & 50c. "THE GIRLS FROM DIXIE." Next Week—THE CABARET GIRLS.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Feb. 12. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. MATS. Today, TUESDAY & Feb. 12th. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Feb. 12, 2:20. ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Today & Wed. Mats. 2:20. Evs. 8:20. POLYGAMY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX Says: "One of the Biggest, Most Important, and Most Entertaining Plays I Have Seen in Years."

LONGACRE WEST 48 ST. | Today 2:30—25 & 50c. Tonight 8:30—25 to $1 BOSWORTH'S SENSATIONAL HYPOCRITES

LONGACRE SPECIAL NEXT Tues. Eve. Seats Now. INSIDE THE LINES A New Play by EARL DERR BIGGERS.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Matinee Today. "SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH." NextWeek—SAM BERNARD, "Belle of Bond St."

THEATRE FRANCAISE 62d St. & Central Park West. Tomorrow Night, 8:30. New York's Newest Sunday Novelty Concerts PARISIAN CAFE CHANTANT With Europe's Most Famous Stars, including Mme. Wolska, Beauty Prize Winner at Petrograd; DUQUE, King of the Maxixe and World's Most Renowned Dancer; CLAUDE BENEDICT, Europe's Favorite Monologist; HENRI REGNIER, direct from Follies Bergere, Paris, and a host of others. Prices 50-75 & $1.00. Beg. Mon., 8:30. (2d Series French Plays.) LE MAITRE DE FORGES. Fri. Mat., "Le Gendre de M. Poirer." Orchestra Seats, 50c. to $2.50. Now on Sale.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th St., E. of B'way Tel. Circle 238. THE CLEVER ONES Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Fri. 2:30.

Irving Place Theatre Today 2:30 & 4:15, WAR PICTURES. Tonight, "Bruederlein Fein" and "Neuvermaehlten." Monday, "Spanische Fliege."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c to 75c | NAZIMOVA in "WAR BRIDES," Carolina White, others.

Luchow's 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

STRAND ROOF GARDEN, Broadway at 47th St. Cafeteria, Europe's Orchestra, Dancing, 11:30 to 2 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 8 P. M. Sunday Smoking Concert, 4 and 8:30. No Dancing.

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Half Grape Fruit, Maraschino. Blue Points. Little Neck Clams on Half Shell or Cocktail. Crab Meat Cocktail.
Soups (Choice).
Chicken Okra a la Creole. Cream of Fresh Tomato au Croutons. Consomme with Rice. Essence of Beef, Clear, en Tasse.
Fish or Entree (Choice).
Broiled Kennebec Salmon, Butter Sauce. Filet of Sole, l'Horoly. Sea Bass, Saute Meuniere. Slice of Veal Minute, plain Spinach. Navarin of Lamb, with Vegetables. Boiled Young Fowl, Oyster Sauce. Second Joint of Turkey Braise, String Beans. French Deviled Pigsfeet with Sauerkraut.
Roast (Choice).
Roast Lamb, Fresh Mint Sauce. Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce. Roast Sirloin of Beef. Mushroom Sauce.
(To Order, 10 to 15 Minutes.)
Half Broiled Chicken on Toast. Broiled Lamb Chops (2) on Toast, Peas. Broiled Pork Chops (2) Spaghetti Italienne. Breaded Veal Schnitzel, Tomato Sauce. Noodles. Fried Chicken Livers Saute. Fresh Mushrooms. Hamburger Steak, Fried Onions.
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Prime Ribs of Beef. Roast Lamb. Smoked Ham. Assorted Cold Cuts.
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